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HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

NEW ENGLAND

GENERAL AND LOCAL

BY

A. A. GOULDING AND J. R. MARSH

Illustrations and Maps by J. R. Marsh

Published by the Authors, 1875. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail, \$1.10. Single copies, 50 cents. For sale by all booksellers.

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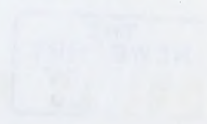
MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND VERMONT.

NEW ENGLAND

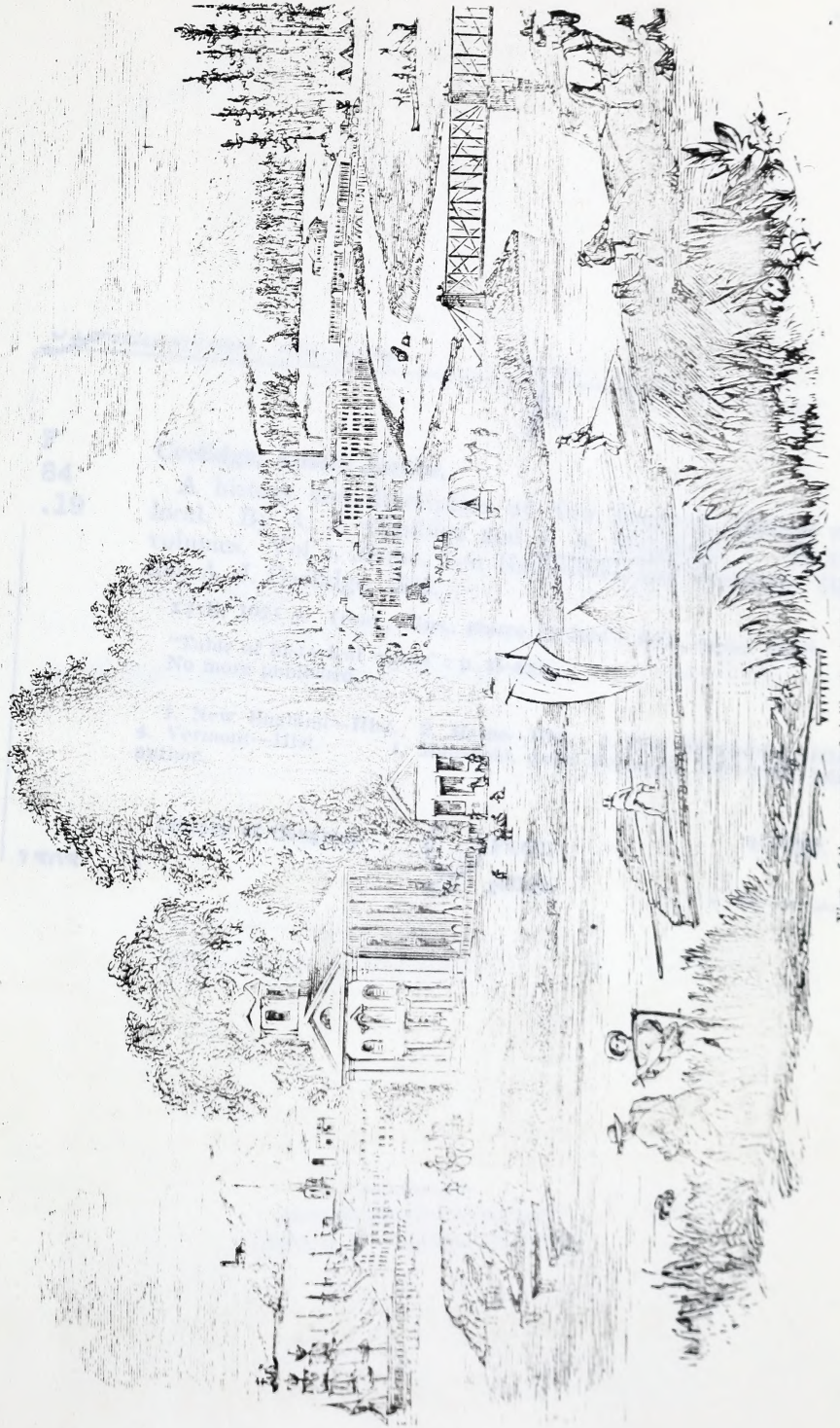
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View of the progress of civilization in New England.

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Coolidge, Austin Jacobs.

A history and description of New England, general and local. By A. J. Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield ... In two volumes. Vol. I. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Boston, A. J. Coolidge, 1859.

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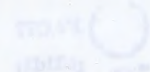
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Coolidge, Austin Jacobs.
A history and description of New England, general and
local. By A. J. Coolidge and J. H. Stansfeld. In two
volumes. Vol. 1. Boston: New Hampshire and Vermont. 1898.
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No note published.

1. New England--Hist. 2. Maine--Hist. 3. New Hampshire--Hist.
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AL. 96

TO THE

SONS OF NEW ENGLAND,

IN WHATEVER CLIME,

WHOSE JUST PRIDE IT IS, THAT THE PIETY AND SELF-DENYING LABORS OF THE FORE-
FATHERS IN PLANTING CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, THE VIGILANT TOIL OF
PATRIOT SIREs IN NURTURING AND DEFENDING IT, THEIR OWN ACHIEVE-
MENTS IN INDUSTRY, AND THEIR FOSTERING CARE FOR THE
INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN WHICH THE HUMBLEST
MAY TAKE RANK WITH THE MOST OPULENT,
FORM THE GRAND MATERIALS OF
NEW ENGLAND HISTORY,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THIS work is designed to satisfy a public desire to see, in as comprehensive a form as is possible, a more particular and popular account of the planting, growth, and present state of the numerous little democracies that make up the whole of New England. We are now in possession of many valuable books from the pens of gifted authors, which, in describing, in a general manner, the character, condition, language, religion, and laws of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent, recite more or less of the history of New England. But these, when not beyond the means of a large proportion of the reading public, are very generally either extended to a length quite disproportionate to the limited time for reading afforded to most people, or are suited only to the tastes of those who have made history a study.

On the other hand, the geographical dictionary or gazetteer, although indispensable to the commercial world, of great utility to men of letters, and containing with its descriptive matter much of historical interest, stands outside of the proper sphere of history. Destitute, for the most part, of living actors, and the incidents which surround them, it is like a view of the distant city, where one beholds the piles of brick and granite, but sees no moving form, and hears no human voice. It allows you to carry the surveyor's chain and compass, taking the measurements and altitudes of the way, but not to ride and enjoy the prospect.

The thing wanted, then, — more easily ascertained than produced, — is such a ~~condensation~~ of the style of general narrative, such bringing out of the material facts and such a combination of these with the exhibition of topography and statistics, as will insure the interest, without impairing the practical utility, of the work. ~~Avoiding~~ of the difficulty of such a task, the authors would have shrunk from it, had they not felt confident that a generous public would not be severe in judging an effort which must be attended with so much labor, and be an object of such constant solicitude. It would be vain to expect, in a work so full of details, that errors will not appear; but it is hoped that none will be found of any magnitude.

The work commences with a brief outline of general events, extending from the early discoveries upon the New England coast and the planting of the first colonies, down through the Provincial and Revolutionary periods, to that of the Constitution. — and, again, through the successive organizations of independent sovereignties to this day, when the representatives of the people come from both oceans to meet in the National Capital. It gives so much of the general history of each State embraced in it, as is a necessary and fitting introduction to the main object. It contains a summary view of the aboriginal inhabitants. The volume now presented is an account, more or less full, according to their relative importance, of thirty-one counties, and upwards of eight hundred and fifty towns, no town, however small or insignificant, being omitted. The facts presented under each of these, were obtained from an extensive examination of histories, general and local, centennial addresses, sermons, documents, maps and plans, personal inspection of records, and from a wide correspondence. Very many of the notices were written out by, or submitted to, gentlemen resident in the places noticed, and well qualified to make or verify the statements. A much more frequent reference to authorities might have been made, but, even if the expansion of the book to an unwieldy size were laid out

of consideration, it is obvious from its very plan that such a service was not required. A very full table of historical works, general and local, precedes the opening pages of this volume, which, it is thought, will be found of great convenience.

A supplementary list of towns and plantations in Northern Maine, containing such information respecting their history, condition, and fitness for settlement, as could be obtained from sources most worthy of credit, follows immediately after the towns of Vermont. To this succeeds, in the form of Appendixes, a list of Post-Offices not found in the body of the work; a table of the Lights upon the coast, with a complete description of the same; Epitaphs of several distinguished men; lists of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State during the whole period of its history; also of Governors, and Electors of President; of Gubernatorial, Presidential, and Electoral Votes; and tables showing the Number of Electoral Votes and the Ratio of Representation.

The Illustrations are, with not more than half a dozen exceptions, made from original ambrotypes or photographs, recently taken expressly for the work, the drawing and engraving of which were committed to the most competent and faithful artists; and it is believed that those best acquainted with the respective localities here portrayed will testify to their accuracy.

The Maps have been projected with great care from the most recent surveys. The triangulations of the United States Coast Survey were scrupulously followed in delineating the coast line, and the drawings were submitted to men best able to point out their errors and pass upon their correctness. The general topographical execution, the fulness of detail, and the neatness of the engravings, it is hoped, will be a sufficient evidence of their accuracy.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the important aid received from gentlemen in all parts of their field of labor, among whom they feel honored in being able to designate the Hon. Joel Parker and Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge; Samuel C. Jackson, M. D., John L. Sibley, William F. Poole, Esqs., John Appleton, M. D., and William B. Trask, Esq., Librarians respectively of the State Library, Harvard University, the Boston Athenæum, the Mass. Hist. Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; John W. Dean, Esq., editor of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register; the Hon. George Folsom, of New York, editor of the Historical Magazine; the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston; the Rev. A. H. Quint, of West Roxbury; the Hon. William Willis, of Portland; the Hon. Thomas Parker, of Farmington; the Hon. William Allen, of Norridgewock; John McKeen, Esq., of Brunswick; the Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk; J. H. Cochrane, Esq., at the State Secretary's Office, Augusta; the Hon. Noah Barker, of Bangor, Land Agent of Maine; David Norton, Esq., of Oldtown; the Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester; the Hon. C. E. Potter, of Hillsborough; the Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth; the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Allen Tenney, Esq., Dep. Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, G. Parker Lyon, and J. F. Brown, Esqs., all of Concord; Henry Stevens, Esq., of Burlington; F. W. Hopkins, Esq., of Rutland; Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence; Charles Folsom and M. T. Bigelow, Esqrs., of Cambridge.

In conclusion, if this effort shall, in any manner, stimulate a disposition to write and present to the world the histories of any of the towns of New England, so rich in local story, it will have an important use, additional to, but entirely consonant with, its main purpose; and it is now submitted to the public, whose approval will excite a pleasure second only to that awakened by the consciousness of endeavored faithfulness in its preparation.

THE AUTHORS.

APRIL, 1859.

The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world's oceans, focusing on the impact of human activities on marine ecosystems. It highlights the increasing pressure on fish stocks and the degradation of coastal environments. The second part of the report examines the role of international law in managing the world's oceans, discussing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the challenges of implementing its provisions. The third part of the report provides a detailed analysis of the economic value of the world's oceans, including the benefits of fisheries, tourism, and shipping. The final part of the report offers recommendations for sustainable management of the world's oceans, emphasizing the need for international cooperation and the establishment of a global framework for ocean governance.

The report also includes a series of tables and figures that provide a quantitative assessment of the world's oceans. Table 1 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by area and volume. Table 2 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by depth. Table 3 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by temperature. Table 4 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by salinity. Table 5 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by density. Table 6 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by pH. Table 7 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by oxygen content. Table 8 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by nutrient content. Table 9 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by biological productivity. Table 10 shows the distribution of the world's oceans by human impact.

The report also includes a series of figures that provide a visual representation of the data presented in the tables. Figure 1 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by area and volume. Figure 2 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by depth. Figure 3 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by temperature. Figure 4 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by salinity. Figure 5 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by density. Figure 6 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by pH. Figure 7 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by oxygen content. Figure 8 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by nutrient content. Figure 9 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by biological productivity. Figure 10 shows a map of the world's oceans, highlighting the distribution of the world's oceans by human impact.

The report also includes a series of appendices that provide additional information on the world's oceans. Appendix 1 provides a list of the world's oceans, including their names, areas, volumes, depths, temperatures, salinities, densities, pH values, oxygen contents, nutrient contents, biological productivities, and human impacts. Appendix 2 provides a list of the world's oceans, including their names, areas, volumes, depths, temperatures, salinities, densities, pH values, oxygen contents, nutrient contents, biological productivities, and human impacts. Appendix 3 provides a list of the world's oceans, including their names, areas, volumes, depths, temperatures, salinities, densities, pH values, oxygen contents, nutrient contents, biological productivities, and human impacts. Appendix 4 provides a list of the world's oceans, including their names, areas, volumes, depths, temperatures, salinities, densities, pH values, oxygen contents, nutrient contents, biological productivities, and human impacts.

The report also includes a series of references that provide a list of the sources used in the report. The references include books, articles, and other publications that provide information on the world's oceans. The references are listed in alphabetical order by author. The references are as follows:

- 1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982.
- 2. World Bank, 1990.
- 3. World Health Organization, 1990.
- 4. World Meteorological Organization, 1990.
- 5. World Trade Organization, 1990.
- 6. World Bank, 1990.
- 7. World Health Organization, 1990.
- 8. World Meteorological Organization, 1990.
- 9. World Trade Organization, 1990.
- 10. World Bank, 1990.

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2.1. Descriptive

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2.2. Reliability

The second descriptive statistic is the reliability of the scale, which is the internal consistency of the items.

2.3. Validity

The third descriptive statistic is the validity of the scale, which is the extent to which the scale measures what it is intended to measure.

2.4. Factor analysis

The fourth descriptive statistic is the factor analysis, which is a statistical method used to identify the underlying factors that influence the scores of the items.

2.5. Discriminant validity

The fifth descriptive statistic is the discriminant validity, which is the extent to which the scale measures a construct that is distinct from other constructs.

2.6. Convergent validity

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2.8. Construct validity

The eighth descriptive statistic is the construct validity, which is the extent to which the scale measures a construct that is theoretically based.

2.9. Content validity

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2.10. Criterion validity

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NEW ENGLAND.

ADAMS, Amos. Two Fast Discourses at Roxbury, April 6, 1769, with a Historical View of the Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils which attended the Planting and Progressive Improvement of New England. Boston, 1769. Reprint, 8vo, pp. 68. London, 1770.

ADAMS, Hannah. History of New England. 8vo, pp. 513. Dedham, 1799.

ADAMS, John. Life and Works of, Life by Charles Francis Adams. 10 vols. 8vo. Boston, 1850-1856.

ADAMS, John Quincy. The New England Confederacy of 1643; a Discourse delivered before the Mass. Hist. Soc., May 29, 1843. 8vo, pp. 47. Boston, 1843. Mass. Hist. Coll. vol. xxix. pp. 189-223.

ALLEN, William. The American Biographical Dictionary: containing an Account of the Lives, Characters, and Writings of the most Eminent Persons deceased in North America, from its First Settlement. Royal 8vo, pp. x, and 906. Boston, 1857.

AMERICAN ARCHIVES: consisting of a Collection of Authentic Records, State Papers, Debates, and Letters and other Notices of Public Affairs. Fourth Series: From March 7, 1774, to the Declaration of Independence by the United States, July 4, 1776. 6 vols. folio. Published by M. St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force. Washington, 1837-1846. Fifth Series, from July 4, 1776, to Sept. 3, 1783. Edited by Peter Force. 3 vols. folio. Washington, April, 1848, May, 1861, and January, 1863.

[The original plan of these publications embraced *Six Series*, extending from the discovery and settlement of the country to the final ratification of the Constitution of the United States, in 1787. The publication of the Archives commenced with the Fourth Series, and has extended through the third volume of the Fifth Series, or the year 1776, where it has apparently rested for the present.]

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HISTORY

AND

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.

(xxvii)

1898

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HISTORY

AND

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

NEW ENGLAND occupies a geographical position between the parallels of 41° and 48° of north latitude, and the meridians of 67° and 74° of longitude west from Greenwich, or between 3° and 10° east from Washington. It comprises the six northeastern States of the American confederacy; namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, — the whole covering an area of 65,038 square miles.

The discovery of New England — the honor of which, according to the testimony of the most reliable authors, belongs to John Cabot and his son Sebastian — occurred in 1497, five years after Columbus had made his first voyage of discovery, and had raised the veil that concealed the continent from the eyes of Europe.

Inspired by the success of Columbus, envious of his fame, and jealous of the acquisitions that might be made by the Spanish crown, the Cabots fitted out an expedition, under the patronage and authority of Henry VII., of England, consisting of two caravels, with one hundred and fifty men each. This expedition, encouraged by the merchants of London and Bristol, sailed from the latter port in the early part of May; and, on the 24th of June, the most sanguine expectations of the voyagers were realized by the sight of land. As the morning breeze and the rising sun cleared up the fog, the rock-bound coast of Labrador¹ echoed the roar of the beating surge, and the summits of its icy

¹ It has generally been supposed that the part of this continent first seen by the Cabots was Newfoundland, but Biddle in his Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, p. 32, has

peaks came fully into view. The discoverers pushed further to the north, but were compelled by their sailors, who were frightened at the idea of perpetual day, to turn back; and, accordingly, they bore southward as far as 35° north latitude.

Fully aware of the importance of this voyage to the British crown, and familiar with the maxims and prevalent notions of those days, which made new countries, not inhabited by civilized nations, the absolute property of the discoverers, there is no doubt that it was the intention of the Cabots to make the most of their voyage. But historians do not agree as to the extent of their explorations; and, as no records were left by them sufficiently in detail to set the matter at rest, we must fall back upon the statements of others which are deemed most reliable. Holmes, in his *Annals*, quoting a passage from Peter Martyr's *Decades*, "*De rebus Oceanicis et novo orbe*," concludes that they ranged the coast as far south as Florida.¹ There is some obscurity in Martyr's statement, but it is quite evident that a large portion of the Atlantic coast passed before their eyes.² Here a mutiny broke out among the crews, and the expedition was obliged to return to England, without attempting any further explorations, or settlements on any part of the coast.

The English, by virtue of the discoveries made on this voyage, which were confirmed by subsequent expeditions, set up their original claim to the principal part of North America. But, because the Cabots made no settlement, some writers dispute the validity of the claim. This, however, is rather a question for statesmen and jurists to discuss.

The gold that Columbus had obtained from the natives of Hispaniola on his first voyage, and which he presented to his patrons and friends, stimulated the spirit of adventure; and private expeditions, for the purpose of searching for the golden treasures which the New World was

rendered it quite certain that it was Labrador, adducing, among other proofs, a description of the land (thought to be Cabot's) as "full of white bears," which has never been applicable to Newfoundland.

¹ Holmes's *Annals*, p. 13, and note vi. at end, (ed. 1829).

² Martyr, B. 6, p. 267. This writer represents the Cabots to have met with obstructions from ice, and turned southward, following the line of the coast, till in about the latitude of Gibraltar and the longitude of Cuba, which would only bring them off Cape Hatteras. But, from his mention of Cuba bearing upon their left, it would seem that he meant that they took a southerly course to about 35° north latitude, thence a southwesterly course till nearly off Cuba. It is but fair in this case to allow the reader the benefit of the original, which is as follows: "*Quare coactus fuit, uti ait, vela vertere et Occidentem sequi: tetenditque tamen ad meridiem, litore sese incurvante, ut Herculei freti latitudinis fere gradus equârit: ad Occidentemque profectus tantum est, ut Cubam insulam a læva, longitudine graduum pene parem, habuerit*"

supposed to possess, were fitted out in Spain and Portugal, by those who had been the companions of Columbus. Alonso de Ojeda, an officer in the Spanish naval service, was one of the earliest of these adventurers. Having obtained the royal license for his enterprise, the merchants of Seville equipped him with four ships for the voyage; and, on the 20th of May, 1499, he sailed from the port of St. Mary's, in Spain. He took with him, as companion for the voyage, a Florentine gentleman, by the name of Amerigo Vespucci, whose services, on account of his superior attainments in all that pertained to the science of navigation, were of the utmost importance to Ojeda, in navigating the uncertain and dangerous seas of an unknown and distant clime. While in this subordinate position, however, Vespucci coveted the fame which the success of the voyage would create for its projector; and, as early certainly as 1510, he published an account of the voyage, claiming to have been himself the principal discoverer, and demanding that the new world should be called by his name. This claim was soon after unjustly conceded to him; and, by general consent, this new quarter of the globe has ever since been called AMERICA.¹ But neither to Vespucci nor to Columbus belongs the honor of making the first discovery of this continent, but to John Cabot alone, of all the voyagers of the fifteenth century; and to Italy belongs, without dispute, the imperishable honor of giving birth to the three contestants for this fame.

Europe, at this period, had but too recently emerged from barbarism to take immediate advantage of so great a discovery. Spain and Portugal, however, sent out expeditions to the New World; but while they were making the most of their discoveries in Central and South America, England, France, and the other European powers, remained inactive, — an apology for which must be sought in the unpropitious circumstances in which those governments were then placed.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, a more liberal policy was inaugurated, and greater encouragement given to explore, colonize, and settle the new country. Various expeditions were sent to New England during her reign; but all, or nearly all, terminated disastrously to those engaged; and nothing was accomplished in establishing colonies and opening settlements until the commencement of the seventeenth century.

¹ Robertson's *America*, vol. I. note 22; Holmes's *Annals*, vol. I. p. 16, note vii. at end, (ed. 1829). Herrera says, that, "to make good his false and assumed claim to the discovery of the continent, he suppressed the name of 'Dragon's Mouth,' which Columbus had given to the entrance into a bay near Trinidad;" and that "he confounded the passages of the two voyages," — that made before, with Columbus, and this made with Ojeda, — in order to make it appear, in fact, that he (Vespucci) was the original discoverer.

England and France, the two rival nations of Western Europe, who for centuries had vied with each other for supremacy, now commenced the race of empire together on the virgin soil of America. Had these two nations—the fiery, impetuous Gaul, and the cool, calculating, and determined Anglo-Saxon—inaugurated the work of colonization together, leaving their national jealousies and animosities at home, and been rivals only in their efforts to promote the welfare and improvement of their colonies, and in developing the resources of the country, the labors of the eighteenth century would not have been thrown over upon the nineteenth. Instead of erecting, as they did, respectively, lines of fortifications along the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Kennebec, extending from New Orleans to the St. Lawrence, to contest inch by inch each other's progress, they would have been opening wide, for immigration from the liberty-seeking nations of Europe, the eastern and western portals of the country. Instead of maintaining a protracted siege at Louisburg, they would have been constructing the great highways of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans even now only in contemplation. In short, had they been employed in these vast enterprises, the moral and the material power of each would have been vastly augmented from year to year, both at home and abroad; and, to-day, America, in her onward progress, would have been more than a century in advance of her present position,—not only in those beautiful arts which embellish life and appeal to the higher parts of a nation's character, but also in those useful ones by which the happiness and comfort of its citizens are secured.

But, unfortunately, the interests of France and England, from the first, were conflicting. Their aims were dominion; the success of the one was regarded as involving the extinction of the claims of the other. The opposing interests of each continued to increase in magnitude, until they were brought together, face to face, and grappled in deadly conflict. Victory oscillated for a time,—now inclining to the standard of France, anon to that of England; but on the Plains of Abraham the die was cast, and victory settled down upon the banner of England. France, unable to recover from so great a defeat, or to prolong the contest with dignity, ceded her American possessions, and retired from the field.

The country, which had been found a wilderness, dense and unbroken, and ancient as the powers of nature, inhabited by roving tribes of savages, living in rude wigwams on the coast and along the banks of the great rivers, was scarcely less than a wilderness on the extinction of the claims of the French. It was so, in fact, for aught that had been done by the great proprietors and corporations. They had expended large

sums, it is true, but for the purpose of transplanting and establishing here the institutions of the Old World. They succeeded in establishing only one, and that one was the direst of all the curses that have been piled on humanity from Adam down, — African slavery.

Failing to establish a system of landed tenantry here, as well as all other schemes of private avarice and lordly aggrandizement, and seeing no prospect of ever recovering their ruined fortunes by further efforts, the great proprietors withdrew from the scene, and relinquished all, in despair and disgust, into the hands of the poor but hardy laboring classes, whom they had been mainly instrumental in removing here.

In 1620, the English Puritans, who had been driven to Holland on account of their non-conformity to the usages of the established church, landed on the shores of Plymouth. Their arrival here was a great epoch in our history. It may with truth be said, that the history of New England, and the continent itself, had its commencement with the landing of the Pilgrims on our shores. Their migration hither, unlike that of those who had preceded them, was not for purposes of gain. Royal patents of extensive territories, or the prospect of an abounding commerce, had no attractions for them. They were poor, persecuted exiles, who had been hunted out of their native land by the bigotry and fanaticism of a powerful and unrelenting Episcopal hierarchy, whose intolerant spirit towards dissenters was only equalled by that of the Church of Rome itself. Self-exile was the only refuge for the dissenter; and religious freedom being the highest and holiest of all earthly considerations, to enjoy it, untrammelled by the surveillance and proscription of the civil power, the Plymouth Pilgrims severed the tenderest earthly ties, and sought on the wild shores of America a refuge from their persecutors, and opportunity to establish a *pure church*, which might be nourished with their prayers and tears through the period of its infantile being, and which, when as strong in the maturity of its years as in the soundness of its principles, might transmit its blessings to their posterity. That single idea led the first Plymouth colonists to these shores; and that single idea supported them under all difficulties, and enabled them to maintain their position in spite of obstacles enough to have utterly prostrated common men. They were rigid in their notions and practices, it is true, and sometimes exceeded what the liberality of the nineteenth century would approve; but, for all their excesses, the circumstances of the times offer a sufficient apology. None can deny the honesty and sincerity of their purposes. They were not the safe men, the conservative men, the timid men, that are now occasionally to be found, who are so very fearful of doing a bad act, that they never do a good one in the course of their whole lives; but they

were men of stern will and indomitable energy, — God-appointed, it might almost seem, to settle ice-and-granite-bound New England. They braved every danger, and resolutely encountered every difficulty, — even such as had before appalled the stoutest hearts and made bankrupt the wealthiest proprietors of England. They had no money to back them; no royal prerogatives to lean upon; nothing but the mere connivance of King James at their movements, and the faith which can only live in a Christian's bosom, to which they clung as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank of his stranded vessel.

Such was the germ of our colonial system, which, after a painful struggle of two centuries, and the trying events of a revolution, ripened into a full-grown republic, the most powerful that the world ever knew. By it and through it a vast system of internal colonization has been prosecuted, the entire continent overrun, and the Anglo-American flag carried to the regions of the setting sun.

From the few, feeble, and unprotected settlements along the rugged coast of New England have sprung thirty-two sovereign and independent states, — possessing territory sufficient for as many more, — which, while being severally towers of beauty and strength, covering their separate peoples and having their distinctive purposes wrought within, are also the colossal supports of the great temple of the Republic which spans the continent from ocean to ocean, and within the walls of which the arts of war and peace are being perfected, without confusion of tongues, among people of various origin.

The colonial epoch may be, for convenience' sake, divided into four periods. The first extends from the establishment of the Popham Colony at Sagadahoc in 1607, to 1660, when the troubles with the natives were beyond pacification, and an exterminating Indian war was opening upon the colonists. During this period, the colonial governments were established, and the troubles with the natives, incident to their establishment, had originated the war with the Pequots in 1637, and that between the Dutch and Algonquins in 1643. These were both short in duration, and a few years sufficed to repair whatever loss they had occasioned to the colonists. This period is also distinguished for the emigration to New England of such men as Brewster, Wilson, Cotton, Shepard, Phillips, Higginson, Shelton, Hooker, Davenport, Winthrop, Bradford, Winslow, Eaton, and the persecuted Roger Williams; and is styled by Dr. Baird the golden age of the colonial cycle.

The second period extends from 1660 to 1720. The colonies had now taken permanent root, when the blast of every misfortune seemed to be let loose upon them. The resistance to the union of church and state, the violent disputes with the home government on the rights of

the colonies, and the serious Indian wars, shook the colonies to their very foundations; but they were too firmly grounded to be overturned.

The third period extends from 1720 to 1750. Notwithstanding the troubles which the colonies experienced during this time, on account of the part they had taken in the controversies between France and England, the "Great Awakening," or the great religious revivals, that pervaded all the colonies, occurred. This was the period during which the key-note of the gospel was sounded in the wilderness by such men as Edwards and Prince, Dickinson, Davies, and Finlay, the Tennents, the Wesleys, and that "Prince of preachers," George Whitefield, who, like the angel symbolized in the Apocalyptic vision, traversed colony after colony, preaching the everlasting gospel.

The fourth period extends from 1750 to 1776, and was one of great agitation. The colonies had aided England in another war with France, which terminated with the conquest of the Canadas, which were made over to England by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. Colonial rights were again discussed with the mother country, and with a bitterness that foreclosed all prospect of an amicable adjustment, and the colonies were compelled to make an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

Another period embraces the eighty years of our national existence. The initiative for independence was taken by the colonists, July 4, 1776; and, after a severe contest of seven years' duration, they were victorious. Their independence was acknowledged; a republic was organized; and the United States were enrolled among the nations of the earth. Not a century has elapsed since this great event, yet the progress of this Republic has been without a parallel in the world's history. Besides the increase of its territory, its commerce, at that time just beginning to spread its sails to the breeze, now extends over the whole world, compassing oceans, and sweeping along the great stream of traffic from hemisphere to hemisphere; while its internal improvements,—its cities and towns, which have sprung up in every direction,—its highways of travel,—its improvements in the arts and manufactures,—and, above all, the magnetic telegraph, as an instrument of intercommunication,—have made these states the wonder of the world.

Learning has become the preceptor of industry, and labor the body of thought; art the handmaid of religion, and science the elevator of humanity. With such aims as these, there is no destiny too glorious for our country or our people, who, in following the instructions of the Pilgrim Fathers, interpreted by the voice of experience, look above the stars of science and the differing glories of their devotees, to Him who walketh in the midst of the seven candlesticks, and holdeth the stars in his right hand.

CHAPTER II.

MAINE—OUTLINES OF ITS HISTORY.

MAINE is the largest of the New England States, and the most easterly of the United States. It is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the St. Croix river, and by a line running due north from the monument¹ at its source, to St. John river; on the north by St. John and St. Francis rivers, to the head of Lake Pohenagamoock, in latitude $47^{\circ} 31' 39''$, longitude $69^{\circ} 17' 31''$, thence by a line following the highlands, in a southwesterly direction, to the northeast corner of New Hampshire; and on the west by the state of New Hampshire. Maine is estimated to contain an area of 31,766 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres. The greatest width of the state, from Quoddy Head due west to New Hampshire, is 200 miles; and its greatest length, from Kittery Point to the northeastern angle, is 350 miles.

Whenever the first name on the great roll of American States is pronounced, the imagination is borne in an instant to the remotest east and the most wintry north of a vast national domain, where, in front, the ocean rolls with all its storms, and from behind wave the boundless forests. Colonial enterprise was earlier here than in any other northern state; and yet, of all the Atlantic States, this is the youngest.

For the period of one hundred and ten years after America had become known to Europe, the coast of Maine remained unexplored. No bark had ascended any of its majestic rivers, nor found its way into any

¹ The first surveys of the eastern boundary line were made by Samuel Titecomb and John Harris, in 1797. They established a monument at the head of St. Croix river, in latitude $45^{\circ} 48'$, which was a yellow birch tree, hooped with iron, and on it they inscribed the initials of their names. Joseph Bouchette and John Johnson, surveyors under the treaty of Ghent, erected a new monument, a few feet north of the old one, consisting of a large cedar post, supported by large rocks, and marked "July 31, 1817." This is the monument recognized in the treaty of 1842 by Webster and Ashburton, establishing the eastern and northern boundaries of the state.

of its capacious bays. All that had been done during that time was to engross the lucrative trade of the fisheries along the coast of Newfoundland, and erect temporary residences thereon, for the accommodation of fishermen while prosecuting their business.

Bartholomew Gosnold was the earliest navigator, of whom we have any authentic account, who made the discovery of, and to some extent explored, the coast; but the records of his voyage are so imperfect, that but little is known of its results. He sailed from Falmouth, England, on the 26th of March, 1602, and made land on the 4th of May, in about the 43° north latitude. At what particular place he landed, is not now known, as he erected no monument to mark the spot. The uncertainty of the place of his landing is occasioned by the error in the chart that he sailed by, which, says Weymouth, was more than half a degree out of the true latitude. Williamson thinks he landed at Mount Desert, or Mount Agamenticus, because the central Isle of Shoals, which is in latitude 42° 29', is south of the land he first saw. He sailed around the southerly side of Cape Cod, discovered the Elizabeth Isles; and, on the 18th of June, in the same year, reëmbarked for England. Gosnold had by this voyage awakened a spirit of adventure; and, from this time, the coast of New England was visited, from year to year, by French, English, and other European navigators, until it was fully explored.

Martin Pring sailed the next year from Milford Haven, and on the 7th of June entered Penobscot Bay. He and his companions were highly pleased with the view they had of a "high country, full of great woods;" and they spoke in enthusiastic terms of the good fishing-grounds and good moorings which they found among the islands. Pring returned to England in August, with a valuable cargo of fish, fur, and sassafras. He pronounced the cod and haddock taken in Penobscot Bay much superior to those taken on the coast of Newfoundland. Among the many curiosities that Pring carried home was a birch-bark canoe, a specimen of aboriginal ingenuity. Gorges says, in his history, that Pring made a perfect discovery of all these eastern rivers and harbors, and brought the most exact account of the coast that had ever yet come to hand.¹

The success of this voyage of Pring excited the adventurous spirit of the French, and encouraged the English in repeating their visits to these northern shores. France and England were both highly elated with ideas of extensive foreign dominion, and the prospect of an abounding commerce. Yet the means and the measures best fitted for their attain-

¹ "A Brief Narration of the Original Undertakings for the Advancement of Plantations in America." By Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Kt., ch. v. p. 19. London: printed in 1638.

ment were altogether unknown, as well to the statesman as to the speculator. They did not understand that a well-devised plan, a thorough organization, and a vigorous prosecution of that plan, in settling the new country, under the auspices of their respective governments, could give to the enterprise success and permanency. They based their rights on the priority of discovery, nominal possession, or royal commission, not thinking that rights on such a basis were too slender to be seriously defended.

It was a great misfortune to France and England, as well as to this country, that they both coveted the same territory, and were using all possible means to establish their claims to it, either by discovery, nominal possession, or royal patent. The people of both nations were resolved in their purposes; and, with such an object in view, and with the rival feelings and jealousies with which each regarded the other, it might have been foreseen that these counter claims would ultimately produce the most violent controversies, quarrels, and perhaps wars.

On the 8th of November, 1603, Pierre De Monts, one of the court favorites of Henry IV. of France, received from his sovereign a royal patent to all the territory between 40° and 46° north latitude. This extensive region embraced all the present New England States, besides New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas, and was named in the patent "Acadia." De Monts sailed for his new possessions in the ensuing spring, March 7, 1604, and arrived on the southern side of the Acadian peninsula (Nova Scotia), on the 6th of May. He spent the summer in exploring the coast; sailed up the St. John, gave it the name it now bears; and passed the winter of 1604-5 on St. Croix Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay. The winter was severe, and many of his men died. On the opening of the spring, he ranged the coast westerly to the Kennebec, where he erected a cross, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of France. Thence he proceeded to Cape Cod. Some of the places he passed appeared suitable for settlement, but his company was small, and the savages numerous, unfriendly, and thievish; so he returned to St. Croix, and, in September, embarked for France, leaving Dupont, Champlain, and Chauvin to explore the country and perfect a settlement.

During this year, several English gentlemen, to avoid if possible the jealousy of the French, and, at the same time, secure to themselves the advantages of prior possession, despatched George Weymouth across the Atlantic, on a pretended search for the *northwest passage*, the grand idea of the English navigators.

Weymouth sailed from Ratcliffe on the 31st of March, and on the 11th of May hove in sight of Cape Cod. He explored the coast, and

erected crosses in several places, by way of establishing his claim to the country;¹ and in June sailed up the Kennebec river, came to anchor off Bath, and proceeded in a boat some distance up the Androscoggin.²

On the 10th of April, 1606, James I. of England incorporated two companies, agreeably to their own choice, one called the London company, and the other the Plymouth company; and granted, by royal patent, to both of the companies, all the territory between the 37° and the 45° of north latitude. This, it will be noticed, covered the whole territory that had been granted to De Monts three



Weymouth anchored off Bath, June, 1605.

years previous, — except one degree upon the north, — with the addition of three degrees on the south. On the 20th of December, of the same year, the London company despatched three vessels, with one hundred colonists, for the coast of South Virginia; and in April, 1607, a permanent settlement was established on James river; and there the earliest administration of government was commenced on the continent of America, north of Mexico.

A similar enterprise, by the Plymouth company, was matured about the same time, for settling another colony in North Virginia, as the region east of the Hudson was then termed. One hundred emigrants, besides mariners, were engaged in the enterprise; all necessary supplies were procured, and, on the 31st of May, they took their departure in two ships from Plymouth. They had a favorable passage, and, on the 8th of August, landed on the Phippsburg peninsula,³ at the mouth of the Kennebec river, called by the natives Sagadahoc river. They soon erected several cottages, sunk two or three wells, and commenced an intercourse with the natives. On the 11th, they organized their government by

¹ Purchas, 1659-76; 2 Belknap's Biog., p. 40.

² See Address by John McKeen, Maine Hist. Coll., vol. v.

³ Some modern writers insist that it was upon Parker's Island, others at Arrowsic, and still others at Georgetown; but the recent discovery of the manuscript of "William Strachey Gent.," in the Sloane Collection of the British Museum, published by the "Hakluyt Society," London, 1849, and republished by the Mass. Hist. Soc., Fourth Series, vol. 1, pp. 221-246, has thrown new light upon the point, and hardly leaves room for a doubt that they landed on the peninsula. See also Bartlett's Frontier Missionary, Note B. p. 236.

formally reading their patent. They named the settlement the Sagadahoc colony, and elected their officers — George Popham as president, Captain Rawleigh Gilbert, James Davies, Richard Seymour (the first Episcopal clergyman north of Virginia), Captain Richard Davies, and Captain Harlow, as assistants. Here they built their cabins, and erected a fortification, the remains of which are even now to be seen.

The winter months were fraught with various trials. They suffered much from cold and hunger; and, by the impolitic course they had pursued with the natives, had forfeited their trade and hospitality. Their storehouse took fire in midwinter, and was reduced to ashes, and most of their provisions were destroyed. Three of the principal patrons of the colony died during the winter, one of whom was the President (George Popham).¹ The hostility of the natives, and the various misfortunes that befell the colonists, rendered their situation truly deplorable; and they resolved to quit the country and return to England. As soon as the affairs of the colony could be settled, and arrangements made for leaving, they embarked for home, reporting to their friends and patrons in England, as the cause of their return, that the country was "intolerably cold and sterile, unhealthy, and not habitable by our English nation."²

By the untimely end of this colony, some further deaths, and additional discouragements, a fatal blow was given to the spirit of colonization for some years. De Monts, the French patentee, had also met with many reverses and disappointments; and, on learning the disastrous termination of the Sagadahoc colony, abandoned the idea of prosecuting his enterprise any further, and surrendered his patent to Madame De Guercheville, a Catholic French lady, who was desirous of making the experiment of converting the natives to the Catholic faith.

¹ There is a tradition that the colonists, for their amusement in the tedious winter months, among other things, set a company of the natives to hauling a loaded cannon with drag ropes, with the muzzle pointing forward, which, at a favorable opportunity, was discharged, consigning to instant death many of the unsuspecting victims. The Indians, justly incensed at this act of wanton barbarity, assembled in a large body, resolved on the massacre of the whole colony, and made a descent on the storehouse, containing the merchandise and provisions, which were its sole dependence. In the overhauling, they broke open some barrels of powder, which, being accidentally ignited, produced a terrific explosion, killing many of their number. The survivors, in their simplicity, understood this as the reproving voice of the Great Spirit for their attempt to exterminate the settlers; and forthwith brought provisions enough to sustain them through the winter, without which every man must have perished from starvation. It is thought by some, upon insufficient evidence however, that Popham fell a victim to the merited revenge of his savage neighbors.

² Prince's Annals, p. 35.

She obtained a charter from the king, in confirmation of the patent she had received from De Monts, and immediately sent over her agent (Suassaye), with twenty-five colonists, to take possession of Acadia in her name. He landed on the 16th of May, 1613, at Mount Desert, built a small fort on the south side of the river, and a few cabins around it, erected a cross, celebrated mass, and called the place St. Saviour.

The English, being greatly chagrined at their late defeat in establishing a settlement at Sagadahoc, watched the settlement of the French at St. Saviour with a jealous eye. On learning the important advantages the French were obtaining at this place, in their fur and peltry trade with the natives, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, one of the patrons of the Sagadahoc colony, a man not to be overcome by failure where he saw another successful, determined upon a second expedition. He purchased a ship with his own money, and obtained a master and crew to make a voyage hither; but so strangely had the passion for adventure abated in England, that it was with the greatest difficulty he could find any one willing to engage with him in the enterprise of attempting another settlement, or even in exploring the country. During this time, Captain Samuel Argal, of Virginia, who was in the habit of making occasional visits to these northern shores, for the purpose of taking fish, was cast ashore on one of the islands in Penobscot Bay; and, by closely questioning the natives in regard to the French, learned all the particulars of their recent settlement on Mount Desert, under the auspices of Madame De Guercheville. This intelligence he immediately communicated to the magistrates in Virginia, and they determined at once to expel these Roman Catholic Frenchmen, as intruders on the territory granted by his sovereign majesty James I. to his loyal subjects.

A naval armament was immediately fitted out for the purpose of reducing Mount Desert, consisting of eleven fishing vessels, containing sixty soldiers, and carrying fourteen pieces of cannon. Argal took the place, with scarcely any show of resistance. The inhabitants surrendered themselves as prisoners, to whom Argal offered the alternative of returning to France, or going with him to Virginia,—the latter of which most of them accepted. He broke in pieces the cross the Jesuits had erected; and, by way of taking formal possession of the place, erected another, and inscribed on it the name of King James I. He then proceeded to the island of St. Croix, and destroyed what remained of De Mont's settlement there. From thence he went to Port Royal; and, after setting fire to that place, returned to Jamestown.

These counter claims of the two governments were the principal cause of all the troubles in the colonies. They frequently involved the

two nations in war; and it was not until Wolfe led the cohorts of England on to the Plains of Abraham, and British banners waved in triumph over Quebec, that the question of sovereignty was finally settled, and France abandoned her claims.

Gorges succeeded in securing the services of Captain Richard Vines, to take the command of his vessel, than whom no better man could have been obtained to carry out his design, which was ostensibly to engage in fishing and trade, though in reality it was to keep possession of the country against the French. Vines landed at the mouth of Saco river during the fall of 1617, and spent the winter there; at which place, in 1623, Gorges succeeded in establishing a permanent settlement.

After some years of variable fortune and uncertain prospects, he obtained a charter from Charles I. of all the territory between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua, as far north as the source of the latter river. By this charter, dated April 8, 1639, this territory, with its inhabitants, was incorporated into a body politic, and named the province or county of Maine,—a compliment to the queen of Charles I., who, it is commonly supposed, inherited the province in France of that name.¹ By this charter, Gorges, his heirs and assigns, were made absolute lords proprietors of the province, excepting the supreme dominion, faith, and allegiance due to the crown, and the right to exact, yearly, a quarter of wheat, and a fifth of the profits arising from the pearl fishings, and from gold and silver mines.

The territory over which Gorges was made dictator was but little less than one sixth of the area of the present State of Maine, and his proprietorship, thus chartered, was little less than an absolute sovereignty. Sir Ferdinando, whose mind was ever fruitful in expedients, used every possible means to raise his province into distinction, by encouraging settlements, and making grants of the land to gentlemen of rank and influence. He was fully convinced that the growth of his province was surpassed by all its colonial neighbors, not excepting New Hampshire, whilst the seizure of it by the French, who occupied the country east of the Penobscot, was, not without reason, apprehended.

After the death of Gorges, the province fell to his heirs; and, on the 6th of May, 1677, Massachusetts purchased it from them for the sum

¹ Hon. George Folsom, in his Discourse before the Maine Historical Society, in 1846 (vol. II.), denies the generally received notion that the queen owned the "Province of Meyne." He says, "Such is the prevailing impression as to the origin of the name finally given by Gorges to his province; but, unfortunately for its accuracy, the province of Maine, in France, did not appertain to Queen Henrietta Maria, but to the crown; nor is it discoverable that she possessed any interest in that province."

of £1,250 sterling. This event closed the first period in the provincial history of the State.

There are other matters connected with this period, such as the occupation of Bigaduce, now Castine, by D'Aulney, and subsequently by Baron de Castin; the revival of the settlement of Sagadahoc by the celebrated John Smith and Thomas Dermer; the Muscongus or Waldo patent; the Pemaquid patent, and other grants outside of what was then the province of Maine, — a detailed account of all which is given in another part of the work.

The second period extends from this colonial union to the close of the Indian wars, embracing over eighty-three years, and bringing down the history to 1760.¹

It was but two years before the purchase of the title of Gorges from his heirs in 1677, that the war of King Philip broke out; and the territory of Maine was, for the first time, alarmed by the hostile aspect of the savages. Thenceforth, till 1760, the Indians made the land a wilderness, and as such held it as their own. It is appalling, even now, to read the narratives of the deeds of slaughter which were then perpetrated, and which allowed to three successive generations no secure rest upon their pillows. Every twentieth person in the colony was either slain, or carried into captivity to return no more. Eighty were murdered within three months, between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. The people lived in garrisons, reaping their fields amidst the hazards of ambush and massacre; and not a few of them withdrew to the more protected towns of Massachusetts. Casco was deserted, Arrowsic was burned, amidst terrible slaughter, and the shores further east entirely devastated. Berwick was defended only at the sacrifice of a gallant family; Wells and York were again and again attacked, with bloodshed; and, at the fight of Black Point, sixty out of ninety combatants were left on the field.

Ten years of peace followed the close of King Philip's war, when the war of King William broke out, and the wild weapons of the Indian, supported by the muskets of the French, were again bathed in blood. This war lasted ten years, and was terminated by the peace of Ryswick. Six years of peace here intervened, when Queen Anne's war began, renewing for ten years more the former misery, before the waste places had been repaired. This war was terminated by the peace of Utrecht: and was soon followed by Lovewell's war, of three years'

¹ The grateful acknowledgments of the authors are due to the Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D. D., for permission to use matter contained in his address before the Maine Historical Society in 1854, published in the fourth volume of their Collections.

duration, memorable for the slaughter of the Roman Catholic missionary, Rasle, at Norridgewock, and the bloody fight at Fryeburg.

The ravages of these Indian wars checked, for a whole century, the advance of the civilizing power of commerce, tillage, and education. It is hardly possible to paint too strongly the disastrous fruits of this harassing strife. Scarcely a foot was won from the forests. On every spot where settlements had been attempted, nothing but the smouldering ruins of habitations and the bleaching bones of their recent occupants met the eye.

The third great period in the history of Maine extends from the close of the Indian wars, in 1760, to the organization of the State, and its admission into the Federal Union in 1820, during which a steady advance was made in the productive industry of the province, — the war of the Revolution scarcely impeding its progress.

There were, in 1760, but thirteen incorporated townships, which formed little more than a streak along the coast from Kittery to Pemaquid. In this year, the two counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were added to the original shire of York. Old claims are revived, new grants obtained; the course of the great rivers is explored, and the coast between the Penobscot and the St. Croix is taken into possession. In 1789, twenty new towns were incorporated, and two new eastern counties were honored with the names of Hancock and Washington. The wrecks of questioned claims and confiscated rights were recovered, and large allotments were granted for the encouragement of education; the advances of the axe upon the forests were steady; mighty woods were floated down every stream; and the whispers of the wind through the pines, hitherto heard only by the wild Indian or the wandering hunter, now mingled with the lowing of the herds, the hum of industry, and the songs of the settler.

The population of Maine, during the first half of these sixty years, increased to eight times its previous number; and, in the last half, it had a threefold increase. In the last war with England, a cloud was cast over the smiling prosperity of the province, and the Penobscot was again made a frontier river; but when that cloud had passed, the three hundred thousand inhabitants of Maine demanded and obtained a separate constitution, as also admission as a State into the Federal Union.

The fourth and last period extends from 1820 to the present time. Of this period, little is as yet historical, in that sense in which history is the record of facts completed. It contains, indeed, the beginning and the end of those ambitious speculations which a stirring people are always but too ready to undertake. Unlimited credit, vast enterprises, fictitious

fortunes, and final calamity, followed each other in quick succession; when a new era — that of the lumber business — seemed to dawn upon the country. Immense sums were embarked in this enterprise; but this too failed, bringing upon its projectors, and on capitalists generally, wreck and ruin. That crisis has passed; but it has left a bolder spirit of enterprise, and perhaps even a preference for hazardous undertakings, which are sometimes seen in singular contrast, if not in singular union, with the former cautious habits of the people. Shipwrecks of every kind are the punishment of such adventures; but while the individual sinks, the calamity may sometimes open more speedily the general pathway to success. This period embraces the final settlement of the north-eastern boundary. The small diminution of territory was but the loss of so much land; but the decision, while it removed a possible occasion for strife, gave a more distinct view of the wilderness behind. It is still a peculiar feature of Maine, that it contains, and must long contain, such a wilderness.

“ Stern famine guards the solitary coast,
And winter barricades the realms of Frost.”

It is at least a background, which somewhat appalls the timid and the easy, so long as, under a genial sky, vast prairies repose untilled along the Mississippi, or the setting sun is reflected from golden hills without an owner. Maine may have a woody desert of her own, larger perhaps than any of the sisterhood of original states; but, inch by inch, the trees will probably fall, and fences, gravelled roads, pleasant cottages, and fields of waving grain, will extend to the Chaudière and to Madawaska.

If we take a step backward in the view of the population of Maine, we shall find that the whole number of its inhabitants, one century ago, did not probably exceed ten thousand; and they were scattered along the coast, occupying only a few salient points, and engaged in lumbering and fishing, — not extending at all into the interior, through fear of savages, who held empire over the forests, and for want of roads. This ten thousand, notwithstanding the outsetting current, under the genial influence of free institutions, has become six hundred thousand. To predict that Maine must be, in some sense, a northern hive, sending forth its young to win wealth in warmer fields, is but to say that it must be what the north always was in Asia, in Europe, and America, either through conquests, through commerce, or through constant emigration. But neither Scandinavia nor Tartary is depopulated by these swarmings of men; nor will Maine be, who can spare her thousands to California, and still keep her hundreds of thousands, quite as worthy and vigorous, at home.

This state, participating in nearly all the great improvements of the age, has gone on steadily developing her resources, and increasing her wealth and power. Her railroad interest, which did not fully open until since 1840, has become one of vast magnitude. There are upwards of four hundred miles of track in operation, at a cost of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, penetrating all parts of the state west of the Penobscot, and affording facilities for transportation which greatly augment the value of property, and contribute to the general prosperity. In the year 1856, the several railroads carried upwards of 2,600,000 passengers, for which they received \$1,248,404.69, besides \$1,073,244.66 for freight and \$78,993.46 for mail and other services. These advantages are increased by 555 miles of telegraph; and by the steamboat navigation, which was forced into notice under great discouragements,—requiring some exclusive privileges from the state,—and which is now an important interest, engrossing a large capital.

The slow advance of agriculture into the interior of the State indicates that the energy of the people has turned into other channels than the enlargement and cultivation of their fields at home. Notwithstanding this diversion, the census of 1850 shows seventy-seven thousand persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, who had more than 2,000,000 acres of improved land in their home farms, and 2,500,000 acres unimproved,—the land being valued at \$55,000,000, and the implements of cultivation at \$2,284,000. The aggregate value of stock, agricultural produce, and articles of home manufacture, exceeds annually \$30,000,000, showing that here is a substantial interest not to be overlooked. Agriculture forms the permanent basis of a country's greatness. It is the nursing mother of a wise and virtuous people; and it is fortunate indeed that the recent decline in the lumber trade seems to be creating a deeper interest in the products of the soil. Maine, in 1857, held her third annual agricultural exhibition, thus getting the start of her maternal state, which that year held her first.

But Maine is essentially a *commercial* state, with an extended sea-coast of 278 miles, (or 2,486 miles, including bays and islands,) having numerous safe and convenient harbors, with facilities for building, manning, and equipping vessels of every size and class. She has always ranked among the foremost in maritime operations. In ship-building she took the lead at the very start, and has never lost supremacy, but has left her competitors still further behind. In 1820, 27,705 tons of shipping were built; and, in 1855, it amounted to 215,904 tons, divided among 213 barques, 107 brigs, sixty-eight schooners, two sloops, and six steamers. In the fisheries, Maine holds the second rank; in the general aggregate of tonnage, the third; in imports, the seventh; and in

exports, the tenth. She has thirteen districts for collection of the revenue.

Her comparative wealth is large. The aggregate valuation of real and personal property in the state in 1850 was \$122,777,561, making an average of \$210 to every man, woman, and child. Her capital is not idle. Besides the means of its employment before mentioned, upwards of \$15,000,000 are embarked in manufacturing operations, with an annual product of more than \$25,000,000. There is also a banking capital of \$8,107,485, distributed among seventy-nine banks.

In her civil organization, she has fifteen counties, 388 incorporated towns, of which ten have received a city charter; about 350 plantations and settlements, embracing territory and natural capacities sufficient to support a very large population. Touching her moral and social condition, the last census returns exhibited 945 churches, valued at \$1,794,209, giving accommodations to 325,997 persons, or 56 per cent. of the entire population, each church having an average value of \$1,899, and seating 345 persons; two colleges, one theological and one medical school, with an annual income of \$14,000; 131 academies and private schools, with an annual income of \$51,187. The report of the Superintendent of Schools for 1857 gave 4,102 school-districts, 3,889 school-houses, 240,764 pupils, and an expenditure of \$666,797.58, or \$2.59 to each pupil. There are about fifty newspapers (eight of which are daily), circulating among 63,887 subscribers, and having an annual issue of more than 4,000,000 copies. The united libraries of Maine, other than private, embracing the public, the school, the Sunday school, the college, and the church libraries, contain 121,969 volumes.

The pulpit, the school, the press, and the library, then, co-working with the natural and acquired resources of Maine, are an irresistible power, which must give her a distinguished position among the orbs of our political constellation. Her extent of territory, rich soil, long line of sea-coast, excellent harbors and navigable rivers, the enterprise and ingenuity of her people, their regard for education and a faithful administration of duties in the government of the state, are sure precursors of an exalted destiny.

CHAPTER III.

MAINE — ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

IN closing the general view of Maine, a passing notice should be devoted to the race which so long held undisputed title to its forests, and whose tragic history forms such an exciting chapter in the early annals of the state. The aborigines of this state were divided into two nations, the Abnakies and the Etchemins; and these were subdivided into several tribes and clans.

The Abnakies.— This nation occupied the whole of the country between the Piscataqua and the Penobscot rivers, and numbered, in 1615, about seventeen thousand souls. This nation was a most terrible enemy to all the English settlements. The members of it were early converted to the Roman Catholic religion by the French missionaries, who spared no effort to embitter the savage mind, not only against the English, but against all Protestants, of whatever nation. Hence they were constantly excited, by religious motives, to miniature crusades, in which the lonely cabin of the settler was so often ravaged, and the awful terrors of barbaric warfare repeated so frequently, that the extermination of this nation became a matter of colonial policy with the English.¹ In 1795, only seven families remained; and now the whole of that once noble nation is extinct. The dark, solemn forests have fallen; the wigwam has been succeeded by the farm-house, the village, and the city; and the busy avocations of civilized life occupy the soil where once the noble form of the dusky Abnaki dwelt.

This nation was divided into four tribes, as follows: the Anasagunticooks, who occupied the country about the Androscoggin river; the Sokokis, who had their haunts about the Saco river; the Wawenocs, who dwelt along the coast, from Merry-Meeting bay to Muscongus river; and the Canibas, who occupied the country from Merry-Meet-

¹ For a detailed account of this extermination, see town of Norridgewock.

ing bay, along the whole extent of the Kennebec river, to Mooshead lake. This latter tribe was divided into three clans: the Norridgewocks, whose abode was at Norridgewock; the Taconnets, at Waterville; and the Cushnoes, at Augusta. These clans had a slight difference in dialect, but were essentially one people.

The Etchemins. — This nation occupied all the eastern part of the state, from the Penobscot to the St. Croix, and their domain extended into New Brunswick as far as the St. John. They were divided into three tribes; namely, the Tarratines, who had their residence on the banks of the Penobscot, — the feeble remnants of which are now gathered up at Oldtown; — the Openangoes,¹ who lived about the Schoodic and St. Croix rivers; and the Marachites, who inhabited the vicinity of the St. John. Strong ties of friendship existed between these three tribes; and when either of them had any grave question to settle, or installed new officers, a delegation attended from each of the other tribes.

The earliest information we have of either the Etchemin or Abnaki nation was obtained in 1614, by Captain John Smith, who, however, was unable to ascertain the numbers of either. The Abnakies were much more numerous, but less hardy and warlike than the Etchemins, who frequently made inroads on the Abnakies, plundering and killing them. At the time of Captain Smith's visit to Maine, these two nations were engaged in a general war, during which the Etchemins entered the heart of the Abnaki country, killed the Bashaba or Great Chief, carried off his women and effects, and destroyed the succession to the chieftaincy. After this conquest, the Etchemins were not, like their enemies, wasted by disease and famine. On the contrary, they retained their valor: and, animated by their success, were less disturbed than the western tribes in the enjoyment of their possessions. Being discreet, they were always reluctant to plunge into hostilities with the English.

About the year 1667, the Baron de Castin settled at Bigaduce, to which place he left the legacy of a name. He had four or five Indian

¹ "If we may believe Captain Francis, this is a younger tribe than either of those at Penobscot or St. John. He says it was told him by his fathers, that an Indian of the latter married a Tarratine wife, and settled at Passamaquoddy, and from them originated a tribe. It is certain, this one has immemorially lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse with both the others; and was never known to take an active part in any transactions separate from them. Indeed, its chiefs are not distinctly mentioned in any treaty, till that of 1760; nor is the name of a single sagamore previously living handed down to us, — so much has the tribe mixed with those tribes, and followed their fortune and fate." — *Williamson*, vol. 1., pp. 474-5.

wives, and amassed a large fortune by traffic with the Indians. His influence with them was unbounded, and was much sought after by both the English and French authorities. He lived in the country about thirty years, and conformed himself in all respects to the manners and customs of the natives.

In 1675, at the time of King Philip's war, mention is made of the great prince and orator, Assiminasqua, chief of the Tarratines.¹ Madockawando, who was probably a prisoner, taken by the Tarratines in some of their wars with the western Indians, was his adopted son and successor. There were frequent negotiations between the colonists and this chief, up to the time of his death, which was in 1698.

Treaties between the Tarratines and the English government were ratified in 1675, 1676, and 1693; one condition of which was that they should take arms against the Anasagunticooks, in the event of their committing further depredations on the colonists, which were frequent and dreadful.

These treaties were repeatedly broken by the wanton avarice of the white traders. For example, in 1688, the house of Castin was robbed, his household furniture, fire-arms, ammunition, and chapel-service being taken away. There were frequent acts of kidnapping and robbing the natives. Their effects were deemed by many lawful plunder; and the same logic which justified this course allowed them also to steal a savage and sell him into perpetual bondage, to wear out a miserable existence in the performance of menial services, or, worse still, to feel the lash of the taskmaster, — degradations to which the savage nature of the Indian could never submit.

Castin the younger, whose mother was the daughter of Madockawando, upon the death of that prince, succeeded to the chieftaincy. He was a very good friend of the English, and endured much on that account. Yet in 1703, his house was robbed by them, and one of his sisters was taken captive by Captain Church. In 1710, young Castin went on a mission to Canada, in company with Major Livingston, and returned by way of Albany. In 1721, he was improperly seized and carried to Boston, where he was detained several months, and then released. In 1722, according to Charlevoix, he visited Béarn, in France, to inherit his father's property and honors, from which time nothing further is known of him.

After the time of the younger Castin, there were frequent wars between the Tarratines and whites; but they were of short duration. In 1726, a treaty was ratified, which was the most lasting ever made

¹ The Tarratines were the most influential and powerful tribe of the Etchemin nation.

with the tribe. Every subsequent treaty has renewed some of its principal provisions, many of which are still in force. It was negotiated by Captain Dummer, and was signed, on the part of the tribe, by Wene-movet, chief sagamore. The treaty of 1745, renewing that of 1726, was signed by Egeremet as chief.

It is not known who were chiefs from 1745 to 1775. Orono flourished during the period of the Revolution. History represents him as a chief; but the tradition of his tribe, only as a captain. He died in 1801, at the age of one hundred and thirteen years. The names of the governors since Orono's time are as follows: John Atteon, grandfather of the present governor; John Neptune, father of the present lieutenant-governor; Joseph Lola, father of Captain Francis; John Atteon, father of the present governor, said to have been a lineal descendant of Castin, and the only Indian of the tribe with blue eyes, who served from 1816 until his death in May, 1858; and Joseph Atteon, elected governor September 9, 1858, to hold the office for two years.

The territory of the tribe, during the last century, has been constantly encroached upon by the white population, until all that remains to them of what was worth millions of dollars are the islands in the Penobscot river, a yearly annuity worth some \$1,500, and an invested fund of \$55,000, the interest to be paid annually, — the whole annual amount being about \$3,300.

Most of the young men of the tribe engage in day-labor. They are considered excellent hands in the woods, and are esteemed the best of men in the arduous and dangerous business of river-driving. Some of the more helpless, and many of the squaws, engage in basket-making; and their productions are found in every household in the vicinity, being also much sought after by strangers visiting them, as presents for their friends.

This tribe, though it has outlived all the aboriginal tribes of the state with the exception of the Openangoes, or, as they are sometimes called, the Passamaquoddy tribe, has been slowly but constantly decreasing in numbers, until its present population amounts to but four hundred souls.

The Openangoes reside in the town of Perry, Washington county, on a piece of land comprising about 550 acres, purchased for them by Massachusetts for £250; and there they will probably remain until the last of the race shall have passed to the "happy hunting-ground," — apparently not very far in the future. In 1794, there were at Pleasant point five hundred wigwams, arranged in four rows or streets, which covered a large part of the point; and the canoes of the tribe were said to resemble a large white winnow around the shore.

The customs of the Indians, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, seem unchangeable. They are still found, as they were a century ago, in their canoes,—chasing the porpoise in summer, and, in winter, removing into the interior, to trap the beaver or hunt the moose and the deer. Their canoe of the present day is the same as that of old, and their habitations, when built by themselves, are still wigwams. It is true, in the matter of dress, some departures have been made from ancient usage. They have exchanged the conical cap for a hat, the loose blanket for the citizen's coat and pantaloons; and, in some instances, an extra-fine young dandy dons a ruffled shirt and polished boots. But, in general, their tailor and shoemaker have improved no more than their boatbuilder or architect.

The Indian has an hereditary hatred of the white man; and, when he thinks of his circumscribed situation, and that his brethren have been gradually swept from the land by the advance of the strange invader, this feeling must kindle in his bosom with redoubled force. He looks upon the broad extent of this fair continent, and says to himself: "Once my ancestor possessed this goodly land. On that spot, made beautiful by Nature's plastic hand, he reared his cabin. There, shaded by the venerable trees of the forest, he smoked his calumet in peace, and listened to the innocent prattle of his offspring around him. Upon that alluvial acre, formed by the changing current of the river, he planted the maize which was to supply the demands of appetite, left unsatisfied by misfortune in the chase. Upon yon placid stream he launched his canoe, paddling leisurely along, or, in meditation, floating calmly and silently down the current of life. By that murmuring waterfall he sat for many hours, watching the finny tribe; and the well-filled basket by his side gave evidence of his skill in the use of the spear. In that boundless forest, whose towering and leafless trunks ever opened their broad and distant vista,—not inappropriate emblems of the converging lines of futurity,—he chased the moose and the caribou, then unscared by the rifle of the pale-face."

These, and a thousand other visions of greatness and happiness, are associated in the minds of this unhappy race; and we seem to hear them further exclaim:

"The footstep of civilization has blotted out the war-path of our fathers; the axe of the pioneer has felled the forest and scared away the game; the march of improvement has dammed up the waterfall; and the salmon, frightened by its clatter, have ceased to frequent our streams. The scythe of Time has mowed a wide swath in our ranks, cutting down its victims, of all ages and conditions, leaving but a remnant of once countless hosts."

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF MAINE.

ABBOTT, situated in the southwestern part of Piscataquis county, embraces an area of 23,040 acres, and is one of the five towns that were granted to Bowdoin College in 1794. Its settlement is of recent date, and hence the town possesses but little material for history. It was incorporated in 1827, and possesses all the elements of a thriving agricultural town. The Piscataquis river flows through the southwest part, on the banks of which are many good farms. There are here two small villages, one post-office, two religious societies (Congregational and Free-will Baptist), and nine school districts, with sixteen schools. Population, 747; valuation, \$65,351.

ACTON is situated in the western part of York county, one hundred and five miles from Augusta, and lies on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. The history of the town belongs to that of Shapleigh, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1830. Hills and valleys diversify its surface, except in the east and northeasterly parts. The soil is stubborn, but with proper attention good crops are obtainable. The town is well watered by several ponds, known by the names of Long, Square, Great East, Garvin's, and Loon. Little Ossipee river lies on the north, Salmon river on the west, and Mousam river towards the northeast of the town. Acton has three villages, — Acton, North Acton, and South Acton, — at each of which there is a post-office and a church; and fourteen school districts, having twelve schools. Population, 1,359; valuation, \$213,825.

ADDISON is situated on the sea-coast, on the west side of Indian river, in Washington county. It was settled soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and organized into a plantation, known as Number Six west of Machias. It became an incorporated town February 14,

1796. It has two villages — Addison Point and Indian River, with a post-office at each; one church edifice (Baptist); fourteen school districts, having twenty-six schools. Population, 1,152; valuation, \$206,931.

ALBANY, Oxford county, lies south of the Androscoggin river, and fifteen miles west of Paris. It was settled soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and in 1800 contained a population of between sixty and seventy. It was incorporated March 20, 1804. It is drained by Pequawket river, which has its source in a small pond in the northern part of the town. A series of basins, formed by the wear of the river in the solid talcose rock, are objects of great curiosity, one of which is seventy feet deep and forty feet in diameter. The surface of the town is mountainous, and much of it remains uncleared. There is one village in the town, and one post-office. It is divided into eight school districts, with an aggregate of 234 pupils. Population, 747; valuation, \$71,843.

ALBION, in the northeast corner of Kennebec county, twenty-four miles from Augusta and forty-four miles southwest from Bangor, was first organized in 1802 into a plantation, and called Freetown. In 1804, it was incorporated into a town and called Fairfax, next Lygonia, and lastly Albion.

The town is about six miles square. The soil, in the westerly part, is free from stones, and easily cultivated; the eastern portion is somewhat rocky, but productive. The southern portion is hilly; and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat. The Lovejoy pond, in the western part of the town, is famous for pickerel and perch, and is skirted on all sides with beautiful farms.

Albion has five shingle machines; one saw-mill; one grist-mill, having three sets of stones; fourteen school districts, with twenty-six schools; two post-offices, Albion and South Albion; and five meeting-houses. Population in 1850, 1,604 — which has been increased, by the annexing of Albion Gore, to about 1,650; valuation, \$228,597.

ALEXANDER, in the easterly part of Washington county, about midway between its northern and southern extremity, was first settled in 1810. Solomon Perkins, Caleb Pike, George Hill, A. Bohanan, William D. Crockett, Paul Morse, Cyrus Young, and Samuel Cottel were among the first who made Alexander their home, and came principally from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from John Black, agent for the Bingham Purchase.

The town was incorporated in 1835, being prior to that time designated as Plantation No. 16.

The surface is uneven, but there is a variety of good farming land, and the inhabitants depend principally on their agricultural labors for a livelihood. The principal stream is the Wapskanegan, which runs through the centre of the town. Pleasant lake lies in the western part of the town, as also does Burrows lake. Medybemps and Pokey lakes lie partly in this town.

A Congregational and a Methodist society have been organized here, neither of which has a church edifice, holding their meetings in the school-houses. The town contains four school districts; Stephenson's mills, situated on Pleasant lake; and two post-offices — Alexander and Lane's Brook. Population, 544; valuation for 1858, \$42,000.

ALFRED, the shire and central town of York county, eighty-eight miles from Boston and twenty-six from Portland, contains about eight thousand acres. The early history of Alfred is involved in that of Sandford, of which it was formerly a part, bearing at that time the name of "North Parish of Sandford," or "Massabesick." The people of Alfred, at the time of its incorporation in 1794, called Sandford "Phillipstown," this being the name of the township before Sandford was incorporated in 1768. The origin of these names may be traced to the owners of the territory, namely, Major William Phillips and Peleg Sandford. Alfred took its name from that early monarch of England, Alfred the Great.

The first settler¹ in Alfred was Simeon Coffin, who moved hither in 1764, and settled on what is now called the Hall Farm, on the west side of the pond. Daniel Gile settled north of Mr. Coffin, and afterward Stephen Coffin and his brother Daniel settled south of him. Many others followed at different periods.

The tragedy connected with the "picture-tree," which stood a little west of Parson Sweet's meeting-house, on which was carved the image of a child's head, is explained thus: the daughter of Peter Morrill, while gathering hemlock near Doughty's Falls, was surprised and captured by Indians, who, to prevent her giving alarm by screams, killed her on the spot, and on their retreat to Canada, carved her likeness on the tree above mentioned. In Alfred, a female captive was murdered at the crossing of Pequawket road, within a mile of the court-house. She was weak, and the Indians killed her to rid themselves of the incumbrance.

The northern part of the town is very hilly, and abounds in granite

¹ The authors are indebted to Mr. Peter Coffin, who has preached among the Shakers here for more than forty years, for much valuable information respecting the early pioneers.

rocks and hard-wood forests. The southern part is comparatively level. Near the centre of the town, on the northeast side of the plain, stands the beautiful village of Alfred. There are two small rivers intersecting this town, which unite to form Mousam river, at a place called Swett's Mill. Each of these streams affords water-power for mills during the greater part of the year; and below their junction the power is sufficient to run factories the whole year. One of these streams rises from Pomegranate pond, and passes through Massabesick pond; the other takes its rise in a dense forest and marsh, called Jebung Woods.

The chief occupation of the first settlers seems to have been lumbering. Several saw and grist mills were early erected; and mechanics of almost every kind began to locate themselves in the neighborhood of the mills.

The court-house, located in the village of Alfred, was erected in 1806, on land given by William Parsons and Dr. Hall. The jail was not built until about two years after. In 1821, a newspaper was started, called the "Eastern Star," but had a short existence. The first framed building erected in town was a school-house, on the site of the present brick hotel, and was designed for, and occupied by, the whole town. In 1803, the brick school-house was put up and opened, and districts were formed. The academy was built in 1823 or 1824.

The first emigrants were from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where religious instruction was particularly regarded. They soon felt the privation here, and were early in supplying the best means of public worship their situation allowed. A church was formed, comprising the first settlers around Massabesick and Pomegranate ponds, and the contiguous part of Waterboro', under the direction and care of Mr. Merriam and Mr. Little. A second one was soon after formed around Conant's mills, by Mr. Little. In 1780 the two were united under Mr. Prince, and meetings were held regularly in John Knight's barn, a part of which was also occupied by Mr. Knight as a dwelling-house. At this time there were only about twenty members in the church.

About 1782, the order of Shakers had its origin, and a small village of them was soon after formed at Mastcamp, four miles northeast of the principal settlement. In 1793, the society was organized as a body, in the present order and discipline of church-government.

In 1802, the supreme court, which had been held at Kennebunk for the two preceding years, was removed to Alfred, although not without a severe contest; and the bench was occupied by Judges Dana, Cushing, and Thacher. In 1806, the court of common pleas and the York courts were removed to this, the shire town.

There are now five church edifices in the town,—one Congregational, two Baptist, one Methodist, and one Shaker; eleven school districts with ten schools; one bank with a capital of \$75,000; and one post-office. Population, 1,319; valuation, \$271,600.

ALNA, Lincoln county, on the west side of Sheepscot river, is bounded south by Wiscasset. It was originally a part of Old Pownalborough, — now Dresden, — and its history is included in that town's. It was incorporated in 1794, under the name of New Milford, afterwards changed to Alna.

The town extends about six miles north and south, and four miles east and west. The surface is uneven, — the western part, back from the river, being quite broken, — while other portions abound in ledges and bogs. On the banks of the river, however, good soil is found. Its abundance of berries makes it a place of resort in the fall.

At the head of the tide, near the north line of the town, there is a small village, with two saw-mills and one grist-mill. One mile east, on the river, is another small village, named Puddle Dock, with a ship-yard, where shipbuilding is carried on to a moderate extent. At the south part of the town is another small village, called Sheepscot Bridge, where are one saw and one grist mill, and a ship-yard, doing a moderate business. Agriculture is the general employment.

Alna has two church edifices, — one Congregational, the other Free-will Baptist; also six school districts, with twelve schools; and one post-office. Population, 916; valuation, \$182,679.

ALTON, Penobscot county, on the west side of Penobscot river, north of Oldtown, and formerly a part of Argyle, was incorporated a town in 1845. Its surface is generally level, but the soil poor.

There is a small village in the northwest part of the town, on the west side of Dead stream, with a tannery, doing a large and lucrative business; also a saw-mill and a shingle machine, recently put in operation, promising a profitable business. Alton has two post-offices, Alton and Alton Village; and has six school districts, with nine schools. Population, 252; valuation, \$13,346.

AMHERST, in the northern part of Hancock county, constitutes a part of Bingham's Purchase. Its settlement was commenced between 1805 and 1808 by Captain Goodell Silsbee, Moses Kimball, Asahel Foster, Jesse Gils, Joseph Day, Judah West, and Elisha Chick. Its progress since has been slow. In 1822, Amherst was set off from the plantation of Mariaville, and, in 1831, was incorporated a town.

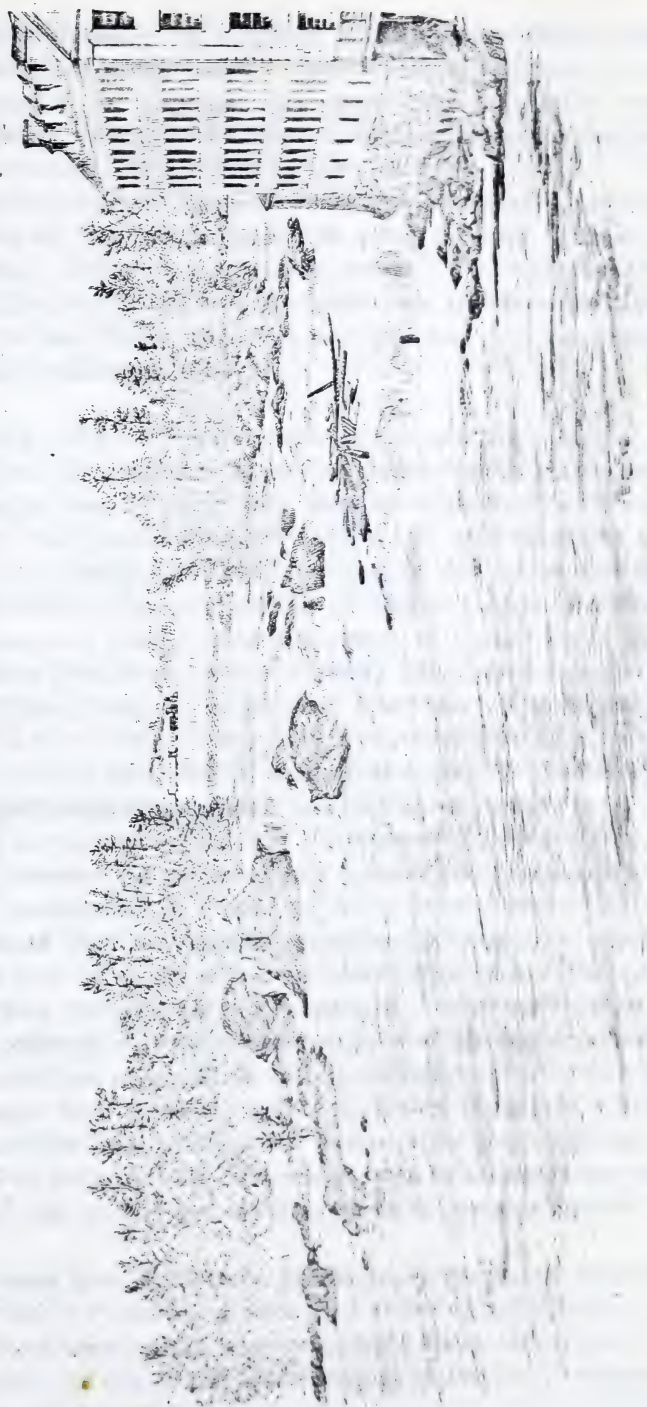
Its surface is considerably broken and uneven, and in some parts very rocky. It is watered by some small ponds having their outlet in Union river. Its heavy growth of pine has been mostly cleared off. It has one saw-mill, two clapboard and shingle machines; a large tannery, doing considerable business; one small village; one post-office; one church edifice (Congregational); and four school districts, with three schools. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and lumbering. Population, 323; valuation, \$43,962.

AMITY, Aroostook county, was incorporated March 19, 1836. The first settlement was commenced in 1826 by Jonathan T. Clifford, Jonathan Greenleaf, and Columbus Dunn. This township was formerly known as "No. 10, first range." The first settlers bought their lands for twenty cents per acre, payable one half in cash, and one half in work on the public highways. Since the incorporation of the town, the lands have been sold to speculators by the state. This has retarded its growth to a very great extent, since settlers can buy of the state, at the Aroostook settlement, much cheaper than of the proprietors of land here, most of whom are non-residents.

The surface is rolling, and well timbered with hard wood. It is watered by branches of the Penobscot, St. John, and St. Croix rivers, which take their rise in this town, and which are large enough for floating lumber, supplied by the surrounding region. It has three school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 256; valuation for 1858, \$23,300.

ANDOVER, Oxford county, was incorporated in 1804, under the name of East Andover, and was then in York county. The first settler was Ezekiel Merrill,—with his wife and six children,—who came from Fryeburg. He drew his effects on hand-sleds—aided by his three sons—through the woods, the only guide being the spotted trail of the Indians. Mrs. Merrill was here two years without seeing the face of any white female, save her own three daughters. The next settlers were mostly from Andover, Mass., and were Jonathan Abbott, Samuel Poor, Sylvanus Poor, Theodore Brickett, Francis Swan, Josiah Wright, John Abbott, Jeremiah Burnham, and others. The title to the land was first obtained by grant from Massachusetts.

The surface is mostly smooth, consisting of large intervals on the river, with a little higher elevation of pine plains. The town is surrounded by mountains, lying mostly without and on the borders, Lone mountain being the only one lying wholly within its limits. The town is well watered by Ellis river, which runs through it, Black brook, Saw-



Lewiston Falls

yer brook, Frye's brook,—on which is the cataract,—Stony brook, Gardner's brook, and Lone brook. These streams frequently rise so high as to overflow the intervals, and cause great damage to crops; and the soil being sandy, it is difficult to build bridges so strong as to withstand the freshets. The streams abound in trout.

The chief occupation of the settlers is agriculture and lumbering. This town has but one village, which is called Andover Corners. It has seven school districts, with sixteen schools; two churches, both occupied by Congregational societies, with one minister; two post-offices, Andover and South Andover; one grist-mill and one tannery. Population, 710; valuation, \$75,390.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, situated towards the southwest part of the state, has the smallest territory, excepting Sagadahoc, of all the counties, containing an area of about four hundred square miles. The act establishing it was passed March 18, 1854. It was made up from four counties, and comprises fourteen towns, as follows:—Lewiston, Lisbon, and Webster, from the county of Lincoln; Auburn, Danville, Durham, Minot, and Poland, from the county of Cumberland; Livermore and Turner from the county of Oxford; East Livermore, Greene, Leeds, and Wales, from the county of Kennebec. The inhabitants were left at liberty to select for the shire town, either Auburn, Lewiston, or Danville, but were restricted to a location within the limits of the Lewiston Falls Village corporation; and they chose Auburn.

The county is watered by the river whose name it bears, and its tributaries; and possesses, for the most part, a fertile soil, and excellent advantages for manufacturing, which are being largely improved. The leading pursuit of the inhabitants is agriculture, although the manufacturing interest bids fair to be of no secondary importance. The county has also the best facilities for communication, being traversed by the Grand Trunk railway, and the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad.

The substantial and commodious county buildings are situated a short distance westerly from Lewiston falls. A view of these falls, which so beautifully combine the wildness of nature with the elements and achievements of industrial life, and which seem to belong to the whole county rather than to any part of it, is given in connection with this article.

The inhabitants have full county privileges, except in the matter of choosing senators, for whom they vote with their original counties.

There are three terms of the supreme judicial court, for both civil and criminal business, in this county, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January, July, and August.

The aggregate population of the towns composing the county, was, by the last census returns, 25,748; valuation, \$4,152,502.

ANSON, Somerset county, situated on the west bank of the Kennebec river, is a large and thriving town. Settlements were made here about the same time as at Norridgewock, by adventurers who pushed up the river, in order to be the first to take possession of the rich alluvial lands on the banks of the Kennebec. When surveyed it was found to be without the limits of the Plymouth Patent, and was accordingly called township Number One west of the Kennebec river, north of the Plymouth Patent. It was incorporated March 1, 1798, by its present name. It was divided, and North Anson was incorporated out of it March 20, 1845: but a reunion took place March 13, 1855. Anson has two villages, North and South Anson, both on the Kennebec river, with a post-office at each; two tanneries, doing a good business; an academy, well patronized; twenty-four school districts, with thirty-six schools; four churches, Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist. Population, 2,016; valuation \$310,391.

APPLETON is situated in the southwest part of Waldo county, twenty-five miles easterly from Augusta. Settlements were made in this town about 1775. It is watered by the Medomac and the St. George's rivers, and is a very good agricultural town. There are two villages, McLain's Mills and North Appleton, at the latter of which, lime is manufactured to a considerable extent. Lumber, lime, dairy and farm produce form the staples of trade. Appleton has five saw-mills; nine shingle and stave mills; three grist-mills; one tannery; one carriage manufactory; three shoe and boot manufactories; two social libraries; four church edifices, — one Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, one Friends' and one Union, occupied by Methodists and Universalists; two post-offices, — McLain's Mills and North Appleton; and twelve school districts, with twenty-four schools. Population, 1,727; valuation, \$206,691.

ARGYLE, Penobscot county, on the west bank of Penobscot river, twenty miles north from Bangor, was incorporated in 1839. The surface of the town is generally level, — some of it swampy; and the soil poor. There are two saw-mills and two grist-mills; two churches, Methodist and Free-will Baptist; four school districts, with five schools; and one post-office. Population, 338; valuation, \$22,573.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, forming the whole northern and northeasterly part of the state, is the largest county, embracing an area of 6,800 square

miles, most of which is wild land. It was taken from the counties of Penobscot and Washington. The act establishing it was passed March 16, 1839, at which time its name became identified, far and near, with the controversy with Great Britain respecting the boundary. The act defines it to be "all that part of the state lying north of the north line of the fourth range of townships, north of the Lottery townships, and east of the dividing line between ranges five and six west of the east line of the state, and of a line from the north termination of the said dividing line, and running the same course, to the north line of the state."

This territory was enlarged by act of March 21, 1843, by annexing to the county all of Penobscot county north of the three townships numbered eight, in the sixth, seventh, and eighth ranges of townships west from the east line of the state; and again, by act of March 12, 1844, defining the boundaries between several counties, in which Aroostook acquired from Piscataquis and Somerset counties, all the territory north of the townships numbered ten, and west of the seventh range of townships west of the east line of the state.

It is divided by the state surveys into one hundred and eighty-one townships, and into three districts of registration, known as the first, second, and third districts.

The whole county is well watered by a great number of lakes, ponds, rivers, and brooks, and on many of the streams there is a sufficient fall for propelling machinery. The principal rivers are the St. John, Allagash, Aroostook, Masgunicook, and the Mattawamkeag, which are fed by a great number of tributaries. The principal lakes are Long lake, in the western part; and Portage, Eagle, Square, Cross, and Madawaska, in the northeastern part. Here

and there a few bogs may be seen, though the country cannot be called swampy.

The settlements are mostly in the southerly and easterly portions of the county. As yet, only thirteen towns have been incorporated, though



Pine Forests of Northern Maine

many others, called plantations, are being rapidly settled, and will soon become incorporated municipalities.

Houlton was made the shire town. There are two terms of the supreme judicial court, for both civil and criminal business, commencing on the second Tuesday of March, and the third Tuesday of September.

Aroostook has, until lately, been valued only for its timber. It is now gradually recovering from the unwise policy which the state has pursued, in making grants of its land to public institutions and to scheming speculators, instead of encouraging actual settlers. The forests are receding before the sinewy arms of the woodsmen, who are turning their attention from river-driving to clearing up the lands, and to the development of the abundant agricultural resources of the county.

The soil is generally excellent, and of three kinds, — diluvial, alluvial, and soil resulting from the disintegration of the rocks beneath. Limestone is found along the banks of the Aroostook and the St. John, and in some parts of the county is quite abundant. Houlton is remarkable for its limestone soil, which makes it extremely productive, and admirably suited for the growth of grain and grasses. The rich alluvial soils of this county will, when cleared up, yield to no other districts in the luxuriance of their productions. Pop., 12,529; Val., \$537,438.

ARROWSIC, Sagadahoc county, is an island town in the Kennebec river, near its mouth, and contains about twenty thousand acres, including a large quantity of salt marsh. This island was purchased of the natives by Major Clark and Captain Lake, in 1661, at which time a fort was standing on the west side of the island, at a place now known as Stinson's point, and was occupied by one Hammond, an old trader, who probably erected it to prevent a surprise from the natives. It is not, however, known that Hammond purchased or claimed any land at that place. The Indians destroyed this fort, so tradition says, in resentment for the loss of furs and arms stolen by the English from some of their friends, who lived further up the river. Clark and Lake's fort, which was distant about two miles from Hammond's, was destroyed about the same time by the natives who surprised the former; and Captain Lake, in attempting to flee from it, was mortally wounded. His bones, which were afterwards found, were, it is said, interred in Boston.

The early settlers met with many reverses; and, at times, suffered great privations. During the Indian wars, massacres and conflagrations were of frequent occurrence. A short time before the erection of Fort Halifax, the Norridgewock Indians descended the river, and landing at Arrowsic, killed a Mr. Preble, while he was working in his field; after

which they proceeded to his house, murdered his wife, and took his children (a son and two daughters) captives, whom they carried to Canada. Captain Hamden, a relative of theirs, after the peace of Paris, in 1763, proceeded to Canada and obtained their release. Remains of dwellings, and other evidences of Indian depredations, are still to be seen on the island.

Arrowsic was set off from Georgetown and incorporated in 1841. At present, there is little that would be attractive to the traveller. As a summer resort it is, however, much visited by persons in search of health and recreation, — its invigorating breezes, and opportunities for bathing and fishing being unequalled. It has a church edifice; two school districts, with three schools; and one post-office. Population, 311; valuation, \$72,875.

ASHLAND is near the centre of Aroostook county. William Dalton began its settlement about 1835, at the junction of the Great Machias with the Aroostook. Dalton was followed a year or two afterwards by Benjamin Howe, who settled on the Aroostook river, a short distance above him, and still resides there. The township was lotted by Noah Barker, during the years of 1839–40. At that time there were but five families here. The Fairbanks road, leading to Presque Isle, was opened the same year. The Aroostook road, extending from the military road seven miles above Mattawamkeag point to the north line of this township, having been cut through a year or two previous, was not made passable till about 1843. From the termination of this, the Fish river road, which was surveyed and opened in 1839, runs northerly to the mouth of Fish river. A large portion of the township, bordering upon the river and the roads just mentioned, is cleared up and settled. The surface is generally even, and the occupation of the inhabitants about equally divided between lumbering and farming. There is one village on the east side of the river, near the mouth of the Great Machias, which has a public-house, two stores, and a post-office, but no church edifice. This township was once incorporated as a town, but the charter was subsequently revoked, and it has relapsed into its plantation state. There are four school districts. Population, 354.

ATHENS, Somerset county, on the eastern side of the Kennebec river, about forty miles north from Augusta, was settled about 1782, and incorporated March 7, 1804. It is an excellent farming town, watered by a tributary of the Kennebec. Athens has one village, one post-office, thirteen school districts, and three religious societies, — two Baptist and one Methodist. Population, 1,460; valuation, \$245,687.

ATKINSON is in the southern part of Piscataquis county. Its settlement was commenced in 1802, by Byley Lyford, from Canterbury, N. H., who, for two years, was the only inhabitant. In 1807, a saw-mill and grist-mill were built near the centre of the town, by Jonathan and Josiah Colcord, from Nottingham, N. H. Since then three saw-mills and several shingle machines have been erected.

In 1819, the town was incorporated, and named in honor of Judge Atkinson, of the supreme court of New Hampshire,—one of the three original proprietors of the town,—upon which he gave the town a library of about one hundred volumes.

The surface is rolling. The lowlands between the swells are not generally suitable for cultivation. The highlands or swells have a rich, deep soil, free from stone, and easily cultivated.

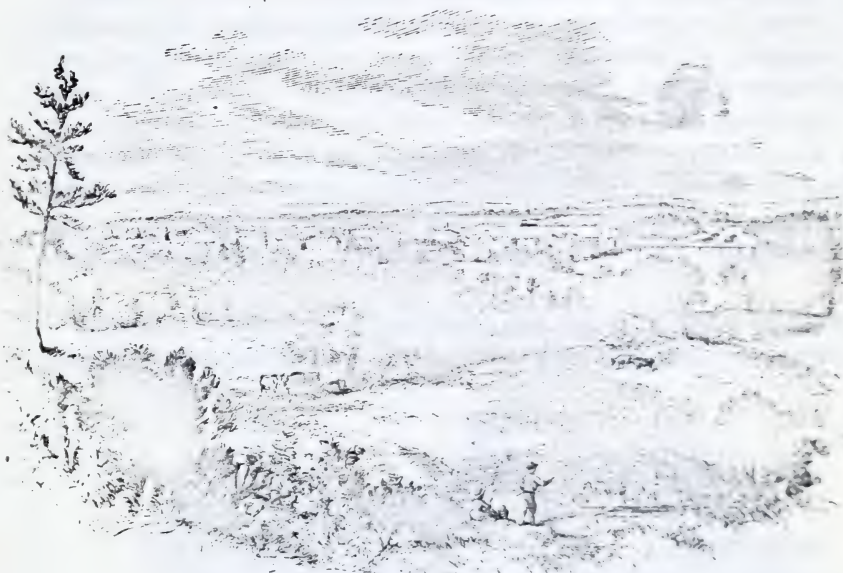
Atkinson has four church organizations,—Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; also nine school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 895; valuation, \$111,181.

AUBURN, Androscoggin county, is situated on the west bank of the Androscoggin river, opposite Lewiston. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1786. Samuel Starbird, Thomas Bailey, Samuel Emerson, David Libbey, and one Small, were among the first settlers, although the exact date of their arrival is unknown. In June, 1789, Benjamin True, Jabez, Levi, and Daniel Merrill, from Salisbury, Mass., and Jacob Stevens, from New Gloucester, settled in the eastern part of the town. Subsequently, the tract comprising this town, Poland, and Minot, was granted by Massachusetts to one Baker, and was thence called Bakerstown.¹ In 1795, the whole tract was incorporated in one town, named Poland. In 1802, Poland was divided, and the easterly portion incorporated under the name of Minot. In 1842, Minot was divided, and the easterly part incorporated under the name of Auburn, the territory comprising which was originally granted by Massachusetts to John Bridgham and others, who had a struggle with the Pejepscot proprietors, the latter claiming that their Indian grant included a large portion of this town. The matter was finally settled by Massachusetts paying the Pejepscot claimants for the land. Thus the settlers seem to have obtained the titles to their lands from John Bridgham and others.

Auburn, like many other towns, has its Indian legends. A story is told of a white man, who, at an early period, settled upon an island in the river, above the falls, towards whom the Indians entertained a deadly hatred; and they determined to kill him. For this purpose a

¹ See Poland.

party of about fifty Indians started in their canoes from a point some distance up the river, in the dead of night, guided, as they supposed, by the light that the lonely white man kept continually burning upon the island. But by some means, the white man's suspicions had been awakened, and fearing a night attack by them, he had taken the precaution to build a fire on a hill below the falls, directly in range of his island, and to put out his own fire upon the island. The Indians, lured on by this light, were drawn into the fatal current before they discovered their mistake, — dashed over the falls, and all of them perished.¹



Auburn.

Many implements of Indian manufacture have been found here, such as axes, war-clubs, and ornaments. Two years since, while the streets were being graded, some ten or twelve Indian skeletons were exhumed, evidently having been buried according to their usual custom, in a sitting posture, with their wampum and war-clubs around them.

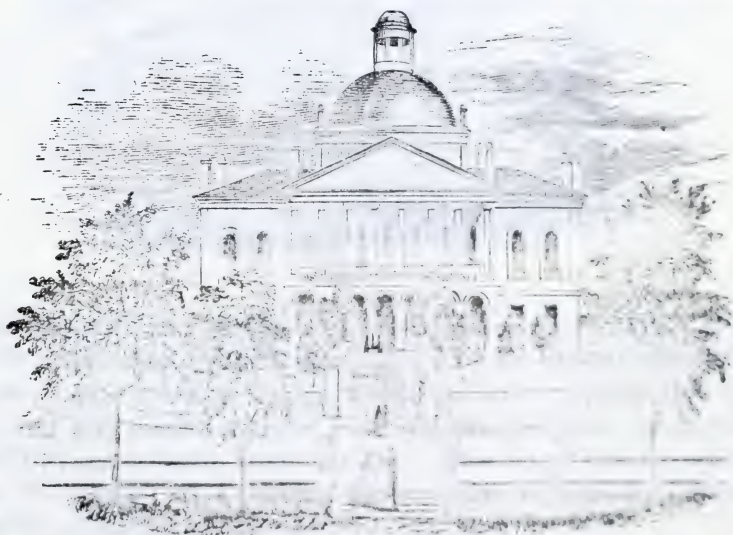
The surface of the town is generally uneven, but without mountains. The soil is fertile, especially along the valleys and the banks of the Androscoggin. The town is watered by two very pleasant ponds, in the easterly and central parts, and the Little Androscoggin, a stream of considerable size, which forms a portion of the southerly and easterly

¹ Another version of this story represents that the Indians were about to make a descent upon the settlement at Brunswick, and were intercepted by this island hermit, who by some means had gained a knowledge of their intentions.

boundary, and is a tributary of the larger river of that name. The Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad passes through the town. There are four villages, the most important of which is situated on the banks of the Androscoggin, at what is commonly termed Lewiston Falls. Here are the county buildings, constructed in 1856-57, of brick, with a granite basement, at a cost of \$100,000. There are four post-offices, one at each of the villages; sixteen school districts, with the same number of schools; and four churches, — two Universalist, one Baptist, and one Congregationalist.

Auburn is not so much an agricultural as a manufacturing town. Considerable business is done here in the manufacture of house furniture, but the boot and shoe manufacture constitutes the principal business. There are five saw-mills, three flour mills, one peg manufactory, two tanneries, one sash and blind factory, and one iron foundry. The town has one bank, with a capital of \$75,000. Population in 1850, 2,840; but since that time there has been a large increase of business and of population, so that at the present time there cannot be less than 4,500 inhabitants. Assessors' valuation for 1858, \$652,847.

AUGUSTA, the capital of the state, and the shire town of Kennebec county, is situated on both sides of the Kennebec, and was originally a



The State House.

part of the Kennebec Patent granted to the Plymouth colony in 1629. It was then occupied by the Cushnoc clan of Indians, a branch of the Canibas tribe, and the Abnaki nation, and from them derived its early

name of Cushnoc. It was here that the patentees made the first settlement within the limits of their grant; and it seems to have become a prosperous one as early as 1654, but was depopulated upon the breaking out of King Philip's war, and remained desolate many years. In 1716, a stone fort was built here, and garrisoned at the public expense; but the place was again abandoned on the commencement of Lovewell's war, in 1724, and but little effort toward resettlement was made until after the fall of Quebec in 1760. There is certainly no evidence of such effort previous to the year 1754, during which Fort Western was built by the Kennebec proprietors, under the auspices of Governor Shirley. In connection with this fort a palisade enclosure was made, fifty feet distant from the walls upon all sides, in each of the four corners of which a block-house was erected; but all traces of the fort



Arsenal.

and these outposts had disappeared many years since. The "great house," as it was usually called, still standing on the easterly side of the river about a mile above the bridge, which was built by James Howard, the first and only commandant at Fort Western, has been erroneously supposed by some to have been that fort. This house was for a short time, in the autumn of 1775, the head-quarters of Benedict Arnold when on his expedition to Quebec.

Since the close of the Revolutionary war, the history of the place has been progressive.

Augusta became the shire town of the county of Kennebec in 1799, and the seat of government in 1831. The first bridge across the river was built in 1797, at a cost of \$28,000. It decayed, and was rebuilt in

1818. The second bridge was destroyed by fire in 1827, but was rebuilt the same year, at a cost of \$13,000. The post-office was established here in 1794, and the first meeting of the legislature was held in January, 1832. Augusta was incorporated as a town in 1797, and became a city in 1849.

The principal business portion of the town is on the west side of the river. The scenery on the east side is romantic and pleasing. The streets are shaded by trees, and the numerous beautiful public buildings, of white granite, give it a charming appearance. The State House, of which an engraving will be found on a preceding page, is an elegant and spacious structure, built of white granite, and situated on an eminence at the west part of the city. It contains excellent accommodations for all state purposes. The grounds about the building are finely laid out, and decorated with trees, presenting quite a tasty appearance. Immediately in front of this building is the common, a beautiful and extensive plat of land, lying between the State House and the Kenne-



Insane Hospital.

bec river. Directly opposite the common, on the east bank of the river, is the United States Arsenal, erected at a cost of \$100,000, consisting of several fine buildings, on beautiful grounds, a view of which is given on the preceding page. The buildings are constructed principally of stone, and present a very fine appearance. The grounds are extensive and well arranged, and surrounded by a costly iron fence. There are at present about two thousand stand of arms deposited here, besides cannon, and various munitions of war. Immediately below the arsenal, on the same side of the river, is the State Insane Hospital, a spacious granite building, occupying a plat of elevated ground of seventy acres, a view of which is here presented. It is an honor to the state and to humanity. Its situation is unrivalled for the beauty of its scenery. It

is much admired for its external architecture, and also for its internal arrangements. The centre building and wings are 262 feet long; the centre building being eighty-two feet in length, forty-six feet wide, four stories high, besides the basement and attic, having a chapel in the attic eighty by forty. The wings are ninety feet long in front, and one hundred in the rear, thirty-eight feet wide, and three stories high, divided into 126 rooms, 120 of which are designed for patients, with halls between the rooms twelve feet wide, running the entire length of each wing, and communicating with the dining-rooms in the centre building. The buildings which formerly occupied the site of the edifice just described were destroyed by fire on the 3d of December, 1850, when twenty-seven of the inmates and one of the keepers fell victims to the devouring element. The fire originated about four o'clock in the morning, in the hot-air chamber in one south wing, and spread with great rapidity, destroying every thing in the two south wings, and part of the main building. The books and papers belonging to the hospital were safely removed, and a part of the furniture in a damaged state. The reërection of the buildings was immediately commenced, and the work was completed in the course of two years. This institution is under the superintendence of Dr. Henry M. Harlow, who fills his arduous situation with much ability.

There are excellent public-houses in Augusta, the chief of which are the Augusta House, near the State house, and the Stanley House. About half a mile above the village, a massive dam, with locks, has been erected across the Kennebec, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river above, and of creating a water-power of great capacity. The length of this dam, exclusive of the stone abutments and lock, is 584 feet, and the height fifteen feet above ordinary high-water mark, forming a pond of the average depth of sixteen feet, and sixteen and a half miles in extent. The immense body of water, and the great and unfailing supply thus brought into use for manufacturing purposes, are almost unsurpassed. The first cost of this great work was about \$300,000. This water-power is already used to a very considerable extent in propelling various kinds of machinery. Several saw-mills, a large flouring establishment, sash, door, and blind manufactories, machine shops, and a cotton factory with ten thousand spindles, are in successful operation. Augusta presents advantages for manufacturing establishments equal, if not superior, to any in New England. The chief manufacture is lumber, there being about thirty saws, and one gang of saws, running day and night. The lumber is principally shipped, though large quantities are used in some of the manufacturing operations above enumerated. There are an extensive iron foundry,

two shovel factories, one manufactory of æolians, and other smaller manufactories. Shipbuilding has recently averaged about two vessels a year. The town is located in the heart of a large and important state, rapidly increasing in population and wealth, surrounded by a fertile country, rich in every necessary agricultural product, and stored with granite, clay, lumber, lime, iron-ore, and every sort of building material. The facilities here afforded for transportation are of inestimable value to a large manufacturing place. Augusta is traversed by the Kennebec and Portland railroad, which connects with the Penobscot and Kennebec, and thus has easy communication with Bangor, as well as all cities to the westward, while equal facilities are presented by water, — Boston being but eleven hours distant by steamer, and many other places being quite as accessible.

Augusta contains four banks, having an aggregate capital of \$363,000; one savings institution; ten church edifices, namely, two Congregational, one Baptist, two Free-will Baptist, one Methodist, one Unitarian, one Universalist, one Episcopal, and one Roman Catholic; a female seminary; twenty-two school districts, with thirty-four schools; and one post-office. Population, 8,225; valuation, \$2,492,575.

AURORA, Hancock county, about twenty miles east of Bangor, was settled between 1805 and 1810, by John Gils, and Samuel, Benjamin, and David Silsbee, Samuel Bonsey, Richard Beadle, Moses Ingals, and John Temple. The progress of its settlement has been slow. The chief inducement to settlers has been the lumber business, for the prosecution of which Aurora presents an extensive field. Pine, suitable for lumber, large quantities of which have already been cut off, is still abundant.

It was incorporated a plantation in 1822, and a town in 1831. The surface is rocky and broken, and is watered by four ponds, three of which are called Middle Branch ponds of Union river, the other Gils's pond, all of which have their outlet in Union river.

Aurora has one post-office; three school districts, with four schools. Population, 217; valuation, \$33,672.

AVON is situated in the central part of Franklin county. Settlements were commenced here very shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, by Captain Joshua Soule and Captain Perkins Allen. They were followed soon after by Moses Dudley, Ebenezer Thompson, Mark Whitten, Thomas Humphrey, Charles Dwelley, and Samuel and Jesse Ingraham.

The town was incorporated in 1802. The south and west parts are somewhat uneven, and not wholly settled. The southwestern corner is

near the summit of Mount Blue. There is one village in the easterly part of the town, a place of some trade, having a post-office. Sandy river passes through the town in nearly a southeast direction. There are twelve school districts, with eighteen schools. Population, 778; valuation, \$80,677.

BAILEYVILLE, Washington county, is situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river, and is some fifteen miles in length, by four miles in width. It became an incorporated town in 1828. It has four school districts, four schools, and one post-office. Population, 431; valuation, \$24,700.

BALDWIN, Cumberland county, situated on the western shore of Lake Sebago, was granted, together with the town of Sebago that joins it, in 1774, to the survivors of Captain Flint and company, of Concord, Mass., to whom the government of Massachusetts had granted, about the year 1735, the township No. 3 east of the Connecticut river, (now Walpole); but which, on running the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was found to be in the latter state; consequently Captain Flint and his company lost their grant, and all the labor and money they had expended in settling it. They had occupied it from 1735 to 1751; and from that time until 1774, the proprietors kept no records, or, at least, there are none to be found. It is presumed that many of them had died, and others had become disheartened; but, on the petition of Samuel Whittemore and Amos Lawrence, the grant of these two townships was made to the survivors, and they were required to lay out and settle them on the usual conditions, namely, to locate thirty families here within six years. In 1780, the conditions remaining unfulfilled, it became necessary for them to obtain an extension, to avoid the loss of their second grant; and the state gave them six years more. They were barely able to comply with the terms of the grant within this time, for in 1790 they had only thirty families, and counted close at that. They complained of a great amount of suffering, and their necessities sometimes produced curious, and often amusing, contrivances to meet the exigencies of the times.

Nothing had been done in this town previously to 1800 for religious or educational purposes. Religious meetings were occasionally held here, but were not frequent nor permanent until some twenty-four years later.

On the 23d of June, 1802, the town was incorporated, and named in memory of Loammi Baldwin, one of the early settlers. It had previously been called Flintstown, in honor of Captain Flint, the original

grantee. The first meeting for organization of the town was held on the 30th of August following the act of incorporation.

In the year 1824, Rev. Noah Emerson was settled as pastor of the Congregational church, when the Methodists formed themselves into a society, and claimed a share of the ministerial fund. A suit was brought in the supreme court, but resulted adversely to the claimants. The pastoral relation of Mr. Emerson continued until 1850, but his happiness and success were somewhat affected by this unpleasant controversy. Each denomination built a house of public worship, and has sustained preaching most of the time. The Methodists have recently built a new and tasteful edifice on the site of the old one.

The surface of the town is considerably broken, although the soil is well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of fruit. Baldwin has an extensive water-power for manufacturing purposes. On the Saco river near the north line of the town are the Great falls, on which a water-power company have commenced extensive operations, the value of which will be much enhanced on the building of the railroad which has been already chartered up the valley of the Saco river. There are ten school districts, with seventeen schools, and one post-office, in town. Population, 1,100; valuation, \$156,238.

BANGOR, Penobscot county, a city and port of entry, is situated on the west bank of the Penobscot river, about thirty miles above its mouth. The town extends on the river six miles, and contains an area of about twenty thousand acres. Bangor was originally known as Kenduskeag plantation. The first attempt at settlement was made by Stephen Buzzell, who, with his family, spent the winter of 1769-70 here. During the ensuing spring and summer he was joined by a few others; and, in 1772, the settlement contained twelve families.

The earliest records of any public proceedings are of a meeting of the inhabitants in 1789, at which a vote was passed to build a place of public worship. The act of incorporation was obtained February 25, 1791, at which time the settlement contained a population of 576 inhabitants. Rev. Seth Noble was the representative of the town, who was intrusted with the duty of obtaining its incorporation. He was directed by the inhabitants to have the town called *Sunbury*, — a name which was deemed appropriate on account of its pleasant situation, — and to see that that name was inserted in the act. Mr. Noble, however, had a great partiality for that old psalm-tune, Bangor; and, when the speaker called for the name of the town, recollecting, probably, his tune better than the instructions of his townsmen, Noble answered, Bangor, and so it was named.

In 1814, Bangor was taken possession of by a British fleet, immediately after the destruction of Hampden, to which place it had gone in pursuit of the American corvette, the *Adams*.¹ Considerable property was destroyed by this fleet; and the shipping in the harbor was only saved by the inhabitants binding themselves in the penal sum of \$30,000 to deliver the same at Castine at a specified time; but peace being declared before the expiration of the time, no enforcement of the bond ever took place.

In the fall of 1833, a petition for a city charter was forwarded to the legislature. An act of incorporation was obtained the following winter, and carried into effect the next spring. At this time, and for a few years subsequent, the growth of the city was very rapid. Shipbuilding was carried on to a considerable extent; the lumber business was large and lucrative; and many other branches of business were active and prosperous. The rise in the value of real estate, during the period of speculation, hastened the growth of Bangor in a remarkable degree; but the revulsion which followed was disastrous in the extreme. All business activity was, for a season, checked and blasted; while the business community was cramped in its energies to such a degree, that it did not for years recover from the shock. The act of Congress, passed for the relief of those who had become so sadly involved by that sudden reaction in business, relieved many of the citizens of Bangor from vast liabilities, which they never could have liquidated, and from which, otherwise, it would have been impossible for them to escape.

The theological seminary received its charter from the legislature of Massachusetts in 1814. It was originally established in Hampden; but was removed thence to Bangor in 1819, where it is now permanently located. Though under the particular charge of the orthodox Congregationalists, it is equally open to other sects; and students of almost every denomination are found within its walls. The course and term of study are similar to those established at Andover and Princeton. There are three professorships fully endowed; and it is expected a fourth will soon be added. It already has a library of ten thousand volumes. The number of students for the past twenty years has been very uniform, rarely rising above fifty or falling below forty.

The railroad from Bangor to Oldtown was opened in 1836, and being at that time connected directly with the wharf on Exchange street, was the medium of transportation for large quantities of lumber. The completion of the railroad between Bangor and Lincoln will be highly advantageous to Bangor, and the country through which the

¹ See Hampden.

road is to pass. The Penobscot and Kennebec railroad, from Bangor to Waterville, was completed in the fall of 1855.

In 1840, the population of Bangor was little short of nine thousand. Since then, it has nearly, or quite, doubled. The principal calamities which have been of quite serious consequence to the city, were first, the great flood, which occurred in March, 1846, submerging the whole lower part of the city, and rising in the stores on West Market square to the height of over seven feet, sweeping away the Penobscot bridge, which connects the city with Brewer, as well as occasioning damage at various points on the river. The second calamity was the direful visitation of the cholera in 1849.

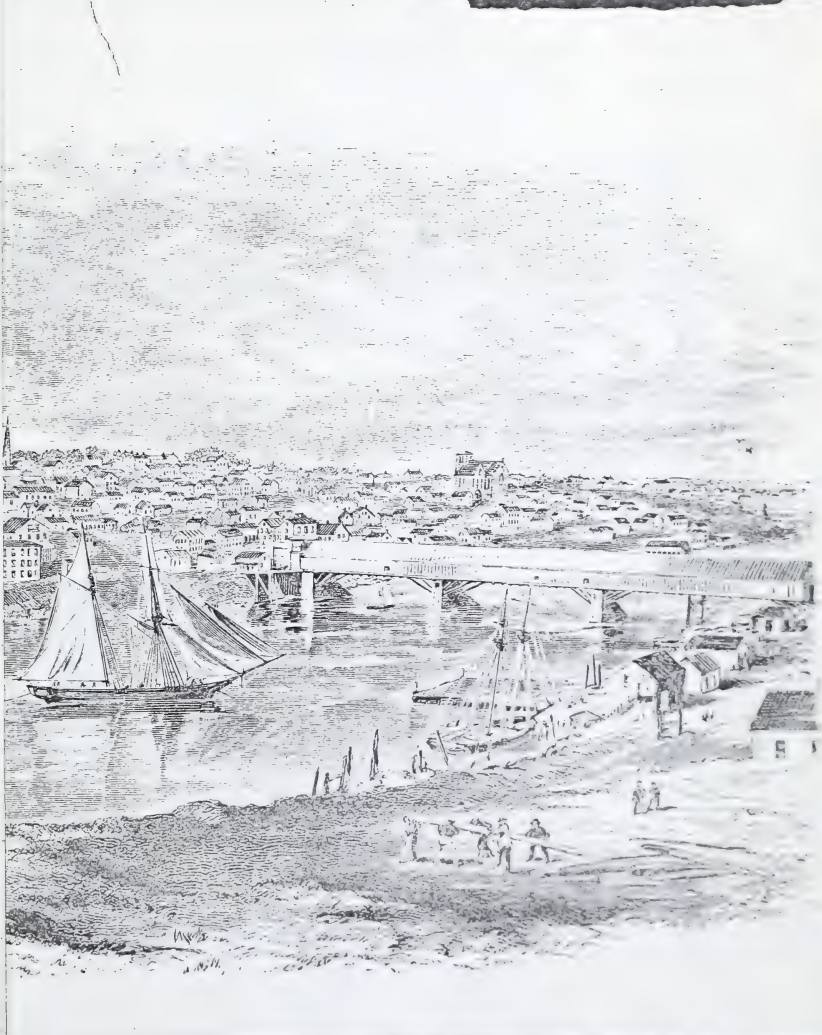
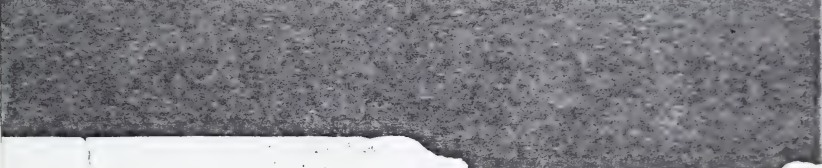
The location of Bangor is unusually good for the growth of a city, and its business advantages are immense. Its site is pleasant, commanding fine views of the rivers and the adjoining country. The buildings, both public and private, are constructed with neatness and taste, and some in a style of superior elegance. There are several handsome church edifices and other public buildings; and within a few years several new and elegant blocks of stores have been erected, and many splendid and convenient private residences. The new market building, completed in 1856, at a cost of \$35,000, is built on piles in the Kenduskeag river, directly opposite the custom-house and post-office. It evinces in its construction much architectural taste. The hall above will seat two thousand people, and it is one of the finest buildings in the state. The public houses are excellent.

Bangor has an extensive coasting trade, which has greatly increased within the last few years. It has also a large southern and West India trade. In 1848, it became a port of entry. The river at Bangor is sufficiently deep to float the largest vessels, the tide rising, on an average, sixteen feet. Frankfort, about twelve miles below, is the head of winter navigation.

In 1849, steamers commenced running on the Upper Penobscot. The beautiful and picturesque river and forest scenery in that region, the pleasures of a summer trip to the woods and mountains of the interior, and the fresh air of the country, draw many visitors from abroad to the vicinity of Bangor during the warm season. A voyage up the Penobscot, and a tramp to Katahdin, make a most healthful and pleasing summer excursion. Travellers visiting Moosehead lake, and the ponds and forests in its vicinity, on hunting or fishing excursions, pass through Bangor. The number of travellers who bend their steps thitherward increases each year.

Bangor is on one of the noblest rivers in the Northern states — the product of an almost countless number of tributary streams. The city

is seated upon both sides of the Kenduskeag river, and is the mart of one of the most extensive and one of the richest alluvial basins east of the Ohio valley. It is true, that this section of the country is in a high degree of latitude and that the icy chains of winter are felt with greater



holders. All the lumber from the Baring mills is taken by the cars to tide water at Calais — there being four or five trains employed in the





Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire that assessed their experiences of IPV, their perceptions of the legal system, and their satisfaction with the legal system. The questionnaire was administered by a research assistant who was not involved in the legal process.



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is seated upon both sides of the Kenduskeag river, and is the mart of one of the most extensive and one of the richest alluvial basins east of the Ohio valley. It is true, that this section of the country is in a high degree of latitude, and that the icy chains of winter are felt with greater force and for a longer period than in more southern climes; but this seeming disadvantage is more than compensated by the unrivalled purity of the air and water—two of the indispensable requisites of health and longevity. There is probably no portion of the country where the great staples of wheat, beef, and wool can be produced with greater facility, where surplus produce can find a market at less expense, or where the industrious agriculturist can reap a surer reward. On a comparison of the present population of this immense territory of which Bangor is the great centre, extending from tide water to Madawaska, with that of other settlements of a less fertile soil, of less navigable facilities, and in nearly as high a degree of latitude, the mind is favorably impressed with the flattering prospects of the valley of the Penobscot, and of Bangor, which must ever possess superior advantages as a mart of trade, and the depot for the agricultural productions of a rich and thriving country extending many miles inland.

Lumbering forms a very large and important branch of business. The amount of lumber surveyed here, up to the close of the year 1855, according to the books of the surveyor-general, amounts to 2,999,847,201 feet. The agricultural and mineral resources of the surrounding country, though extensive, are as yet, in a great degree, undeveloped.

There are in Bangor fifty-nine public schools, four of which are high schools; fourteen churches,—four Congregational, two Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, two Methodist, one Universalist, one Episcopal, two Roman Catholic, and one Swedenborgian; thirteen banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,200,000; two institutions for savings; two library associations, one possessing 1,640 volumes, and the other nearly five thousand; eight benevolent societies; four newspaper establishments, two of which issue a daily paper; one express company, besides others conducted by individual enterprise. Two lines of steamboats navigate the Penobscot, one between Bangor and Portland, and the other between Bangor and Boston. Population, 14,432; valuation, \$6,013,709.

BARING, Washington county, is bounded north by the St. Croix river, and east by Calais. Baring was incorporated in 1825, and does a large and extensive business in lumbering. The railroad from Calais to Baring has been completed some years, and yields a fair revenue to the stockholders. All the lumber from the Baring mills is taken by the cars to tide water at Calais—there being four or five trains employed in the

service each day, each train carrying some fifty thousand feet of lumber. The conveniences for manufacturing and conveying the lumber to the wharves are very complete—it being run directly from the mills on to the cars, where it is not disturbed till piled on the wharves ready for shipment.

Baring has one post-office, and one school district, with nine schools. The inhabitants are industrious and prosperous, and are principally engaged in the lumber business. Population, 380; valuation, \$63,632.

BARNARD, Piscataquis county, is the western half of a township six miles square, of which Williamsburg is the eastern half. It lies about ten miles northeast from Dover. The town was incorporated in 1834; and has a number of slate quarries, which furnish excellent roofing material; four school districts, having an aggregate summer attendance of sixty-two pupils. Population, 181; valuation, \$14,844.

BATH, a city and port of entry, is the capital of Sagadahoc county, situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, twelve miles from its mouth. The first European who is known to have landed in Bath, was Captain George Weymouth, who explored this part of the coast of Maine in the summer of 1605.¹ He sailed up the Kennebec river; and wishing to know the quality of the soil and its adaptation to husbandry, took his boat and a part of the crew, and landed. He says: "We passed over very good ground, pleasant and fertile, and fit for pasture, having but little wood, and that oak, like that standing in our pastures in England, good and great, fit timber for any use. There were also some small birch, hazel, and brake, which could easily be cleared away, and made good arable land."

Such was his expressed opinion of this place when on his voyage here, preparatory to the founding of the colony, which was attempted by Popham a short time after, at the mouth of the river. No attempt, however, was made to settle here by any Europeans, until as late as 1660, when a clergyman by the name of Robert Gutch, came here, and purchased of Robin Hood, an Indian sachem, the territory of the present city and town of Bath, and that which constitutes West Bath. Robin Hood was the original and acknowledged proprietor, and his deed to Gutch bears date May 29, 1660. Gutch came from Salem, Mass., and resided here until 1679, when in crossing a river to fulfil an appointment to preach on the Sabbath, he was drowned.

The settlement progressed so exceedingly slow, that, for upwards of

¹ See Address by John McKeen, Esq., Maine Hist. Coll., vol. v.

three quarters of a century, only a sufficient number of persons had collected here to form a parish. A petition was presented about this time to the General Court of Massachusetts, signed by John Philbrook and forty-six others, "inhabitants of the lands on Kennebec river, bounded southerly by Winnegance river, easterly by Kennebec river, westerly by Stevens's river, and northerly by Merry Meeting bay, in length about nine miles, and in breadth about three,—which, about fourteen years ago, were granted by the Honorable Court to Georgetown,—praying that the said land be set off from Georgetown as a separate parish." The petition was granted September 7, 1753, after which the territory set off was known as the second parish in that town; but such was the poverty of the inhabitants of this parish, that they were called, in derision, by their fellow townsmen, "the twenty-cow parish;" probably from that number of cows on their valuation list. From the rate-bill of 1759, we learn that there were sixty ratable polls here.

Captain William Swanton, who had been a soldier in the French war, and had served in the reduction of Louisburg in 1758, took up his residence here in 1762. He was a shipbuilder, industrious and skilful in his trade, and was the pioneer in that branch of productive industry for which Bath is now so justly noted. From this time the population and business of the place steadily increased. On the 17th of February, 1781, it became an incorporated town, taking its name from Bath, England. The town was favorably situated for commercial enterprise, being located on the bank of a river, extending far into the interior of a country abounding with valuable ship-timber, much sought after by the maritime powers of Europe. On the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, when the restrictive measures, that had been imposed upon American trade were removed, and the channels of commercial enterprise were opened, the inhabitants became actively and profitably engaged in lumbering and shipbuilding. The carrying trade from the Southern states to Europe began to increase, and gave to the shipping of Bath constant employment, which yielded a sure and liberal profit; while the coastwise transportation gave full employment to vessels of a smaller class, many of which were built here. Its commercial prosperity was checked by the last war with England, but on the close of the war it again revived.

In 1847, Bath received a city charter, and, on the establishment of Sagadahoc county in 1854, it became the county seat. The compactly-built portion of the city extends about three miles along the river, and, on an average, half a mile back. It is not laid out with any great regard to regularity; but has some very beautiful streets and many tasteful private residences. The surface of the town is broken, and the streets are

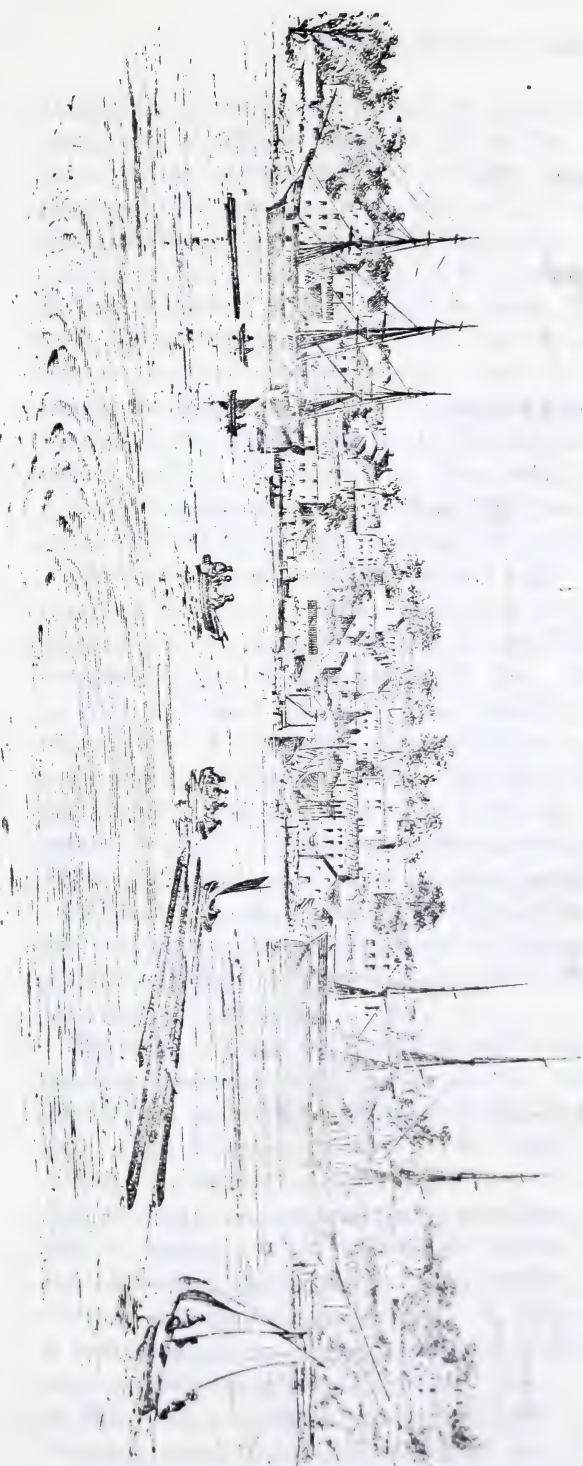
made to correspond to its irregularities. The leading business of the town is shipbuilding, and the avocations connected with that pursuit. In this branch of industry it is surpassed only by the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. During the year ending June 30, 1852, there were forty ships, five brigs, and three schooners built here, having an aggregate of 24,339 tons; in 1853 the amount of tonnage built was 49,400; in 1854 there were fifty-six ships built, besides thirteen other vessels, amounting in all to 58,454 tons. Since that time, however, there has been a great falling off in shipbuilding. During the year 1856, there were only four large ships of one thousand tons each built here.

There are but few places that have advantages for navigation superior to Bath. It has a good harbor, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and is usually entirely free from ice during the whole year. There is steamboat communication between this place and the towns up the river as far as Waterville, and westerly to Portland and Boston. There is also a branch railroad, that connects with the Kennebec and Portland railroad at Brunswick.

There are twelve church-edifices here, belonging to the several religious denominations; five banks, with an aggregate capital of \$750,000; one savings institution; three school districts, and eighteen schools. The schools in the city proper are on the graded system. They are well conducted, and are an honor, not only to the city, but to the state. There are also two or three newspaper establishments in the city. The population in 1850 was 8,020, since which there has probably been some diminution from extensive emigration westward. Valuation for 1858, \$6,543,875.

BEDDINGTON is situated in the western part of Washington county, and has an area of 23,040 acres. It is a new town, and but little has yet been done in clearing up and settling it. It was incorporated in 1833. The town is watered by the Narraguagus and Pleasant rivers, on which are some good mill-sites. It has one school district, with forty pupils. Population, 147; valuation, \$21,028.

BELEAST, a city, and the shire town of Waldo county, lies on both sides of the river Passagassawaukeag, at the head of Penobscot bay, twelve miles westerly from the mouth of Penobscot river, and thirty miles below Bangor. The territory comprising Belfast formed a part of the Muscongus or Waldo patent, and was purchased by the first settlers in 1769, at the price of twenty cents per acre. It was permanently inhabited the following year by a company from Londonderry, New



Hampshire, who were the immediate descendants of Scotch-Irish colonists, who emigrated from the city of the same name in Ireland, in 1718. Other accessions to the settlement soon took place, and in 1773 the population numbered two hundred. A successful application to be incorporated as a town was made that year, — the name of Belfast being selected at the request of one of the inhabitants who was a native of Belfast, Ireland. In their religious tenets, the first settlers of Belfast were strict Presbyterians. When the Revolution commenced, they took an early and decided stand in favor of independence, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain after the occupation of Castine by an English force in 1779, they were driven from their new homes and did not return to them until peace was declared. The municipal organization of the town was resumed in 1786. Belfast was again invested by the British during the war of 1812.

The first settlement of Belfast was made on the eastern side of the river, but the more favorable position of the opposite shore for communication with the interior country, diverted business to the location now occupied by the compact part of the city. The first church was erected in 1792, and Rev. Ebenezer Price, the first minister, was settled four years after. A post-office was established in 1797, and the town was made a port of entry in 1818. The first newspaper, called the Hancock Gazette, was commenced in 1820, and the first bank was incorporated in 1832. Belfast was made the shire town of Waldo county in 1828. In 1845, a portion of the town, containing about five hundred inhabitants, was set off, and with the western part of Prospect, formed into the present flourishing town of Searsport. A city charter was granted to Belfast in 1850, and accepted in 1853. The first mayor was Hon. Ralph C. Johnson.

The compact part of Belfast is built on an acclivity, which ascends gradually from the water, and is for the most part regularly laid out. The streets are wide, and many of them are ornamented with shade trees. The business portion of the place is mostly built of brick. Among the public buildings are the court-house, erected in 1853, the United States custom-house and post-office, an academy, a stone jail, and six churches, two of which are Congregational, and the others Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, and Universalist. There are sixteen school districts with twenty-one schools. A well-perfected system of schools is maintained, at an annual expense of \$7,000. Shipbuilding and fishing constitute the principal business. There were twenty-six vessels built in 1857, with a combined tonnage of 9,897. The whole amount of the shipping owned in the district in 1857 was 73,475 tons, being exceeded by that of only eleven other ports in the Union. Manufacturing is

carried on to some extent, and there are various manufactories of paper, edge-tools, and iron-work. There are two banks, with an aggregate capital of \$175,000, and also an insurance company. Three weekly newspapers are published at Belfast. Steamboats, during the summer, daily connect Belfast with Portland, Boston, and Bangor, and seven stage lines afford constant communication with the neighboring cities and towns. The city contains a population of over six thousand; valuation, \$1,186,907.

BELGRADE, towards the northwest part of Kennebec county, was originally owned by the Plymouth company, from whom the settlers obtained their titles. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1774, by Philip Snow, from New Hampshire. In 1796, so great had been the increase in the number of inhabitants, that Belgrade was incorporated as a town.

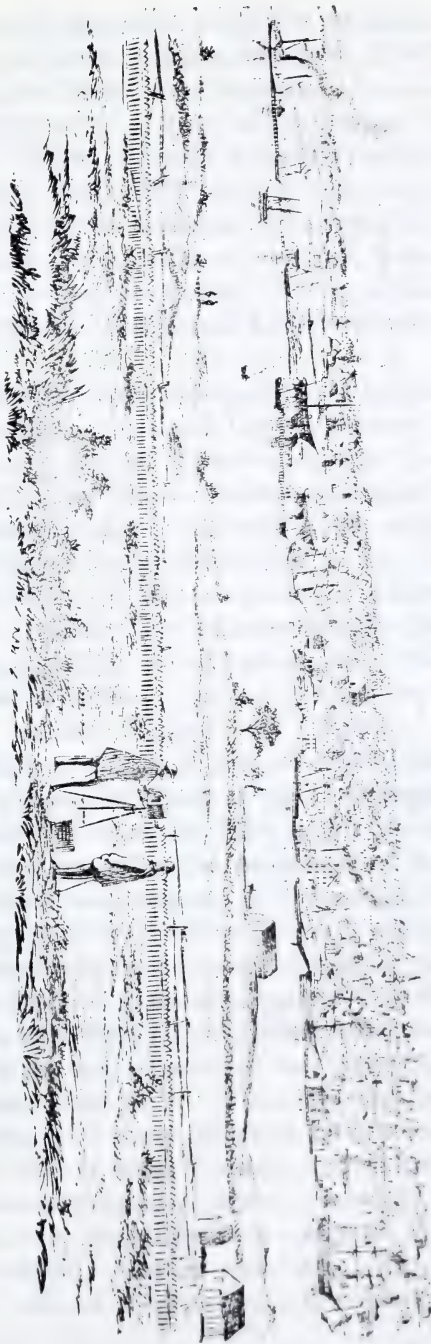
The surface is uneven, and much of it covered by water. There is a connected chain of seven lakes,—five of which are in this town,—reaching over into Sidney and Waterville, the largest of which covers an area of twenty-five square miles. These lakes are interspersed with several islands, one of which is a farm of two hundred acres, and is only accessible from the main land by boat. All of these lakes fall into the Kennebec river, about two miles below the centre of Waterville.

Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, though there are a few manufactories; among which are one shovel factory, one spool factory, and several saw-mills and grist-mills.

There are two villages in this town,—at each of which considerable business is transacted,—bearing the names of the Mills village, and the Depot village. There are three church edifices, namely, Baptist, Unitarian, and Friends'; three post-offices — Belgrade, Belgrade Mills, and North Belgrade; eighteen school districts, with nineteen schools; and an academy, which is in a flourishing condition. Population, 1,722; valuation, \$414,843.

BELMONT, Waldo county, is situated six miles west from Belfast, and originally formed a part of the Waldo patent. It subsequently fell into the possession of General Knox, who sold the township to Benjamin Joy and Samuel Parkman. The first settlement was commenced by Daniel Doloff, in 1790, and the town was incorporated February 5, 1814. In 1817, a post-office was established here; and in 1855 the town was divided, the northern half being incorporated under the name of Morrill. At that time it had one church,—Free-will Baptist; one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two stores, and five school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 750; valuation, about \$80,000.

Bellevue



BENTON, Kennebec county, is situated on the east side of the Kennebec river, in the northeastern part of the county, and is about twenty-five miles distant from Augusta. It was called Sebasticook until June 19, 1850, when it received its present name. The settlement of this town, which originally belonged to the town of Clinton, was commenced about 1775, and it was incorporated in 1792. Benton is watered by the Sebasticook and the Kennebec rivers, along the banks of which there are some very fine farms. The town has one village, called Sebasticook Corner; one post-office; and ten school districts, with ten schools. Population, 1,189; valuation, \$155,992.

BERWICK, York county, situated on the eastern bank of the Piscataqua river, is one of the frontier towns of western Maine, and originally formed a part of the possessions of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. It was called by the Indians Newichawannock, signifying "Come to my house, or place," probably derived from the salutation of some friendly Indian. Settlements were commenced in this town as early as 1624; but to what extent, we have no means of ascertaining. Two men were living here in 1631, whose names were Chadbourne and Gibbins; and Williamson informs us that there were others here about the same time, the names of whom he gives as Frost, Heard, Shapleigh, Spencer, Broughton, Leader, Plaisted, and Wincoll. The earliest title from the Indians on record is a deed, which was obtained by Chadbourne, in 1643, from the chief of the Piscataquas. From this time, for the period of upwards of thirty years, there seems to have been a slow but steady progress in the settlement of the town. The rigors of winter produced here the same privations and sufferings as were experienced in many other of the New England settlements, and not unfrequently in summer was there a great scarcity of provisions. But these sufferings were of small moment compared with the Indian troubles that followed.

In 1675, Berwick was pillaged and partially destroyed by the savages, while on their march for the destruction of the more populous settlements on the coast. It was, however, soon rebuilt, and had more than recovered its losses, when, in 1689, it was attacked by a party of French and Indians from Canada, and entirely destroyed. The inhabitants defended themselves bravely; but, the assailants having every advantage, they were forced to surrender at discretion,—thirty-four having been killed, while the remainder—fifty-four—for the most part women and children, were carried into captivity.¹ In 1703, the settlement had

¹ The commander of this expedition was M. Artel, the same leader who afterwards added to his infamous notoriety by the destruction of Deerfield, Mass., in 1704, when he made captives of Rev. Mr. Williams and others.

scarcely been recommenced, when it was again attacked by the French and their savage allies, and several persons were killed. Even yet, the cup of bitterness was not full; for, four years afterward, two of the settlers were killed while returning from public worship.

The repetition from year to year of these desperate adventures of the savages, aided and abetted by their French allies, was sufficient to blight every hope that might be entertained of the permanent settlement of the place; but the hardihood and determination of the settlers eventually overcame these discouraging obstacles. In 1713, application having been made to the General Court, the settlement was, on the 9th of June of that year, incorporated into a town by the name of Berwick. The area of the town at that time was quite large, embracing, besides its present territory, that of North and South Berwick. The surface of Berwick is generally level, and the soil of a productive character. It is watered by Little river, which runs through the town in a westerly direction, falling into the Salmon Falls river. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is farming.

There are three churches in the town,—a Methodist, a Baptist, and a union house; four tanneries; one pottery; eighteen school districts, with thirty schools; and one post-office. Population, 2,121; valuation, \$219,101.

BETHEL, Oxford county, is situated on both sides of the Androscoggin river, and contains an area of 25,920 acres. It was originally granted to Josiah Richardson, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and others, for services in the French war. It was settled in 1773, under the name of "Sudbury Canada," and became an incorporated town, under its present name, June 10, 1796.

The surface of the town is undulating. There are some highly productive farms along the course of the river. The Grand Trunk railway passes through the town, and affords the most ample facilities to the inhabitants for the transportation of their produce and merchandise to a ready market.

The academy located at this place is in a flourishing condition, and ranks high as an institution of learning. Besides this there are twenty-four school districts; three churches, two of which are Methodist, and one Congregational; and one post-office. Population, 2,253; valuation, \$266,498.

BIDDEFORD, York county, situated on the sea-coast, on the western bank of the Saco river, was originally granted by the Plymouth Council to John Oldham and Richard Vines, by patent, bearing date February

12, 1629, (o. s.), and described as "that tract of land lying on the south side of the River Swanckadocke (Saco), containing in breadth, by the sea, four miles, and extending eight miles up into the main land."

On the 25th of June, 1630, Vines, for, or in conjunction with, Oldham,¹ took legal possession of the land. The emigrants who came over with Vines to settle on his land, and those who arrived here in previous expeditions, located chiefly near the sea, on the spot where Vines passed the winter, when here on an exploring expedition in 1616-17.² Vines never reaped any benefit from this grant of land, though he made the most commendable exertions to settle it—expending large sums upon it, all which proved unavailing. These frequent outlays soon became a source of pecuniary embarrassment to Vines; and, in consequence, he was compelled to sell his patent to Dr. Robert Child, of Nashaway (now Lancaster, Mass.), after which he removed to Barbadoes, West Indies, about the close of 1645. Dr. Child, not being particularly pleased with his investment, sold to William Phillips, of Boston. Phillips paid the doctor £90 for the town of Biddeford, and took his deed of it, bearing date March 11, 1658-9. Phillips, notwithstanding he had the title of Vines's grant from the Plymouth Council, as well as the deed of the doctor, had apprehensions lest his title, in some unexpected way, might be questioned; and soon after acquired another title from the Indian sachem, Mogg Megone, whose character is so graphically portrayed in one of Whittier's poems. From Phillips all the land titles in Biddeford are derived.

This town has had to contend with all the vicissitudes incident to a frontier settlement, and was twice destroyed by the Indians. The sufferings of the settlers were great in each of these Indian wars. During their continuance, a garrison was erected at Winter Harbor, and maintained at public cost, which, after the conclusion of the war, was dismantled, and the troops were removed.

Biddeford was united to Saco about 1660, and remained a part of that town, until 1718, when it became a distinct, incorporated town, receiving its name from a town in England, from which some of the settlers emigrated.

In the war of the Revolution, Biddeford zealously contributed men

¹ It seems that Oldham never took any interest in the patent; and no record can be found of his having been at any time within its limits. He resided principally at Salem, then called Naumkeag.

² Several cellars, now filled up and overgrown with antiquated shrubbery, mark out the locality of this ancient settlement. Apple-trees, rotten with age, and the English cherry, survive here in the midst of oaks and sumachs. It is now a deserted spot, and buried in the most perfect solitude.

and money for its prosecution; since which, its record has been one of constant growth. In 1855, the town became a city.

The surface is rather broken; much of it is rocky and unproductive, though here and there are some good farms. The territory is some ten miles in length, and four in width; and is drained by Little-river on the southeast, and by the Saco river on the east. There are quite a number of granite quarries here, which furnish excellent building material, and are worked advantageously and profitably.

Manufacturing operations are large in Biddeford. There are two cotton mills, known by the names of the Pepperell and the Laconia having a capital of one million dollars each. The Pepperell corporation went into operation in 1850, have three mills, and run seventy thousand spindles. They manufacture the various kinds of cotton goods, varying from thirty up to one hundred inches in width, turning out, on an average, 1,200,000 yards each four weeks, and employing from 1,500 to 1,600 operatives,—about 450 males and 1,200 females. The pay-roll averages twenty thousand dollars per month. The Laconia company went into operation in 1845, and has three mills, runs eleven hundred looms, fifty thousand spindles, and employs one thousand operatives. The monthly pay-roll averages about eighteen thousand dollars. There is also a large machine-shop, for the manufacture of cotton machinery. There are five saw-mills, one of which is propelled by steam, in which considerable business is done in the manufacture of the smaller kinds of lumber. In the coarser kinds of lumber for shipping, there is not so much done as formerly. In the way of shipbuilding, Biddeford does but little. There are ten or twelve vessels owned here, which carry on a profitable trade between Biddeford and other Atlantic ports. A portion of the female population is profitably employed in the manufacture of clothing for the Boston market. There are three brick-yards, which have been and still are doing a profitable business,—all the brick edifices in the city being built from the production of these yards.

There are in Biddeford eight church edifices,—two Congregational, two Methodist, one Baptist, two Free-will Baptist, and one Roman Catholic. The town is divided into eleven school districts, having sixteen school-houses and twenty-one schools. The schools are conducted on the graded system. There are two banks,—the Biddeford bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and the City bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; one savings institution; and one post-office. Population, 6,095; valuation, \$4,821,908.

BINGHAM, Somerset county, is situated on the east side of the Kennebec river, and contains an area of 23,040 acres. The first settlement

Saco and Hobbsford



was made in this town as early as 1784; and, in 1801, it was surveyed by Philip Bullen. It was incorporated on the 6th of February, 1812, under its present name, which was given in honor of William Bingham, the great landed proprietor in this state. There are two saw-mills and two grist-mills here; three churches, — one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Free-will Baptist; thirteen school districts, with seventeen schools; and one post-office. Population, 752; valuation, \$86,322.

BLANCHARD, in the westerly part of Piscataquis county, is distant from Dover twenty-two miles. It embraces an area of six miles square; has one considerable elevation, called Russell's mountain, in the southeastern part; and is drained by the head-waters of the Piscataquis river. Blanchard has one Congregational church, one school district, and one post-office. Population, 192; valuation, \$17,130.

BLOOMFIELD, Somerset county, lies on the west side of Kennebec river, thirty-three miles north from Augusta. It contains an area of 11,910 acres, only three hundred acres of which are waste land, and two hundred and nineteen acres are appropriated to highways. This town originally belonged to Canaan, and its early history is blended with the history of that town. It was erected into a separate township and incorporated February 6, 1814. It has a fertile soil, and produces good crops. Its name will be significant so long as recurring seasons shall adorn its hills and vales with the livery of luxuriant growth.

Bloomfield has one Congregational church, nine school districts, with twelve schools; one academy, with forty students; one tannery; three grist-mills; two saw-mills; one bank (the Skowhegan), with a capital of \$75,000; and one post-office. Population, 1,301; valuation, \$256,690.

BLUEHILL is situated in the southwest part of Hancock county, on Bluehill bay. The settlement of the town was commenced April 7, 1762, by Joseph Wood and John Roundy, both from Beverly, Mass. They landed near Fire Falls, so called, where Bluehill bay communicates with a salt-water pond. Here they went to work getting out staves, and making preparation for the settlement of their families, which they moved hither the following spring. Four or five years after, Mr. Wood said to Mr. Roundy, "I hope I may live to see plowing in this town yet." To which Mr. Roundy replied, "I shall not wish to live any longer than *till* that time." This reply shows how discouraging the prospect before them then appeared. The third family in town was formed by the marriage of Colonel Nathan Parker, from Andover, Mass., with Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Wood. Colonel Parker was an

officer of the provincial troops at the siege and fall of Louisburg. On his return he was driven with many others to the West Indies, where a number died with the fever, about the close of the year 1761. The family of Samuel Foster, from Andover, was the fourth. They made but a short stay. The fifth was that of Colonel Nicholas Holt, from the same town, who arrived May 27, 1765.

The plantation name of the township was Newport. In 1769, it appears, by the town records, that the settlers had some place which they used for public worship, since, during the previous year, they voted to raise money, "for to hire a person for to preach the gospel to us, and for to pay his board." And at the same meeting a vote was passed to lay out a road to the Penobscot. On the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, the town chose a committee of correspondence, a committee of inspection, and a committee of safety. From 1779 to 1784, the town meetings were suspended. In 1772, October 7, the Congregational church was formed, numbering eight male and eight female members. The town was incorporated January 30, 1789.

On the 18th of June, 1803, an academy was incorporated, and was endowed by a grant of the western half of township No. 23, Washington county. This tract the trustees of the corporation sold July 28, 1806, for the consideration of \$6,252. A part of this sum has been lost to the academy, by the failure of parties to whom it had been intrusted. A principal now remains of \$5,064.58; the interest of which is applied to defray the expenses of the institution. This, with the tuition fees, supports the school one half the year. The average number of students in attendance is fifty.

The surface is varied. The only elevation of note is Bluehill, from which the town takes its name. This is a majestic hill near the centre of the town, rising to an altitude of 950 feet above high-water mark. From the bay there is a gradual ascent for about a mile, thence it is quite abrupt to the top, which consists of a huge mass of curl-grained rocks. In the early settlement of the town, it was covered with trees, principally evergreens, which, at a distance, gave it a very dark blue tint; hence its name. It is now entirely bald. The summit affords a delightful view of the village, the bay — interspersed with numerous islands — and the surrounding country.

In the eastern part of the town, there is a valuable granite quarry, from which, in 1855, the sum of \$20,000 was realized. There are also about five thousand cords of wood annually shipped from this port. Ship building is carried on to some extent: three or four vessels are built every year, averaging two hundred tons each. The Revolutionary soldiers that went from this town are all deceased. Christopher Osgood,

son of Ezekiel Osgood, one of the first settlers, was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Nehemiah Hinckley served through the war, was honorably discharged at West Point, when he returned to Bluehill, where he died at the age of seventy-five. Edith Hinckley, his widow, the daughter of Joseph Wood, the first settler, was born August 3, 1766. She is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and in the full possession and enjoyment of her physical and mental energies. Rev. Jonathan Fisher was the settled minister here from 1796 to 1837, and died in 1847.

The town has one village; two religious societies, — Baptist and Congregational, each having a place of worship; three post-offices, — Bluehill, Bluehill Falls, and North Bluehill; and eighteen school districts. Population, 1,939; valuation, \$350,221.

BOOTHBAY, Lincoln county, is a peninsula, situated between the mouths of the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, and is what was formerly known as Cape Newagen. It is supposed to have been settled as early as 1630; but what progress was made at that time is now unknown. Captain Weymouth — when on his voyage here in 1605 — entered the harbor previously to ascending the Kennebec river. Permission to settle here was purchased in 1666 by Henry Curtis, of the famous sagamore, Robin Hood; but the Indians, taking offence either at the terms of the purchase or some probable encroachment, destroyed the settlement in 1688. It lay a desolate waste for forty years afterwards, and was revived in 1730, by Colonel Dunbar, who gave it the name of Townshend, which it bore for many years.

The town was incorporated on the 3d of November, 1764, retaining its original name until 1842, when it received the name it now bears, in memory of Old Boothbay, in Lincoln county, England. The commercial advantages of this town are equal to any on the coast of Maine; and there is a wide scope for their improvement. The harbor has four entrances; and such is its capacity and superior location, that the English, prior to the Revolutionary war, had projected the establishment of a naval depot here, — all the arrangements for which were made, — but it was abandoned solely on account of the uncertain chances of war. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the foreign and coasting trade, and in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Shipbuilding is also an important branch of business, and employs a large amount of capital: about one hundred vessels, of various sizes, are owned in town. Boothbay has one village, one church edifice (Congregational), seventeen school districts, and one post-office. Population, 2,504; valuation, \$239,067.

BOWDOIN is situated in the northwest corner of Sagadahoc county, and is supposed to have been settled some years previous to the Revolutionary war. It was incorporated March 21, 1788, and, according to Williamson, contained about 120 families. Bowdoin took its name from the family of Governor Bowdoin. It stands well in an agricultural point of view; has one village, with a capital of some five or six thousand dollars in manufactures; three church edifices, — two of which are Baptist, and one Free-will Baptist; eighteen school districts, and one post-office. Population, 1,857; valuation, \$247,813.

BOWDOINHAM, Sagadahoc county, is situated on the west bank of Kennebec river. This township was claimed by the Plymouth proprietors, who conveyed it, with other lands adjoining, to William Bowdoin, of Boston. But this title was involved in a dispute; for on the 3d of July, 1637, Sir Ferdinando Gorges granted to Sir Richard Edgecomb, of Mount Edgecomb, England, a tract of eight thousand acres, situated near Merry Meeting bay, then called the "Lake of New Somerset." The bounds were so indefinite as to make the place of location extremely uncertain, and neither the grantee nor his heirs paid any regard to the patent till after Queen Anne's war. In 1718, John Edgecomb, of New London, appeared for the heirs, and entered a minute of the grant in the book of claims. This minute seemed to be a description of a tract equal to four miles square on the western bank of the Kennebec river, where it meets Merry Meeting bay.¹ In 1756, the claim was revived by Lord Edgecomb, one of the heirs, who intrusted his business to Sir William Pepperrell, of Kittery. The latter having died without settling the claim, his lordship empowered Nathaniel Sparhawk (Sir William's son-in-law) to pursue it. Mr. Bowdoin brought an action to establish his claim, and showed title from the Plymouth proprietors, and a quitclaim from Abadagusset, an Indian chief. The court ruled that this should prevail against the obsolete and indefinite grant made by Gorges, and Mr. Bowdoin won the case; but some years afterwards the superior court ruled that this town did not belong to the Plymouth proprietors, and the north line of the town was fixed as the southern boundary of their patent.

The settlement of the town was commenced soon after the building of Fort Richmond; but its progress was so much retarded by the war with the Indians, and the disputes about the title to the land, that it did not become an incorporated town until 1762. It is now a place of importance. The surface is level and the soil productive. It has an

¹ Book of Claims, p. 82.

invested capital, in trade and manufactures, of upwards of \$100,000, and one bank, with a capital of \$50,000. The Kennebec and Portland railroad passes through it. Bowdoinham has one village; five churches (two Methodist, a Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist); two post-offices, — Bowdoinham and East Bowdoinham; and seventeen school districts, with nineteen schools. Population, 2,382; valuation, \$529,794.

BOWERBANK, Piscataquis county, is situated north from Dover, the town of Foxcroft intervening. It covers an area of six miles square, and was incorporated in 1839. It has three school districts, one post-office, and one church (Free-will Baptist). Sebec lake, a large body of water, lies mostly in this town. Population, 173; valuation, \$17,376.

BRADFORD, Penobscot county, is a pleasant agricultural town, situated about twenty miles north from Bangor. The first clearing preparatory to settling was made in the summer of 1803, by James White and Robert Marshall, who came from Thomaston. White moved his family hither the following year, and Marshall moved his in the spring of 1805. In 1804, two men, by the names of Jennison and Rogers, from Union, settled in the south part of the town; and, in 1806, Wilson and Hildreth moved hither from Thomaston. This was the commencement of the now flourishing town of Bradford. It was organized into a plantation in 1820, — at which time it contained eleven voters, — and was incorporated March 12, 1831. Robert Marshall, the pioneer settler of the town, is still living, and resides on the same farm, and near the same spot, which he first occupied, fifty-three years ago. He is now eighty years of age. A number of the descendants of Joseph Wilson reside in town, and some in other parts of the county. White, Rogers, and Hildreth moved away many years since.

The surface of Bradford is mostly smooth and unbroken, gently undulating, and tolerably free from stones. There are no lakes or ponds in town, and but very little waste land. Dead stream flows through here from northwest to southeast, and falls into the Pushaw stream in Alton. There are a number of good mill-sites on this stream, some of which are already occupied by mills of different kinds. There are three villages with three post-offices in town. At Bradford Corner, there are two neat church edifices, one owned and occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other jointly by the Baptists and Free-will Baptists. The neat town-house stands one mile east of the Corner, and is occupied half the time as a place of worship by the Universalist society. The Methodists hold their meetings at East Bradford school-house.

There is one high school, which is kept one or two quarters in the year, according to the state of finances, and eleven school districts, with twenty-one schools. The population of the town in 1856 was estimated at 1,500, and the valuation, \$155,000.

BRADLEY, Penobscot county, lies on the east bank of the Penobscot river. The first settlers of this town came from different parts of this state, and some from Massachusetts.

The town was incorporated in 1834. Its surface is uneven; but there are few hills of any great height. But little is done in cultivating the soil; and this will not seem strange, when it is known that the only land suitable for cultivation is on the banks of the Penobscot, and that even this is of indifferent quality. Pine lumber once grew here in large quantities; but the lumberman's axe and the fire-king have swept most of it away.

The lumber manufacture is the only branch of productive industry carried on here. At the village, there are fourteen single board saw-mills, three gangs of saws, four clapboard mills, four lath mills, and three shingle mills, nearly all of which are in constant operation during the summer season. Part of the large pond on Nichols stream is in this town. The Greatworks and the Nichols are considerable streams, and both supply good water-power, which is improved to a moderate extent. The Penobscot river, however, furnishes the principal water-power.

There is no place of public worship in town;—the inhabitants attend church, however, at Oldtown and Orono. The only village here is called Greatworks, situated at the falls of the same name, on the Penobscot river, two miles from Oldtown village. A post-office is located at this village. The town is divided into four school districts, with five schools, which are kept from five to six months of the year. Besides these there are some private schools in town. Population, 796; valuation for 1858, \$93,525.

BREMEN, Lincoln county, is situated in the southern part of the county, and originally belonged to the Pemaquid patent. William Hilton, of Plymouth, Mass., was the first settler, having moved hither with his family, consisting of four sons and three daughters, in the year 1735. He was soon, however, driven back again to Plymouth by the Indians; but on the pacification of the Indian troubles, in 1745, he returned to Bremen; and being an heir, by marriage, to the Brown claim,¹ took

¹ This claim originated from one John Brown, who settled at New Harbor, in the town of Bristol, in 1621, and who, in 1625, bought of the Indian sagamore, Robin Hood.

possession of a lot on said claim for a farm, on which he resided until 1754, the period of the breaking out of the Indian war, when he moved his family to the block-house at Muscongus harbor, a distance of five miles from his farm. This he made his home, continuing, in the mean time, his labors upon his claim. In May, 1755, while he and his three sons, William, Richard, and John, were landing from a boat, they were fired upon by the Indians, who were in ambush, which resulted in the death of William, and the severe wounding of the father and Richard; but John, the youngest son (only seventeen years of age), being unharmed, returned the fire and killed one of the Indians. He then assisted his father and elder brother into the boat, and returned to the block-house, leaving William dead upon the beach. The wound the father received in this encounter proved mortal, he having survived but eight days.

At the incorporation of the town of Bristol, this territory was included as a part of it, and remained as such till 1828, when it became an incorporated town under its present name.

The town has an uneven surface. It is watered by Muscongus and McCurdy's ponds, and is bounded on the west by Pemaquid and Biscay ponds. The occupations of the inhabitants are farming and fishing. Commodore Samuel Tucker, of Revolutionary memory, was a native of this town, and lived and died here.

Bremen has one village; one church edifice, which is owned by the Congregationalists; one post-office, seven school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 891; valuation, from assessors' books in 1858, \$106,411.

BREWER, Penobscot county, is situated on the east side of Penobscot river, extending six miles on the river, and being about three miles wide. Its early history is included in that of Orrington, of which it formed the northern part until February, 1812, when it was set off from that town and incorporated under its present name, in honor of John Brewer, one of its first settlers, and the first postmaster of the town.

The surface is quite even, and the soil a clayey loam, which is considered good for farming purposes, especially along the banks of the river. Brick-making is a prominent business here, there being some twelve or

for fifty skins, a tract of land between Broad bay and Damariscotta river, extending twenty-five miles into the country. This tract of land he and his descendants inhabited till driven away by the Indians; but, though not allowed to occupy it, his descendants claimed the land until 1812, when the matter was adjusted. — *Commissioners' Report*, 1811; *Annals of Warren*, p. 17.

fifteen yards in operation, which manufacture about twelve millions annually. These bricks sell for five dollars per thousand, delivered at the wharf: most of them are shipped to Boston and its vicinity. There is also considerable business done here in shipbuilding; the average for the past five years being about two thousand tons annually. The vessels are mostly of the smaller class, consisting of brigs and schooners, varying from one hundred and fifty to three hundred tons burden. A number of saw-mills are also established here, some of which are propelled by steam; and connected with them are several shingle and lath machines.

There are two villages, both located on the river, about two miles apart. The upper village is directly opposite the city of Bangor, with which it is connected by a toll-bridge. There is a post-office at each village. There are three church edifices,—two Congregational, and one Methodist; and three school districts, with twenty-six schools. Population, 2,628; valuation, \$383,261.

BRIDGTON, is situated in the northwest part of Cumberland county. The grant of this town was made, in 1761, by Massachusetts, to Benjamin Mullikin, Moody Bridges, and Thomas Perley, agents for the proprietors. It was divided into eighty-six shares. Sixty-one of these rights were held by individual proprietors; one was set apart for the support of the ministry; one for the first settled minister; one for Harvard College; one for the support of schools; one for the first settler in the township; and the remaining twenty were held by all the proprietors as a community. These lots were numbered from one to eighty-six; and each claimant received his number by lot. As an encouragement to settlers, the proprietors proposed to give one hundred acres of the common land, lying east of Long pond, to each settler who should have twelve acres of land cleared, a house built, and a family settled in the township, by the year 1771.

In 1767, the proprietors named their township Bridgton, in honor of Moody Bridges, one of their number. Prior to this time, it had been known by the name of Pondicherry.¹

The first tract of land was granted in 1768, to Captain Benjamin Kimball, from Ipswich, Mass., who bound himself "to settle in the township by the 10th of June of that year; to build a convenient house for the entertainment of the proprietors and others, by the 10th day of September; to keep a store of goods, to be retailed out at a reasonable advance;

¹ This name was humorously given to a tract of country, lying between Long pond and Pleasant mountain, on account of its numerous ponds and abundance of wild cherries.

and also to hold himself in readiness, with a convenient boat of two tons burden, rigged with a convenient sail, to carry passengers and freight from Pierson Town to the head of Long pond and back, whenever called upon by the proprietors, for the term of seven years. For this service, he was to receive six shillings per day for himself, five shillings per day for an assistant, and two shillings and sixpence for his boat."¹ Kimball kept this store for several years, and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians.

The same year the proprietors, for a somewhat similar consideration, contracted with Jacob Stevens to build and keep in repair a saw-mill and a corn-mill. These mills were the first erected in Bridgton, and were built on the stream now known as Stevens's brook.

Owing to unforeseen obstacles, the settlement did not advance as rapidly as anticipated; and additional inducements were held out to settlers. On the night of the 2d of October, 1780, the dwelling-house of Enoch Perley was consumed **by fire, together** with all the records of the proprietors. Fortunately, however, the field-notes of the surveyor who laid out the township, and the tickets by which the lots were drawn, were preserved. From these, and from memory, a committee, appointed for the purpose, made up a new record, and procured a confirmation thereof by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1783.

In June, 1782, a committee of the proprietors, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the progress made by the settlers in clearing land and erecting buildings, reported the names of certain persons as having merited each one or more lots, which amounted in the aggregate to fourteen, and were located next to Long pond. These lots have since been designated as "merited" lots. At the same time, arrangements were made for building a public saw-mill on the stream leading from Woods pond to Long pond. The site selected was the same that is now occupied by Mr. Chaplin's mill, in the village known by the name of Pinhook.

For several years the progress of the settlement was much retarded by the Revolutionary war. The inhabitants, though not actually molested during that war, were in constant apprehension of a hostile attack from the Indians. Several of the families broke up and removed to Standish, where they remained till the danger was past. At one time, in consequence of information received that the Indians had attacked the settlement at Bethel (then called Sudbury Canada), and killed one man, and were advancing towards Bridgton, the alarm became so

¹ These conditions are embodied in the deed conveying to Captain Kimball the sixty-first right of land. It bears date April 6, 1768.

great that nearly all the inhabitants determined on evacuating the place, but were spared the necessity by the withdrawal of the enemy. From the close of the war, the settlement advanced more rapidly, and in 1787, the population numbered two hundred and eighty-seven persons.

Bridgton was incorporated as a town February 7, 1794. From that time, the town steadily increased in wealth and population, till 1805, when the part of its territory lying on the easterly side of Long pond, containing about 8,500 acres, was set off to form, in part, the new town of Harrison. Again, in 1834, a portion of the southeast corner of the town, containing about 2,500 acres, was set off to form a part of the new town of Naples. In 1847, the inhabitants, seeking to restore Bridgton as far as possible to its former dimensions, acquired by annexation upon the west, from the towns of Fryeburg and Denmark, a tract of territory containing about 3,700 acres, now known by the name of Texas. The present area of the town is about thirty thousand acres. The land in this region is very productive. There are some excellent and well-cultivated farms in the town and vicinity.

There are twenty-two school districts, and twenty-one public schools, kept, upon an average, about one half the time, and an academy, established in 1848. There are six religious societies, all having places of public worship, — three Congregational, one Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, and one Universalist. There is also a very respectable number of Methodists, but they have no organized society.

Bridgton contains nine saw-mills, six grist-mills, three extensive tanneries, two large carriage manufactories, and several other manufacturing establishments of importance; also, one post-office. Population, 2,710; valuation, \$472,161.

BRIGHTON, Somerset county, was originally a part of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, and joins the town of Bingham on the east. It is watered by a branch of the Kennebec river, and was incorporated in 1816. The town has one small village, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one tannery, one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), one post-office, and eight school districts. Population, 748; valuation, \$46,919.

BRISTOL, Lincoln county, is situated at the southern extremity of the peninsula, between the Damariscotta and Muscongus rivers, and embraces the ancient Pemaquid, a place justly celebrated in the early history of New England, as one of the most important settlements on the coast. It is at present particularly interesting from the fact that the monuments of its early history are still remaining, — these being almost

the only records that have been left us. Even these, the destroying hand of time has so changed that a wide field is open to speculative inquiry, as scarcely any thing can be determined with certainty. Bristol formed a large part of the Pemaquid patent, granted by the Plymouth Council, February 20, 1631, to Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge, two merchants, belonging to Bristol, England. The patent covered the entire peninsula, from the sources of the rivers to the sea, including the Damariscove islands, and all others within twenty-seven miles of the main land. The grant was made in consideration of past public services, as well as the promise, on the part of the patentees, to build a town on the grant as soon as practicable.

They commenced the settlement on a point of land, made by the Pemaquid river, as it enters the harbor, covering an area of twenty-seven acres, and which, at that time, was studded with heavy forest trees.¹ In a few years, residences, shops, and trading-houses were numerous enough to indicate that the settlement was in a most prosperous condition.

In 1664, Bristol was claimed by the Duke of York, as being within the patent he held from the crown, of New York and Sagadahoc, of which Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned governor. This gentleman assumed the reins of government in October, 1674,² and continued governor over this part of Maine till 1682.³ He transported many Dutch families here; and Gyles says,⁴ that he built a city at the mouth of the Pemaquid river, on the spot represented in the accompanying engraving, and named it Jamestown, in honor of the duke. The great number of old cellars here, in a tolerably good state of preservation, and the paved streets, now covered with soil, seem to corroborate this statement. Gyles also says, that Andros built a fort here, which he named Fort Charles, and garrisoned with a "considerable number of soldiers." This, Andros was of opinion, would fully secure the duke's supremacy.⁵ Notwithstanding the arbitrary policy of Andros, and the imperious manner in which he administered the government,—by which he incurred the hatred of every settler in Maine,—the settlements seem to have been generally prosperous. In 1674, Josselyn says, that Pemaquid, Matineus, Monhegan, Cape Newagen, [now Boothbay,] "where Captain Smith fished for whales," and Muscongus, "now all filled with

¹ Large stumps are now to be seen at low tide, which show what this ancient forest was. The sea, having worn away the shore so as to cover their stumps at flood-tide, has thus preserved them from decay.

² Williamson, vol. I., p. 444-5.

³ Tragedies of the Wilderness.

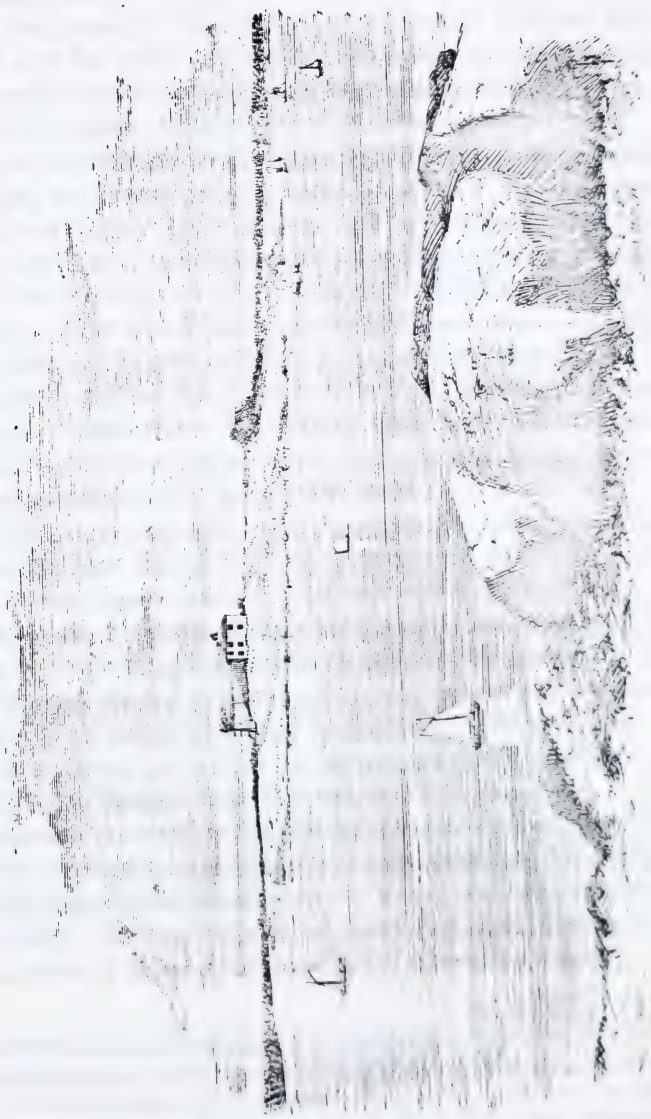
⁴ Douglas, vol. I., p. 430.

⁵ Belknap, p. 158.

dwelling-houses, and stages for fishermen, had plenty of cattle, arable land, and marshes.”¹

In 1675, the war of King Philip broke out in Massachusetts, and the eastern Indians, having received repeated injuries at the hands of the English, joined the Massachusetts braves for their extermination. By the untiring exertions, however, of Abraham Shurt, a very influential citizen of Pemaquid, who well understood the Indian character, the impending doom, that, like a storm-cloud in the heavens, had overhung with its sable drapery the settlements along the coast, and Pemaquid in particular, was for a time averted. He called together the chiefs; and, by his great fairness in promising them a just remuneration for the furs that had been stolen from them, and assurances against any future aggression, their hostile feelings were allayed, and pledges of friendship exchanged. But the good faith of the savages was suspected. The traders at some of the neighboring stations were accused of selling them arms and ammunition, and rumors were forthwith put in circulation, that an extensive conspiracy was forming among all the tribes of the province, to completely wipe out, at one decisive blow, all the settlements upon the coast. The government was alarmed at these rumors, and warrants were issued, to “seize every Indian known to be a man-slayer, traitor, or conspirator.”² These warrants fell into the hands of the basest of men; the same ones, in fact, who had originated and put in circulation the rumors concerning the designs of the Indians. A vessel was fitted out off Pemaquid, and a crew organized, for the purpose of kidnapping the Indians. The intention was, by specious pretexts, to inveigle them on board the vessel, and then to transport them to foreign ports, to be sold as slaves. Shurt, having informed himself of this outrageous proceeding, remonstrated with those who were the prime movers in it; but to no purpose. He next informed the Indians of the plot, and warned them of their danger; but it was so deeply laid, and so adroitly managed, that he was unable wholly to thwart the enterprise. Several Indians were decoyed on board, and dealt with as their betrayers had intended. This fact becoming fully known, the pent-up rage that had long heaved the savage bosom, and which had only been smouldering under the pacific policy of Shurt, now knew no bounds, and burst forth like the fiery torrent of the volcano. A murderous attack was at once made upon all the settlements and trading stations along the coast, and they were destroyed with a vengeance that knew no limit. Pemaquid, the centre of civilization in the wilderness, — one of the first-born cities in the New World, — was

¹ Josselyn's *Voyages*, p. 200-205. (Harv. Coll. Lib.) ² Williamson, p. 531, vol. 1.



Site of Philips Fort. — Ancient Pennquilt.

now to meet its doom. The torch was applied, and the infant city soon enveloped in one devouring sheet of flame. Tenants ran frantic from their burning dwellings to seek a refuge in the wilderness; but only, in many cases, to have their heads cleft by the tomahawk. Those who escaped did so only because their fleetness of foot carried them beyond the reach of the shower of balls that followed them. Some plunged into the water to escape the vigilant eye of the savage; whilst others made their way to the adjacent islands, and from thence to Boston and other places, where they might find security.

On the termination of this war, in 1678, the settlers again returned, and began to clear away the ruins of the late conflagration, to repair the fort, and to put the place in a state of defence. This had scarcely been attained, and the settlement placed again on a favorable footing, when a revolution broke out in England. William and Mary ascended the throne. War was declared against France; and, as a natural result, the colonies were again called to participate in the struggle. Pemaquid was again destroyed, the French battering down the fort, and taking it by assault. Most of the inhabitants were either killed or taken prisoners, and the fields and habitations that adorned both sides of the river were again reduced to a melancholy waste.

In 1692, three years after, this place fell into the hands of the English; and Sir William Phips, the first governor of Massachusetts under the second charter, commenced its reconstruction, by erecting a new stone fortification on the point of land between the house of Mr. Partridge, as seen in the engraving, and the large rock at the extremity of the point. This fort commanded the river above and below, and its strength was supposed to be amply sufficient for the defence of the place. This supposition, however, proved to be unfounded; for the French recaptured it in 1717-18, though they occupied it but a short time. In 1724, the fort became a rendezvous for the inhabitants of Pemaquid and the surrounding settlements, and continued as such during Lovewell's war. In 1729-30, it had gone considerably to decay, and was repaired by Colonel Dunbar.¹ During the war of the Revolution, fearing it might become a place of defence for the enemy, it was destroyed.

¹ In 1729-30, Colonel David Dunbar, a reduced and indigent colonel in the army, received an appointment as surveyor of the king's woods in America. He also, by the aid of persons who were enemies of the proprietors, obtained a royal order, by which the entire province of Sagadahoc was given into his hands, with directions to settle, superintend, and govern it. He accordingly took up his residence at Pemaquid, and erected a comfortable dwelling-house, which he surrounded with a farm, and beautified with a well-kept and tasteful garden. — (*Commissioners' Report*, 1811, p. 156.) He repaired the fort that Phips had built, and gave it the name of Fort Frederick; again laid out the

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of men of all ages and of all nations. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science.

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The inhabitants of this town did not take any part in distant operations in the last war with England, preferring to remain at home and defend their own settlement. The following incidents are evidences of the manner in which they carried out their intentions:—

A Spanish brig lay in the harbor of Bristol, having smuggled goods on board destined for that port; and on the afternoon of September 4, 1813, the British brig *Boxer* entered the mouth of the Pemaquid river, for the purpose, it is supposed, of collecting the stipulated salvage, which the Spaniard had not heretofore paid. Before she had accomplished her object, however, the American brig *Enterprise*, which had been cruising off the coast, hove in sight; and the *Boxer* determined on her capture. Nailing her colors to her mast, she bore down upon the *Enterprise*, and engaged her between Pemaquid point and Monhegan island. The conflict lasted forty-eight minutes, during which the *Boxer* was terribly cut up. The shot from the *Enterprise* continued to riddle her, until a gun was fired to leeward by the *Boxer*,—an acknowledgment of her submission and capture. The *Enterprise* then came along side, and took the *Boxer* as her prize to Portland.

The next year, on the 29th of June, the British determined on being revenged on Bristol, for the many chastisements they had received at the hands of her inhabitants; and despatched the frigate *Maidstone* to execute what had long been threatened, namely, the utter demolition of the town. The Bristol boys, however, were prepared to receive them, and treat them to a collation of grape-shot. The *Maidstone* anchored in Fisherman's Island harbor, and sent eight barges into Pemaquid harbor, containing two hundred and seventy-five men. They were met by Captain Sproul, with a force of about one hundred men. The engagement took place during the night,—a dense fog enveloping the rival forces, so that neither the barges nor men could be seen, save by the flashes of the musketry. Not one of Captain Sproul's men was injured during the engagement, which was about an hour in duration; nor is it known that the British suffered any loss. They did not attempt to land, but pushed for New Harbor, about seven miles farther east by sea,

city, which had been burnt in 1676, and added to the conflicting titles that already existed in this neighborhood, by regranting the lands, with but little regard to the rights of former occupants. Those that refused to repurchase their lands, and take deeds from him, were violently ejected; and in some cases their houses were burnt, and they themselves threatened with imprisonment. A mammoth petition was gotten up by the proprietors of various grants in the province, and others interested, and laid before the king; and, through the persevering efforts of Levi Waldo, who was largely interested in the Muscongus patent, and the colony agent, Dunbar was removed from authority. — *See van's Hist. of Maine.*

though only one mile by land. Here two boys were stationed on guard, who, as soon as they saw the barges, fired the concerted signal gun, when Captain Sproul, with his command, made all haste to the rescue. William Rodgers, who lived near this spot, seeing the enemy, advised them to make a hasty retreat, or one hundred of the Bristol boys would soon be upon them. They ridiculed his counsel; and, in return for it, an officer, with a profane oath, ordered the bow gun to be discharged at him, which, however, did no injury. Soon after, the Yankees, old and young, assembled in large numbers, eager for the fight. Lodging themselves behind the rocks, they made sad havoc among the English forces, while they were comparatively secure from harm. Soon the foremost barge became disabled, and was replaced by another; but the English, finding that they were suffering considerably, while their enemies were secure, gave up the contest and returned to the ship. Not one of the Bristol boys was hurt during the engagement; while the British lost many in killed and wounded, though the exact number is not known. The *Maidstone* hovered about the coast a few weeks subsequent to this engagement, when she returned to England, where the captain was court-martialed and discharged from the service "for making an attack upon Bristol without orders."

There are some interesting relics of an ancient settlement in this town, about three-quarters of a mile above the site of Phips's fort. One



Antiquities in Bristol.

of them is an earthwork, situated on a high bluff, as seen in the engraving, having every appearance of the remains of a fortification. Mr. Williamson, the historian of Maine, and some others, pronounce it the

remains of a fort; but offer no conjecture as to when it was erected, or by whom, or for what purpose. Some antiquaries, who think they have sufficient proof of the settlement of New England by a Scandinavian colony prior to the time of Columbus, attribute the work to them. There are also in close proximity to the earthwork, the remains of a tannery, — now a bog of about half an acre, grown up with rushes. The vats are filled up, though the linings are still preserved. With the aid of a pole, these vats can be felt in their length and breadth. The more reasonable solution of the matter is, that this earthwork was constructed by the early settlers as a place for the storage of provisions, and such other property as they might possess; and that the old tannery was built at or about the same time.

The inhabitants of Bristol are mainly of Scotch descent, with a mixture of the Scotch-Irish, a part of whom settled Londonderry, N. H. There are also some of the descendants of the Dutch, who were garrisoned here under the authority of Andros; besides a sprinkling of the German stock, who emigrated under the patronage of Waldo, and settled the town of Waldoboro'.

The territory of the town is very large, and the surface very uneven. Granite is found here; but, as a general thing, of a coarse quality. There are several ponds, three of which have an outlet, called Pemaquid river, which falls into the harbor of that name, at the south part of the town.

The leading pursuit of the inhabitants is seafaring. Something has been done in shipbuilding, though not on a very extensive scale. In the year 1854-55, four ships, one brig, and one schooner were constructed here, making an aggregate of 3,425 tons. At the present writing, the business has fallen off, only one schooner of forty-five tons having been built in 1856. In the way of manufacturing, little or nothing is done.

There are four so-called villages, namely, Bristol Mills, Pemaquid Falls, Round Pond, and Walpole. Post-offices have been established at Bristol, Pemaquid, and Round Pond. There are seven churches in Bristol, three of which are Methodist, two Congregational, and two union meeting-houses; and nineteen school districts, with twenty schools. Population, 2,931; valuation, \$251,075.

BROOKLIN makes one of the extreme southern points of Hancock county, and was formerly a part of the town of Sedgwick, from which it was incorporated in 1849. The inhabitants are engaged principally in fishing and seafaring. During the summer season, a considerable business is carried on in the manufacture of porgy oil. From five hundred to one thousand barrels have been made annually, worth from

\$15 to \$20 per barrel. The flesh of the fish, after the oil is thus pressed out, is found to be very serviceable upon the soil of this place, which, like many of the sea-board localities, cannot boast of its productiveness. The farms on which it has been used are rapidly improving.

Brooklin has good harbors. A light-house was erected in 1856, on Fly's ledges. There are two small villages, one at the river, near Sedgwick, the other at the corner, near Centre Harbor; five boot and shoe manufactories, two barrel manufactories, six grocery stores, one church edifice, occupied by the Baptists and Congregationalists; one post-office; and ten school districts, with nineteen schools. Population, 1,002; valuation, \$77,832.

BROOKS is situated near the centre of Waldo county, and was first settled in 1801, by three brothers, — Joseph, John, and Jonathan Roberts. Soon after, Benjamin Cilley, accompanied by his sons, Benjamin, Peter, and Simon, from Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, took up their residence in the town. The settlement was originally called Washington, which it retained till its incorporation in 1818, when it received the name of Brooks, in honor of Governor Brooks of Massachusetts.

Brooks is a small, hilly town, having generally a good soil, with some fine farms. Some attention is paid to agriculture, with good improvement. The town is well watered. Marsh river, which takes its rise here, and empties into the Penobscot at Frankfort, has water-power suitable for mills. The first mills were built by Joseph Roberts, and called Roberts's mills. In the south part of the town is Passagassawaukeag pond, giving rise to Passagassawaukeag river, which runs through Waldo and the upper part of Belfast, and empties into Penobscot bay, affording in its course several excellent water privileges. At the outlet of the pond, in Brooks, are Ellis's mills; and in the southerly part of the town are several small streams, supplying water-power part of the year.

Brooksvillage is the principal place of business, having mills, stores, and a post-office. Some business is done at Lane's, two miles south of the village. The religious societies are Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Friends'. The first lawyer was Phineas Ashmun, who came in the early settlement as agent for Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott, the proprietors of land in Brooks, Jackson, and Thorndike. He was the first postmaster, holding the office many years, and died at an advanced age. The first physician was Jacob Roberts. The settlers purchased their lands of the proprietors, Thorndike, Sears, and Prescott.

The inhabitants, in general, are temperate, industrious, well-informed,

and independent in word and action. Brooks was the native place of Hon. Woodbury Davis, one of the judges of the supreme court of Maine. No town of its size in the county has done more for the cause of freedom and of temperance. It has seven school districts; and two post-offices, — Brooks and South Brooks. Population, 1,021; valuation, \$102,343.

BROOKSVILLE, Hancock county, is situated on the eastern shore of Penobscot bay, opposite Islesborough; and, with the exception of the southeast corner, is entirely surrounded by water. It adjoins Sedgwick, and was formed from parts of Castine, Penobscot, and Sedgwick. Its history is almost entirely embodied in the articles on those towns, to which the reader is referred.

The town was incorporated June 13, 1817. The surface is generally uneven, abounding in granite, of which there are several valuable quarries. The principal harbor is Buck's, a deep and safe cove, protected by a small island at its mouth. There are in town, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, and four saw-mills; also two churches, — Methodist and Congregationalist; thirteen school districts; and one post-office. Population, 1,333; valuation, \$105,901.

BROWNFIELD, Oxford county, adjoins Fryeburg on the north, and has Conway and Eaton, in New Hampshire, on the west. It was first organized as a plantation in 1787, and incorporated in 1802. It was originally granted by Massachusetts, in three several grants, to Henry Young Brown, who had been a captain in the French war, in consideration, it is supposed, of services rendered in that momentous struggle. He was to settle thirty-eight families therein by June 10, 1770; and, in three years from that time, to have a Protestant minister upon the territory, — as a consideration in part, at least, for his grants. The first clearing of land was made by him, in May, 1765. In the war of 1812, when the population of the town was less than nine hundred, twenty-two persons entered the army, including one captain and three lieutenants. Of these, four died in the service by sickness, and eighteen returned, — two of them having been wounded. The first settled minister of Brownfield was the Rev. Jacob Rice, a graduate of Harvard College in 1765, who was ordained in 1805. The first schoolmaster was "Master Simeon Colby," canonized by seven years' successive rule and service in a single school district here.

The town lies seventy miles southwesterly from Augusta, and forty miles northwesterly from Portland, and on the mail-stage route from Portland, through Fryeburg and Conway, to the notch of the White

mountains. It is situated on Saco river, and is intersected by the Little Saco, Shepherd's river, Burnt-meadow and Ten-mile brooks. Much of the soil is of medium quality. Burnt-meadow and Frost mountains, the former rising about two thousand, and the latter about fifteen hundred feet, are within the town, and are resorted to by lovers of extensive and charming views of wild and rural scenery.

The centre village, on Shepherd's river, is the principal place of trade and business in the town. There are two church edifices, one belonging to the Congregationalists, the other to the Free-will Baptists and Methodists; seventeen school districts, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, a large tannery, various small mechanical establishments, and one post-office. Population, 1,320; valuation, \$159,636.

BROWNVILLE, Piscataquis county, originally No. 5, range 8, north of the Waldo patent, was bargained, by the committee appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the sale of eastern lands, to Samuel Fowler, March 2, 1795, for the sum of £2,963 14s. 7d., of which sum he paid £261. In the month of June, 1803, he, in company with Benjamin Marshall and four others, made a survey of the town, laying it out in lots one mile long from north to south, and half a mile wide. In 1806, the town, falling again into the possession of the Commonwealth, was deeded by Read and Smith, agents for the state, to Moses Brown and Josiah Hills, of Newburyport, Mass. During the summer of that year, Hills moved his family hither, and built a mill on Ebeme river. A part of the wooden dam then built is still in existence. Dr. Isaac Wilkins moved hither from Solon in 1808, and died about 1820. His son George kept the farm after his death, and still resides upon it. In 1810, according to the statement of James Rankin, there were but fifteen families here. The settlement was organized into a plantation in 1819, and incorporated as a town in 1824.

There is one village belonging to Brownville, which is situated in the southwest part of the town; and one post-office; there are two church edifices, belonging to the Congregationalists and Methodists; and nine school districts, with sixteen schools. The slate quarries in this town are of immense value. Two of them are now worked, and give employment to about seventy men, most of whom are of Welsh origin. Population, 787; valuation, \$78,987.

BATHSWICK is situated in the extreme eastern part of Cumberland county. The first settlement within the limits of the town was made by Thomas Purchas in 1628, under a supposed patent from the Plymouth council; but, finding his situation so exposed to the ravages of the

Indians, that he was constantly liable to their depredations, he sought the protection of Massachusetts, by assigning to the then governor, John Winthrop, "all the tract at Pejepscot,¹ lying on both sides of the river Androscoggin, four miles towards the sea." He succeeded, under the protecting arm of Massachusetts, in making a prosperous settlement here, but on the breaking out of King Philip's war it was destroyed by the Indians. Scarcely had it arisen from its ashes, when the colony charter of Massachusetts was annulled by the crown, and the ties which connected the inhabitants of Maine with Massachusetts were greatly weakened, if not entirely sundered. Some of the inhabitants, taking advantage of this state of things, conceived the idea of purchasing this large tract of land of the natives; and, on the 7th of July, 1684, the whole tract that had been taken up by Purchas, and other large tracts, having no very definite limits, were sold by several Indian sagamores to Richard Wharton. The widow and heirs of Purchas made some reservations, and then signed a quitclaim of the whole to Wharton. This is a brief account of the Pejepscot Purchase; the disputed land claims and the vexatious lawsuits that grew out of it, were the most protracted and harassing to be found on the judicial records of the state.

In 1690, the Indians made another incursion, and again burned the town; but it was rebuilt in 1713-14; and, to secure the place against further pillage and destruction, a fort was erected in 1715, near where the village now stands, called Fort George, which, however, proved to be of little service to the inhabitants, as in Lovewell's war, which occurred in 1722, the town was again laid in ashes. It was resettled a third time in 1727, and on the 24th of June, 1737, was incorporated, taking its name from one of the twelve states of the German Confederation. It is now one of the most important towns in the state. The village is very pleasantly situated on a plain near the mouth of the Androscoggin. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad passes through the town, a branch of which has recently been extended from Brunswick to Bath.

Bowdoin College, a view of which is here given, is situated on an elevated plain in the southeast part of the village. It was chartered by the general court of Massachusetts on the 24th of June, 1794, and, at the same time, was endowed with five townships of land;² and went

¹ The Indian name, signifying where "angry waters come gushing," referring, probably, to the falls in the Androscoggin. Others, however, give as its meaning, "croaked, like a running snake."

² These townships were the present towns of Sebec, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbott, and Dixmont.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of freedom and democracy. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a global superpower. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity. It is a story that inspires and motivates, and it is a story that we can all be proud of.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, and it is a history that continues to shape the world today. From the early days of exploration to the present day, the United States has been a land of innovation and progress. It has been a land where dreams are made real, and where the impossible becomes possible. The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a land where everyone has a chance to succeed. It is a land where the American Dream is a reality, and it is a land where the future is bright. The history of the United States is a story of hope and optimism, and it is a story that we can all be proud of.

The United States is a land of many firsts, and it is a land that has always been at the forefront of progress. It is a land where the first steps were taken, and where the first great achievements were made. The United States is a land of pioneers, and it is a land where the spirit of adventure is alive and well. The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a land where everyone has a chance to succeed. It is a land where the American Dream is a reality, and it is a land where the future is bright. The history of the United States is a story of hope and optimism, and it is a story that we can all be proud of.

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Bowdoin College.

into operation in 1802, receiving the name it now bears in honor of a wealthy and distinguished family of Massachusetts. The medical department was established in 1820. The college has a library of thirty thousand four hundred volumes, and an anatomical cabinet, both which are annually receiving accessions.

Brunswick has eight church edifices, — one Congregational, two Baptist, two Universalist, one Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Free-will Baptist; twenty-four school districts, with twenty-nine schools; three banks, with an aggregate capital of \$150,000; and two post-offices, — Brunswick and Oak Hill. It has also one cotton factory — the Cabot Manufacturing Company's — which was built in 1838, and manufactures sheeting; two box factories, one sash and blind factory, six shingle machines, seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, one carding-mill, three machinists, one marble-worker, one soap and candle factory, four carriage builders, nine stores, and two public houses. Population, 4,977; valuation, \$1,107,822.

BUCKFIELD is situated in the eastern part of Oxford county. The first effort at settlement within the limits of this town was made by Benjamin Spaulding, in the summer of 1776. The ensuing spring, Thomas Allen and Abijah Buck moved here with their families; and the locality continuing to receive accessions, it was soon pretty thickly settled. In 1788, a survey of the tract was made, which was found to comprise an area of 22,323 acres. Soon after, it was purchased of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the rate of two shillings per acre. The deed of this land bears date November 13, 1788.

Buckfield was incorporated March 16, 1793, receiving its corporate name in honor of Abijah Buck. The surface of the town, in the south-eastern part, bordering on Paris, is quite uneven; on the margin of the streams there is some fine alluvial land, which is capable of a high degree of cultivation. There are several rich beds of magnetic iron ore here, from which the very best wrought iron and steel can be made: limestone is also found, which yields lime nearly equal to that of the Rockland quarries: a bed of yellow ochre has also been opened. The town is watered by Twenty-mile river, which is spanned by five bridges. This river is made otherwise useful by sufficient water-power for several mills, and other machinery. The village is located near the centre of the town, in which there are four churches, eight stores, one post-office, an academy, and thirteen school districts. Population, 1,657; valuation, \$259,924.

BUCKSPORT, Hancock county, lies on the eastern shore of Penobscot river, eighteen miles below Bangor. It was one of the six townships originally granted by William and Mary to David Marsh, of Haverhill, Mass., and three hundred and fifty others, citizens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, whose title thereto was confirmed in 1764, by the general court of Massachusetts.

On the 8th of August, 1762, Jonathan Buck, James Duncan, Richard Emerson, William Duncan, and William Chamberlain, the surveyor, came here from Haverhill, Mass., and began the survey of the town, upon the confirmation of the grant. Colonel Buck built a saw-mill on Mill river, a small stream passing through the present village; also a dwelling-house, and a store. The next year Laughlin McDonald¹ and his son Roderick, came here from Fort Pownal, and took up two lots as settlers.

In 1766-67, Asahel Harriman, Jonathan Frye, Benjamin Page, Phineas Ames, Jonathan Buck, Jr., and Ebenezer Buck, came here and settled on lots agreeably to the provisions of the grant, which gave to each actual settler one hundred acres of land. According to the records there were but twenty-one families here in 1775.

The town was incorporated in 1792, and called Buckstown. It was first represented in the general court in 1804, by Jonathan Buck. In 1817 the name was changed from Buckstown to Bucksport, because the latter syllable was significant of its locality, while the former syllable was retained in honor of its founder.

The surface is uneven, but not mountainous, and beautifully diversi-

¹ McDonald was originally from Greenock, in Scotland.

fied with ponds and streams. The majestic Penobscot, as it moves on to the ocean, washes its western and southern sides. It is quite thickly settled for miles along the river, yet there is but one village proper, in which most of the trade is centred.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants is, and ever has been, shipbuilding, in which the most of their capital is invested. About three thousand tons are annually set afloat here. Some thirty sail, each of one hundred tons and upwards, are employed in the fisheries on the Grand Banks. These give employment to more than three hundred men and boys. Besides these there are a large number of vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade.

There are four meeting-houses,—one Congregationalist, and three Methodist; eighteen school districts, with twenty-two schools; two seminaries, one Congregational, and one Methodist; one bank, with a capital of \$75,000; and four post-offices,—Bucksport, North Bucksport, Bucksport Centre, and East Bucksport. Population, 3,381; valuation, \$626,338.

BURLINGTON, Penobscot county, is situated fifty-four miles northeast from Bangor, and about fifteen miles east from the Penobscot, and embraces an area of forty-eight square miles. It is watered by several ponds, which form the principal head waters of the Passadumkeag river, which flows into the Penobscot. It was incorporated in 1832, and has one church (Congregationalist), one post-office, and six school districts, with ten schools. Population, 481; valuation, \$28,500.

BURNHAM is situated in the northwest corner of Waldo county, and was settled soon after the close of the war with England. The surface of the town is generally level, but somewhat swampy. It was incorporated in 1824, and is, as yet, but sparsely settled. There is one small village, but no church edifice or public institution of any kind, excepting the district schools, of which there are eight, in the same number of districts: one tannery, two saw-mills, and two shingle machines are in operation here. Burnham has the usual trade of country towns. Population, 784; valuation, \$100,000.

BUXTON, York county, was "Number One" of the seven townships granted by the general court of Massachusetts in 1732, to individuals who had served in the war against the Narragansett Indians. In 1735, a surveying commission was appointed, who laid out 123 lots near Salmon falls, on the Saco river. In 1740, the first effort was made in settling the township, by five families who moved here from Massachu-



setts; but owing to the troubles with the Indians they were soon obliged to leave. Nothing further was done towards settling the township, until the fall of 1750, when seven persons moved in with their families; they were William Hanesck from Londonderry, Ireland, John Eldson and Job Roberts from Saco, Samuel Merrill, Timothy Haseltine, Joshua Woodman, and John Wilson from Massachusetts. In 1760, the proprietors built a meeting-house, and three years after, Rev. Paul Coffin, a Congregational clergyman from Newbury, was ordained, and remained here as pastor for sixty years, until his death on the 6th of June, 1821. In July, 1772, the township was incorporated, and named by Mr. Coffin from Buxton, England, the home of his ancestors. From that time, the town steadily advanced, without any serious interruption.

The surface is generally level, and the soil good for farming. It is watered by Saco river, and Bonnie Eagle, Duck, and Lilly ponds, and one or two others of smaller size. There are four villages. Salmon falls village, taking its name from the falls in Saco river, on which it is situated, is a place of some business. The fall in the river is about eighty feet to a half mile. The first saw-mill erected in this town was built here in 1770. At the present time, three saws cut about two million feet of boards annually, the most of which are made into boxes and headings, for the West India trade. In the early settlement of the town, salmon were caught in large quantities about the falls. About one mile up the river from this place is the village of Bar Mills, so called from a bar of rock, which extends entirely across the river. The first mills at this place were erected in 1795. There are now on the Buxton side of the river, five saws cutting out about three million feet of boards annually; also a grist and plaster mill, a planing-machine, and shingle and lath machines. The York and Cumberland Railroad passes near this village, and affords good facilities for the transportation of lumber from the mills. Four and a half miles above this is the village of West Buxton, or Moderation Mills,—as it is sometimes called,—which has a woollen factory, and a sash, blind, and door factory. About the same amount of lumber is manufactured here as at Bar Mills. Buxton Centre Village is a place of some business.

There are eight church edifices,—two Congregational, two Methodist, two Free-will Baptist, one Baptist, and one Union house; three post-offices,—Buxton, Buxton Centre, and West Buxton; and seventeen school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 2,995; valuation, \$424,397.

BYRON, Oxford county, is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on Swift river. The town was incorporated in 1833. The first

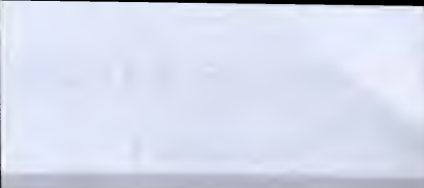


settlers were Samuel Knapp from Massachusetts, Jonas Green from Wilton, James Bawn from Sydney, John Thomas from Norway, J. Stockbridge from Turner, Richard Morrill, and Abraham Reed. The land was purchased of a Mr. Brown, of Newburyport, Mass. The Indian name of this town was Skillertown.

The surface of Byron is very uneven. There are two mountains known by the names of "Turk" and "Broad." Swift river runs through its entire length, and there is also a pond called Garland pond; so that the place is well watered, and is already the site of three mills, for which there is ample power. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. Wheat and corn are grown to a large extent. Lumbering, in winter, is extensively carried on. There is but one village in the town, and that is known by the euphonious name of "Hop City," at which the only post-office is located. There are six school districts. Population, 296; valuation, \$31,000.

CALAIS, a port of entry, and embraced in the Passamaquoddy district, is situated at the eastern extremity of Washington county, at the head of the tide waters of the St. Croix. It contains an area of 19,392 acres, and was granted by the state of Massachusetts June 27, 1789, to Waterman Thomas. Having an advantageous location for navigation, and being surrounded by dense forests of valuable pine timber, it soon became the mart for the lumber business, a great many persons being attracted here under the supposition that fortunes could be made. Ship timber was manufactured among the other varieties; and, when Napoleon excluded the English from the Baltic, they resorted to Calais to obtain the supplies necessary for their ship-yards: hence, a large and lucrative trade, which lasted for some years, was carried on between the inhabitants of this town and the British timber-dealers. In 1809, Calais became an incorporated town; and, being the centre of trade for a large inland district, its population and business went on increasing from year to year, and in 1850 it received a city charter.

The St. Croix river at this point is crossed by several bridges, exclusive of the railroad bridge, which connects the city with the town of St. Andrews. A railroad has been completed to the mills in Baring, by which the large amount of lumber cut there is transported to Calais, and shipped to the various markets. Another company has extended this road as far as Lewey's Island, in Princeton, making the entire length about nineteen miles. The telegraph wires between Halifax and Boston pass through this town. A large amount of shipping, employed principally in the coasting trade, is owned here; and, at one time, considerable was done in shipbuilding; but latterly the business has suffered



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the accounting department in ensuring compliance with relevant regulations.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of new accounting software. It describes the challenges faced during the transition process and the steps taken to ensure a smooth rollout. The document highlights the importance of training staff and providing adequate support during the initial phase of use.

3. The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's current financial position. It includes a summary of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. The text also discusses the company's budget for the upcoming year and the strategies being implemented to achieve the financial goals.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the company's plans for future growth and expansion. It outlines the key areas of focus, such as increasing market share, developing new products, and improving operational efficiency. The document also mentions the need for continued investment in research and development and the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with customers and suppliers.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for regular audits. It also emphasizes the importance of staff training and support during the implementation of new systems. The document concludes with a statement of confidence in the company's ability to achieve its financial goals and a commitment to transparency and accountability.

a great decline. Lumbering has ever been and still is the leading pursuit, and as a consequence, a great amount of capital is invested in the trade. There are eight single saw-mills, ten gang saw-mills, eighteen lath-mills, besides clapboard and shingle machines, in active operation.

Several handsome houses of public worship have been erected in Calais, as also an academy, and a few private and select schools. The town is divided into eight school districts; has one bank, with a capital of \$100,000; two newspapers; and three post-offices — Calais, Mill-town, and Red Beach. Population, 5,500; valuation, \$1,172,053.

CAMBRIDGE is situated in the eastern part of Somerset county, seventy miles from Augusta, and is the half of a six-mile-square township, Ripley being the other half. These two towns are divided diagonally, from northeast to southwest, by the Maine stream, which forms one of the tributaries of the Sebasticook river. Cambridge was incorporated in 1834, and hence has very little history but what is common to almost every New England town. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil tolerably good. The town contains one village, one church edifice, five school districts with five schools, one or two stores, a public-house, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and one post-office. Population, 487; valuation, \$30,526.

CAMDEN is situated in the south part of Waldo county, on the west side of Penobscot bay. It was surveyed in the year 1768, by David Fales, at which time not a tree had been felled, nor a building erected in the whole township. The surface is quite broken and mountainous, from the general appearance of which, the Indians called it Megunticook, signifying, "great swells of the sea." Within three or four years after Fales had made the survey, James Richards commenced a settlement at the mouth of the stream, where the principal village now stands; and Peter Ott, a German, commenced one at what is now Rockport village. Others soon followed. Some attempts at farming were made by these settlers, though on a small scale. In 1779, when Castine was in the hands of the British, Camden became the only place of rendezvous for the Americans, a small force of whom were encamped here, under command of Major George Ulmer. The town was incorporated in 1791, and contains an area of 26,880 acres.

During the last war with England, a battery was erected on the top of the mountain, back of the village, consisting of one twelve and one eighteen pounder. This appearance of the ability of the town to defend itself, held the British in check, and they dared not attack it, though they might have taken it at any time had they made the attempt, there



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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The history of the United States is a story of a young nation that grew from a small group of colonies into a powerful country. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of the American people, and of the values and ideals that have shaped the nation. The story begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the colonies grew in number and in power, and they began to assert their independence from Britain. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, as the colonies declared their independence and fought for their freedom. The new nation was born, and it has since grown into a great power.

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being but a handful of soldiers, and no gunners that could manage the battery. The command at the time devolved upon Colonel Foot, whose courage, (although no opportunity was ever afforded the Colonel to set his valor beyond a doubt,) some wicked sceptics have even dared to question. It is reported that when he was expecting an attack by the British, he drew up his force to meet them, and with all the majesty of Napoleon at the Pyramids, delivered them a speech. Drawing his sword from its scabbard, he pointed back to Megunticook mountain, on which the battery was erected, and exclaimed, "'Soldiers! forty ages behold you.' You are now going into battle, but if you find yourselves under the necessity of retreating, you will find me up in Simon Barrett's barn."¹ Since the close of the war, there have been no incidents in the history of the town worthy of note.

The several mountain peaks here, especially the two Megunticooks, bald and rugged, one rising to a height of 1,335 and the other 1,457 feet, present, at a distance, a very imposing appearance. There are several ponds, partly or wholly within the limits of the town; namely, Canaan pond, Oyster river pond, Tolman's pond, and Chichawaukie pond.

The manufactories here are principally of the character required by an agricultural community; such as saw-mills, grist-mills, carriage, sash and blind manufactories, and blacksmiths' shops. There are excellent water privileges, which will at some time be valuable; six ship-yards, launching from ten to twelve vessels annually; and extensive and valuable lime quarries, the annual revenue of which is large. It is only surpassed, in this branch of business, by the adjoining city of Rockland.

There are five villages, — Camden Harbor, Rockport, Simonton Corner, Ingraham Corner, and Rockville; four post-offices, — Camden, West Camden, Rockport, and Rockville; eleven religious societies, ten of which have houses of public worship; twenty school districts, with forty-nine schools, besides a high school, supported most of the time. Population, 4,005; valuation, \$602,804.

CANAAN, Somerset county, is situated on the east side of the Kennebec river, forty miles north from Augusta, and contains an area of 17,891 acres, of which five hundred are covered with water, and 206 with highways. The plantation name was "Wesserunset." The survey of the town was made by John Jones, in 1779, and it was incorporated under its present name, June 18, 1788. The first settlement

¹ The barn in question was in the town of Hope.



was made here as early as the year 1770. Bloomfield and Skowhegan were formerly included within the limits of this town.

The surface is somewhat rough, though there are many fertile sections. The soil is mainly a clayey loam.

There are six churches in Canaan, — Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Christian Baptist, and Universalist. The town is divided into twelve school districts, with twenty-six schools. It has one post-office. Population, 1,696; valuation, \$216,623.

CANTON is situated in the eastern part of Oxford county, on the Androscoggin river, and was originally a part of the town of Jay. The first efforts at settlement were made in 1790 or 1792, — William Livermore, William French, Joseph Coolidge, and Alexander Shepherd, being among the earliest settlers. They were soon followed by others, who, with those already mentioned, came principally from Massachusetts. This town, prior to its occupation by the white man, was inhabited by the Rockomeca Indians, probably a clan of the Pequawket tribe, who had their residence at Fryeburg. This clan was entirely exterminated by the ravages of the smallpox, during the French war, in 1757. Implements, supposed to have been used by the natives, have been found in this town, several of which are now in possession of some of the inhabitants: an Indian burying-ground, containing many of the bones of the deceased warriors, has also come to light.

Canton was incorporated in 1821. The surface of the outskirts of the town is uneven, while the centre is smooth and level. It is not surpassed by any locality in the state for agricultural purposes. At Canton point, called by the Indians who resided there, Rockomeca point, is a large and beautiful tract of interval, which was, in Indian times, planted with corn, hills of which were seen by the first settlers. The Androscoggin river runs through the town circuitously, its banks being lined with the best of interval. The mountain situated north of the point was also named by the Indians Rockomeca. Whitney pond, in the southerly part of the town, received its name from Whitney, a hunter, who was wounded by the savages and left for dead, but revived, and crawled to a camp, where he took refuge. His companions, being in pursuit of him, discovered what they supposed to be an Indian in the camp, when they fired upon him; and, on coming up, found they had killed their comrade.

There is one village in town, containing a machine shop, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, a tin-ware factory, and an iron foundry. Two church edifices have been erected here, one of which is occupied by the Universalists, and the other by the Baptists.

and Free-will Baptists. The town is divided into ten school districts, with nine schools, and has two post-offices—Canton and Canton Mills. Population, 1,233; valuation for the year 1857, \$165,000.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Cumberland county, is almost a peninsula, and is separated from Portland by Fore river, which is spanned by a toll-bridge. It contains an area of 12,881 acres, and together with Portland and Richmond Island originally formed a part of the old town of Falmouth.

Richmond Island, the southerly part of the town, is situated about a mile from the mainland, and contains about two hundred acres of land. The first European settler on the island was Walter Bagnall, who came here in 1628, and occupied the island without any title. His sole object seems to have been to drive a profitable trade with the Indians, by every means within his reach. He lived alone upon the island undisturbed, until, by his cupidity, he drew down upon him the vengeance of the natives, who put an end to his life on the 3d of October, 1631. He left a large amount of property, which was soon scattered after his death. Two months afterwards (December 1, 1631), the island was granted, by the council of Plymouth, to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England. In 1637, Richard Gibson, an Episcopal minister, was settled here; and, if tradition be correct, a church was erected about the same time. Gibson left the island in 1640, and went to Portsmouth; from thence, in 1642, he returned to England.

This island, from its local situation on the highway of coasting business,—having the sea, with its ample stores of fish, on the one side, and the forest, with its woods, its furs, and its savage tenants, on the other,—obtained great advantages, and met with a rapid growth. It became a resort for fishermen, and considerable foreign commerce was prosecuted. Before 1648, we have accounts of large ships arriving at the island and taking out cargoes for Europe. In 1638, a ship of three hundred tons was sent here, laden with wine, and, the same year, Mr. Trelawny, one of the proprietors, employed sixty men in the fisheries. In 1639, John Winter, the agent of Trelawny, sent to England, in the bark Richmond, six thousand pipe-staves. The subsequent history of this island has not sustained the promise of its early days. After the death of Winter,—who had been a prime mover in its active operations,—about the year 1648, its commerce declined, its population diminished, and, after the first Indian war, it ceased to be a place of any business or importance. The island is now a single farm, devoted to

the production of potatoes, and there is but one solitary house in a place formerly teeming with life and business.

Cape Elizabeth was incorporated 1764, but with only district privileges. The State Reform School, established in 1853, for juvenile offenders, is located here. The building is capable of accommodating 240 boys, and there are nearly the full number in attendance. They are employed in farming, in making clothing, and various mechanical operations. They have religious instruction in the Sabbath school, conducted by volunteers from various religious societies in Portland, and by preaching in the chapel every morning. There is also a good library. Much improvement has been made by the boys, and most of them manifest a gratifying desire to aid in the duties of the institution, and a lively interest in its prosperity and usefulness.

There are three churches—Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; eleven school districts, and one post-office called Cape Elizabeth Depot. Population, 2,082; valuation, \$256,287.

CARMEL, Penobscot county, is situated twelve miles west from Bangor, and comprises an area of 23,040 acres. It was purchased of the state of Massachusetts, March 2, 1795, by Martin Kinsley, of Hampden, and settled under the auspices of the proprietor. The town was incorporated in 1811. The surface is level, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of pine, a large portion of which is still remaining. Carmel is watered by the Soadabscook and the Kenduskeag streams, which flow in opposite directions, and come so near together, that, during heavy rains, their waters commingle, each taking a portion of the surplus of the other. Along the margin of each of these streams, there are some tracts of fine alluvial land; and a small portion of the town is somewhat swampy. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad passes through Carmel. The village is situated near the centre, and is a very active and thriving place of business. The town contains three churches (Methodist, Universalist, and Free-will Baptist), ten school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices, Carmel and North Carmel. Population, 1,225; valuation, \$107,228.

CARROLL, situated at the easterly extremity of Penobscot county, is a very good farming town. The surface is somewhat hilly, but most of the soil is capable of cultivation. The first settlements were made here about the year 1831 or 1832. It is watered by the Mattagookis stream, which flows north into the Mattawamkeag, and by other small streams, that flow south into the Schoodic lakes. Near the centre of the town is a valuable lime quarry.

As yet there is no church edifice, but there are six school districts, each of which supports a school during the summer and winter term. There is also one post-office. Population, 401; valuation, \$21,229.

CARTHAGE, Franklin county, formerly No. 4, Abbot's Purchase, lies south of Weld, and west of Wilton and Temple. William Bowley and one by the name of Winter were the first settlers, the former of whom built what are called Bowley's mills, on Webb's river. The town was settled by Solomon Adams, in 1803.

Carthage was incorporated in 1829. It is drained by Webb's river, which runs southerly. The eastern part is broken by quite a range of mountains, variously denominated the Bear, Saddleback, or Blueberry. Formerly it had extensive forests of pine. A considerable quantity of the land is fit for cultivation. Dr. Perkins, of Farmington, is now the proprietor of the unsold lands. Valuable formations of limestone are found here.

There are two saw-mills and a grist-mill here, which are doing a profitable business. Five schools have been established, having an aggregate winter attendance of 117. The town has one post-office. Population, 420; valuation, \$42,142.

CASCO is situated in the northerly part of Cumberland county, having Otisfield upon the northwest and Raymond upon the southeast, from the latter of which it was taken, and incorporated in 1841. It previously comprised nearly one half the territory of Raymond, which was seven and a half miles square.

The surface is uneven, and the soil hard and rocky, but tolerably productive. It is watered by Pequawket river, and the outlet of Great and Little Parker ponds. These ponds are partly in Casco and partly in Otisfield. On the outlet are some good mill sites. Thomas's pond is in the northern part of the town, the outlet of which, falling into lake Sebago, furnishes some good mill privileges.

There are three villages, with a post-office at each, bearing the names of Casco, South Casco, and Webb's Mills; four saw-mills, four grist-mills, four shingle machines, one tannery, one carriage factory, three church edifices, — one Free-will Baptist, one Friends' and one Union house; and eleven school districts, with ten schools. Population, 1,046; valuation, \$152,314.

CASTINE, Hancock county, one of the earliest settled places in Maine, and one of the most varied and interesting in its historical associations, extending, as they do, through a period of nearly two centuries, is sit-

uated on the peninsula of Marche-biguatus, commonly called Bigaduce, on the eastern side of Penobscot bay, seven miles from the mouth of Penobscot river. Under the name of Pentagoet, this peninsula became well known to the first settlers of New England; and, as early as 1630, was selected by the Plymouth company for a trading-station. The French, and afterwards the Dutch, held possession of the place. D'Aulney, the French governor of Acadie, erected a fort and resided here for seven years. Subsequently, it fell into the hands of the English; but, by the treaty of Breda, it was ceded to the French, in whose control it remained for nearly a century.

Castine perpetuates the name of the Baron de St. Castin, a French nobleman, of an eccentric disposition, who established his residence here in 1667. Forming a close alliance with the Indians and marrying the daughter of Madockawando, their chief, he remained among them for over thirty years. His influence over the natives was so powerful, that, according to La Hontan, they regarded him as their tutelar god. To his exertions may be traced the establishment of Catholicism among them. Castin proved a dangerous enemy to the people of Massachusetts, who made several ineffectual attempts to capture him. He taught the eastern Indians the use of fire-arms, and he coöperated with them in their frequent attacks upon the frontier settlements. After living thirty years a life of seclusion, Castin returned to France, leaving the possession of his dominions to his half-breed son, "Castin the younger," who was a man of some education and intelligence. The Castin family did not finally abandon the peninsula until the termination of the French war of 1744.

Castine became permanently settled by the English in 1760. At an early period of the Revolution, the first settlers evinced their patriotism by taking the crew of a British vessel prisoners, and sending them to General Washington's head-quarters at Cambridge. Four years after this event, in the summer of 1779, the plantation was invested by a British force of 650 men, with three sloops of war. The English government had long been sensible that the establishment of a military post here would be of essential service in checking the ravages of privateers, as well as in securing a supply of timber for the royal navy. Preparations were at once made for fortifying the place, and an extensive fortress was commenced on the summit of the peninsula. Massachusetts determined to dislodge the invaders from her territory, and in a few weeks, the largest American force ever fitted out, consisting of forty-three vessels, carrying two thousand men, and mounting 340 guns, sailed from Boston for Penobscot. At the time of their arrival, the fort was not more than half completed; but, by assiduous labor, the British

commander was enabled to put it in a tolerable condition of defence. He had taken the precaution to erect batteries at every point of the peninsula regarded accessible. After being twice repulsed, our forces at last effected a landing on the northwestern bank, by climbing a precipice, with a loss of over one hundred of their number. The British sustained a loss of thirty in the conflict. A battery was erected in front of the enemy's fort, and both parties maintained a cannonading for several days, while the commanders of the American land and naval forces were wasting the time in discussing the expediency of carrying the works by storm. In the mean time, a fleet of seven British ships arrived, and the Americans made an inglorious retreat up the Penobscot river. All their vessels and military stores were either captured or destroyed, the officers and men escaping with difficulty into the woods. This expedition, called in history the "Penobscot Expedition," stands upon record as the most disastrous issue our arms have ever experienced. The commander of the naval forces — Saltonstall — was cashiered, for the incapacity or pusillanimity to which so disgraceful a defeat was justly attributed.

Castine remained in the possession of the enemy until peace was declared. During the war of 1812 it was again occupied by the British, who repaired and strengthened the works erected in the Revolution. Four thousand troops were stationed here at one time. No attempt was made to dislodge them; and the town continued to be the seat of important military operations, as well as of an extensive trade, for nearly a year.

No place in Maine has passed through so many changes as this ancient town. It has been successively possessed by the Indians, French, Dutch, and English. During nearly the whole of the seventeenth century, the flag of France floated over its fort, in defiance of the English, whose attempts to gain a foothold here were unavailing. No less than five naval engagements have taken place on the bosom of its harbor, the English having twice attacked it, and the Americans once. In the language of Judge Sullivan, in his History of Maine, "It has never been without a garrison from 1630 to 1783, and has always been dealt with, by the nations in whose possession it has been, as a place of great importance."

Castine was incorporated in 1796, and then became the shire town of Hancock county, the county buildings being situated in that part of Penobscot which was taken to form Castine. It continued to be the county seat until 1838, when the courts were removed to Ellsworth. After the Revolution terminated, Castine became rapidly settled, and the number of its inhabitants sixty years ago exceeded that at the present day.

For a long time it was the most important mart of business in the eastern part of Maine, and the residence of many distinguished men. Bangor, Belfast, and other places more favorably located, afterwards diverted the trade which centred here.

The most prominent points of historical interest which the old peninsula of Bigaduce affords, are the ruins of Castin's fort, now nearly obliterated; Fort George, erected in the Revolution; a fort at the entrance of the harbor, built by the Americans previous to the last war; and the remains of various batteries, which are of Revolutionary origin. The whole soil of the peninsula abounds in ancient relics. The spade frequently brings to light articles of Indian manufacture; and cannon balls, shells, and other evidences of war, have been found in great numbers. In 1840, a deposit of about six hundred silver coins, mostly French and Spanish, all bearing a date previous to 1680, was exhumed near the bank of the river, a few miles above the town. Castine is becoming a favorite resort during the heat of the summer months; and with its beautiful and expansive scenery, its salubrious breezes, its seclusion and tranquillity, and its historical associations, it must always be attractive to the antiquary and the lover of nature.

The village of Castine occupies a commanding position on the eastern side of the peninsula, which gradually ascends from the shore, and on its summit are to be seen the ruins of the old English fort. The streets are wide and neat, and the private residences are indicative of comfort and good taste. The public buildings are, three churches, — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; a custom-house; and a town-hall, formerly the court-house. There is a light-house below the town, on "Dice's Head." Castine is the wealthiest town in Maine in proportion to its size, and is the seat of customs for the Penobscot district. A large number of vessels are owned here, and several ships are built annually. The tonnage of the district, for the year ending June, 1855, was 53,965 tons. The manufacture of cordage and of iron chains is prosecuted to some extent. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of the fisheries, and a large amount of capital is employed in it. An insurance company, with a capital of \$70,000, is established here. A steamboat connects Castine, during the summer, with the neighboring towns.

Castine has four school districts, with eight schools; and two post-offices — Castine, and North Castine. Population, 1,260; valuation, \$597,360.

CENTREVILLE, Washington county, adjoins the town of Machias on the northeast corner, and is watered by Machias river. The history of

this town lies somewhere in the future. It was incorporated in 1842, and was formerly known as plantation No. 23, east division. It has two school districts. Population, 178; valuation, \$22,801.

CHARLESTON, which is one of the northern tier of towns in Penobscot county, adjoins Piscataquis county, and is twenty-five miles northwest from Bangor. The town was granted July 14, 1802, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to John Lowell, and is six miles square. The settlement was commenced as early as 1795, by Charles Vaughan, and the town was incorporated February 16, 1811. A busy little village has sprung up within its limits. There are ten school districts, with the same number of schools, and one academy; one church edifice, and two post-offices — Charleston and West Charleston. Population, 1,283; valuation, \$142,977.

CHARLOTTE is located in the eastern part of Washington county, forty-one miles from Machias, and was incorporated in 1825. The surface is undulating, — the town is fair for farming purposes. It is watered by a large pond in the central part, having its outlet through the town of Pembroke, — called Pennamaquon stream. There are here six school districts, with nine schools; and one post-office. Population, 718; valuation, \$45,405.

CHELSEA, Kennebec county, is a small town, situated on the east bank of the Kennebec river, and joins Augusta on the south. Prior to its incorporation in 1850, it composed a part of the town of Hallowell. There are several very good farms in the town; and some which cannot be commended so highly. Yeaton Corner, situated on the river, is the only village in Chelsea. The town is watered by Worromontogus river, which falls into the Kennebec. It has nine school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office, called Togus Spring. Population, 1,096; valuation, \$146,869.

CHERRYFIELD, Washington county, is situated on both sides of the Narraguagus river, and is thirty miles from Machias. This town was formerly No. 11 of what were known as the "Lottery town-ships," and was incorporated February 9, 1816. Cherryfield is a thriving town, lumbering being the principal business. There are three churches, — a Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist; twenty-two saw-mills, three grist-mills, eight school districts, and one post-office, called Narraguagus. Population, 1,648; valuation, \$199,992.

CHESTER, Penobscot county, is situated on the west bank of the Penobscot river, opposite the town of Lincoln. It has but recently been settled; but the soil is reported to be of a fertile character, and rewards amply the labors of the husbandman. It was incorporated in 1834, and has a post-office and six school districts, with eight schools. Population, 340; valuation, \$12,793.

CHESTERVILLE, Franklin county, is one of the southerly towns of the county, and is about eight miles long, and six in width at the north end. The first white settler entered the township in 1782, and commenced the settlement in the south part, known formerly as Wyman's plantation, so called in honor of its pioneer, Abraham Wyman. In March, 1783, two families moved in, and settled near the central part, designated soon after as the Chester plantation. Some of the early settlers came from Bath, others from York, and a few from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Rev. Jotham Sewell, born in York, who travelled much in Maine as a preacher, was one of the early settlers; and William Bradbury, who was treasurer of the town for twenty-six years, commenced his fortunes here. Among the hardships and trials which these two pioneers had to endure was that of going to Winthrop, twenty miles, to mill, drawing their grain on a hand sled. Daniel Wyman was also an early settler. The first road was opened through the place in 1780, and the first saw-mill and grist-mill put in motion in 1785.

Chesterville was incorporated February 20, 1802. Much of the land in the centre of the town is flat and low. The hills, which are mostly stony, lie at each end, where the best farms are located. There is considerable meadow, and a large portion of swamp and bog land here. Moose hill lies in the southwest corner of the town, but the highest point of this eminence is believed to be in East Livermore. A spur of the Blabon hill is supposed to be the highest land within the town. It is composed of granite, large quantities of which are annually quarried and wrought into building material. Another place, called the "Bluff," lies northwest of Sand point, and is a ledge almost perpendicular, being about a hundred feet high and thirty rods long.

Chesterville is watered by the Little Norridgewock and McGurdy's rivers, and by another stream, which enters the town near the southeastern extremity. On these streams are some good mill sites, which have been improved. There are also a few ponds, the principal of which is called Parker's, lying in the southeast part of the town, which has several islands.

Chesterville has three villages,—one at the Centre mills, another at Keith's mills, and another just springing up near Sandy river, opposite

to Farmington Falls village. At the villages and a few other places, boards, shingles, clapboards, laths, matches, pails, leather, starch, and ship-plank are manufactured. Carding, cloth-dressing, and axe-making are carried on to some extent. The town contains two union meeting-houses, occupied alternately by the different religious denominations; eleven school districts, with twenty-one schools; and three post-offices—Chesterville, North Chesterville, and South Chesterville. Two well-conducted libraries exist here, one of which is in the south part of the town, and the other at North Chesterville—the latter possessing more than two hundred volumes. Population, 1,142; valuation, \$140,612.

CHINA is situated in the eastern part of Kennebec county, on the Sheepscot river, about ten miles from Augusta. Its first settlement was made by a family of Clarks, originally from Nantucket, who, while on one of their coasting and fishing expeditions, in the autumn of 1773, ran their vessel up the Kennebec as far as Cobbossee (now Gardiner), where they fell in with one John Jones, who was employed by the Plymouth company to survey this township, in the disposition of which every alternate lot was awarded to actual settlers. The next year (1774) they took up their abode,—Jonathan and Edmund Clark on the west side of China lake, Ephraim and Andrew Clark, and George Fish, a brother-in-law, upon the east side. Soon after James, Judah, and Ichabod Chadwick, and Abner Weeks, from Cape Cod, settled in the south part of the township. In 1775, Abram Burrill settled three miles easterly from the head of the lake, and Michael Norton at Norton's Corner. The titles were obtained from the Plymouth company.

The township was called Jones's plantation until its incorporation, February 8, 1796, when it received the name of Harlem. On the 5th February, 1818, the northern part of Harlem, together with a part of the towns of Fairfax (now Albion) and Winslow, were incorporated into a separate town, called China, and about the year 1822 the remaining part of Harlem was annexed to China.

The land adjacent to the lake rises from its gravel beach in gradual slopes, of no great elevation. In some places, it is wooded to the water's edge; but, for the most part, has been converted into pasturage and tillage. The soil is excellent, and but few towns surpass this in an agricultural aspect. In 1837, when the state government paid a bounty on wheat, China headed the list for the quantity produced.

China lake, a beautiful body of water, intersects the town diagonally, and is nearly divided by a promontory into two ponds. The waters are connected by a small passage called "the Narrows." The eastern body of the lake is about six miles long by one mile wide; the western

extends into Vassalboro', a distance of three and a half miles from the narrows, and thence is connected by the Sebasticook with the Kennebec. The lake abounds in fish.

The western branch of the Sheepscot river passes through the eastern part of the town, furnishing several good mill privileges. There are many smaller streams, on which are saw-mills and grist-mills. The larger portion of Three Mile pond is in the southwest corner of the town.

There are four villages. China village, at the north end of the lake, is much the largest, and contains two meeting-houses, an academy, several stores and mechanics' shops. South China, beautifully situated at the south end of the lake, contains a meeting-house, three stores, several mechanics' shops, a manufactory for boots and shoes, — incorporated in 1855, under the name of Mechanics' Association, — a hotel, and an excellent public library. Two other meeting-houses are within a short distance. Weeks's Mills, in the southeast part of the town, on the west branch of the Sheepscot, contains a meeting-house, two stores, several mechanics' shops, saw-mills and grist-mills, and a tannery. Branch Mills, at the east part of the town, in the valley of the west branch of the Sheepscot, has a high school, a saw-mill and grist-mill, several manufactories, and two stores.

There are seven churches: the Friends have three, the Baptists two, and the Methodists two. There are three post-offices, — China, South China, and Weeks's Mills; and twenty school districts, with the same number of schools. Population in 1850, 2,769, supposed to be at present about 3,000; assessors' valuation for 1856, \$473,401.

CLIFTON is situated in the southwestern part of Penobscot county, and its settlement was commenced about the year 1815, — Benjamin Penney, Eben Davis, and a man by the name of Parks, being among the first settlers. The town was incorporated in 1848, under the name of Maine; but, the inhabitants not feeling pleased with it, at their request it was soon after changed by the legislature to Clifton. The town is of very little importance, either as regards agriculture or manufactures. Its surface is irregular, and the soil is poor, and hard to cultivate. It has four school districts, with seven schools. Population, 306; valuation, \$19,305.

CLINTON is situated in the northeast corner of Kennebec county, and was settled about the year 1775. It was soon after organized into a plantation by the name of Hancock, and was incorporated as a town, February 23, 1795, under its present name. The surface is quite level, and the soil is of a productive character. The Sebasticook river passes

through the town, and affords water-power for some manufactories. It is also traversed by the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad. Two villages have grown up within the limits of Clinton,—known as Morrison Corner and Clinton Village. There is a gore of land containing about three thousand acres adjoining the town upon the northeast, which has plantation privileges. It is called Clinton Gore,—is traversed by the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, and, it is thought, will soon be annexed to this or one of the adjoining towns. There are two church edifices in Clinton—Congregational and Free-will Baptist; twelve school districts, and two post-offices,—Clinton and Pishon's Ferry. Population, 1,743; valuation, \$188,606.

COLUMBIA, situated towards the southwestern part of Washington county, is a very large town, comprising between forty and fifty thousand acres, and was settled soon after the Revolutionary war. It was incorporated February 8, 1796; and is watered by Pleasant river, upon which there are two grist-mills, several saw-mills, and two tanneries. Lumbering has been the leading business; but now the inhabitants are beginning to devote a portion of their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The town has one village, three churches, (Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist,) nine school districts, with fourteen schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,140; valuation, \$169,931.

CONCORD, Somerset county, is situated on the west side of Kennebec river, opposite the town of Bingham, and is twenty-five miles from Norridgewock. The history of this town is as yet undeveloped. Its boundaries are extensive, but the soil is not of the best kind, and in fact few advantages are offered for the encouragement of the settler. It was incorporated in 1821; has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), twelve school districts, with fourteen schools; and one post-office. Population, 550; valuation, \$30,376.

COOPER is an unimportant town in the eastern part of Washington county, and is but partially cleared of its original forests. Settlements were commenced here during the war of 1812, and in 1822 it became incorporated. There are two or three swells of land that by proper cultivation would make tolerably good farms. It has no elements of thrift, nor any apparent guaranty for any thing beyond its present condition. A small church was organized by the Congregationalists in 1826, and one by the Baptists in 1828. There are six school districts, with eleven schools; and one post-office. Population, 562; valuation, \$36,332.

CORINNA is situated in the western part of Penobscot county, twenty-five miles from the city of Bangor. The original proprietor was Dr. John Warren of Boston, to whom the land was sold, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 30, 1804. In December, 1816, it became an incorporated town. The surface is generally level, the soil yielding good average crops. Corinna is watered by a stream, which flows through the central part of the town, falling into Newport pond. On this stream there are four saw-mills and one grist-mill, a carding machine, and clothing mill. The town contains three churches (Methodist, Congregationalist, and Free-will Baptist), fourteen school districts, an academy, and three post-offices—Corinna, Corinna Centre, and West Corinna. Population, 1,550; valuation, \$165,292.

CORINTH, situated in the central part of the southern division of Penobscot county, contains an area of 23,040 acres. The town was granted by the State of Massachusetts, to a man by the name of John Peck, December 9, 1794, and its settlement was commenced a few years after. When it had received a sufficient number of inhabitants, it was organized into a plantation, with the name of Ohio; and, on the 21st of June, 1811, became an incorporated town, with its present name. The surface is quite level. The inhabitants are nearly all farmers, and their fields, buildings, and surroundings generally, indicate that they are in prosperous circumstances. East Corinth is the principal village, and stretches along for some two miles upon a level street. The principal mechanical operations here are carriage and sleigh making. There are five shops devoted to these pursuits, which manufacture from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth annually,—thus proving that there are other sources of wealth in Maine besides the lumber business and mill privileges.

There are three handsome church edifices, which are generally well ~~filled~~; likewise an academy, which is in a flourishing condition, having had, in the winter of 1856-7, seventy students. During the fall and spring terms, however, there is a much larger attendance. There are fifteen school districts, with thirty-one schools, and three post-offices—Corinth, East Corinth, and South Corinth. Population, 1,600; valuation, \$199,964.

CORNISH is a small town in the northern part of York county, and is a part of the original tract of land, purchased in 1660, of Captain Sunday, an Indian sagamore, by Francis Small. Settlements were not commenced here till 1776, when a few families moved into the southern part of the town, and called it Francisburgh or Francistown,



from the Christian name of the proprietor. It was incorporated February 27, 1794, and contains twelve thousand acres. It received its name, it is said, on account of the large crops of corn produced in the town. This may or may not be the case; but one thing is certain, the soil is very productive, not only in corn, but in other kinds of grain. It is watered by the Saco river, which forms the northern boundary of the town. There are two church edifices (Methodist and Congregational), twelve school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,144; valuation, \$198,622.

CORNVILLE, Somerset county, is situated on what was originally the north line of the Plymouth patent; and, being without the jurisdiction of that company, was sold by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Moses Bernard and others, receiving the name of Bernardstown. The first efforts at clearing up the forests were made about the year 1790; but no families settled here until 1794. The town was incorporated February 24, 1798, when the name was changed to the one it now bears. At this time, a strip of land, one mile and a half in width, was taken from the Plymouth patent and annexed to this town, increasing its area to 29,440 acres. Cornville has a good soil for tillage, and, like Cornish, although quite remote from it, is said to have received its name on account of the large crops of Indian corn produced within its limits. The town is watered by the Wesserunset stream, a branch of the Kennebec. There are two churches in town — Congregational and Free-will Baptist; twelve school districts, and one post-office. Population, 1,260; valuation, \$219,526.

CRANBERRY ISLES, Hancock county, including the islands called Great Cranberry, Little Cranberry, Sutton's, and Baker's islands, are situated from three to six miles off the main land at Mount Desert, of which they originally formed a part; and thirty-five miles from Ellsworth. They were incorporated as a separate town March 16, 1830, and their history must be chiefly sought in connection with that of the parent town.

The agricultural features of these islands need not form any subject for remark, as the character of the soil certainly constitutes no exception to that covering most of the outer islands on the coast. The occupations of the inhabitants, as well as the substantial arrangements of their tables, are furnished from the mute briny world.

There are six school districts, and one post-office. Population, 203; valuation, \$38,659.



CRAWFORD, Washington county, is distant thirty-five miles from Machias, and, until its incorporation in 1828, was known by the name of Adams. It is watered by two large ponds, which cover nearly one fourth of the entire area of the town. Crawford has little to recommend it to the agriculturist, and may be ranked among the poor towns of the state.

It has two school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 324; valuation, \$20,994.

CUMBERLAND, Cumberland county, is situated on Casco bay, six miles from Portland. Gray lies partly upon its north and west; Windham touches it upon the west; Falmouth makes its southern boundary, and upon the east and north lie the bay, Yarmouth, and North Yarmouth. Its history belongs to the town of North Yarmouth, of which it formed a part, until 1821, when it was incorporated as a separate town. The surface is level, and back from the sea-shore there is some very good farming land. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Kennebec and Portland Railroad pass through the eastern part. Cumberland contains two church edifices (Congregational and Methodist); eleven school districts, with eighteen schools; and three post-offices — Cumberland, Cumberland Centre, and West Cumberland. Population, 1,656; valuation, \$326,815.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated on Casco bay, was organized in 1760, by the same act that defined the boundaries of York county (which had previously been coextensive with the province of Maine), and established Lincoln county upon the east. The line running between Cumberland and York was the same as at present, — on the easterly sides of Saco, Buxton, Limington, and Cornish, as far as to Oxford county. It then turned and ran north two degrees west to the north limits of the province. The northeasterly line of this county was then, as now, the Androscoggin river, up as far as the county of that name. Thence it ran in the same course with the westerly line, north two degrees west to Canada; — so that the territory of Cumberland then covered, besides its present limits, the counties of Androscoggin and Franklin, and parts of Oxford, Kennebec, and Somerset, as now organized; also all the islands in Casco bay. Falmouth was made and continued the shire town, until the incorporation of Portland from it in 1786, since which the latter has been the county seat. Cumberland has now twenty-five towns.

The United States circuit court for the district of Maine holds its terms at Portland, commencing on the 23d days of April and September; and the United States district court holds two of its terms here, commencing on the first Tuesdays of February and December.

The law term of the supreme judicial court for the western district commences on the second Tuesday in July. The jury terms of this court, for *civil* business, commence on the third Tuesdays of January and April, and the second Tuesday of October:—for *criminal* business, on the first Tuesday of March, and the last Tuesdays of July and November. Population of the county, 68,842; valuation, \$16,777,054.

CUSHING, Lincoln county, is a seaboard town, situated on the west bank of St. George's river, opposite to the town of St. George, which composed a part of its territory until 1803: St. George was the plantation name of the two towns, and they both formed a part of the Waldo patent. They were settled by emigrants from Ireland, brought here in 1733 under the auspices of General Waldo. In the year 1753, a very strong stone fortress was built in this town, which was garrisoned by a company of provincial troops under the command of Major Burton. Cushing was incorporated January 28, 1789, and now contains 8,600 acres. The surface is very rocky, and presents but a poor field for the operations of the farmer. The town contains two religious societies, each having a house of worship (Baptist and Union); six school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 807; valuation, \$90,688.

CUTLER, Washington county, is situated on the sea-coast, thirty-five miles east of Machias. The original settlers of the town were Ephraim Andrews, John Davis, Robert Cates, and John Maker, who came from the town of Machias and settled here about the year 1785, depending, at that time, for a subsistence, on farming and fishing. In 1812, the plantation contained thirty families. In the war with Great Britain (1813), an American cutter lying in the harbor was captured by the crew of a British armed vessel, and some of the inhabitants were plundered; not, however, without some resistance on their part. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from John C. Jones, and after his death, from Joseph Cutler, of Newburyport, in honor of whom the town was named.

Cutler was incorporated in 1817. The surface is broken by hills and ledges of rock, between which are some valuable meadows, producing grass of a good quality. The scenery is very delightful, and from an elevation of land called the "Look-out," a fine view is gained of the Bay of Fundy, with its countless sails moving to and fro. The town is watered by Little river. Cutler harbor is one of the best in the state, being protected from storms by high land on each side, and by an island at the mouth, on which the government has erected a light-house:

it is also of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest size to ride at anchor, and, being always free from ice, is accessible at every season of the year. The facilities for ship-building are great, though but few vessels have been built here, — two ships and eight or ten schooners being the extent of the business in this line. The *California*, a packet-ship of seven hundred tons, and a small schooner of thirty tons, launched in the spring of 1857, are among the number.

The lumber business is carried on to some extent, there being an incorporated company, known by the name of the Cutler Mill-dam Company, and several private individuals, engaged in the trade. This company have erected a new mill at Schooner brook, comprising one saw for long lumber, two shingle machines, one lath machine, and a box machine. There is another mill at the head of Little Machias bay. In 1835, a wealthy company from England purchased a piece of land in this town, called the Eastern Head, and commenced opening a mine, out of which they succeeded in extracting some valuable ore, including some copper and gold; but the enterprise has since been abandoned.

There is but one meeting-house in town, which is occupied alternately by the Methodists and Baptists. Cutler is divided into seven school districts, with ten schools, and has two post-offices — Cutler and North Cutler. Population, 820; valuation for 1857, \$71,000.

DAMARISCOTTA, Lincoln county, is situated on the eastern bank of Damariscotta river, opposite the town of Newcastle, and its ship-building interests have ever been large. It originally formed a part of the Pemaquid Patent, and was settled about 1640, by men who left Pemaquid in search of new and easier fields of enterprise. The land titles were involved in all those controversies and vexatious lawsuits, with which the Pemaquid Patent was harassed. During the Indian wars, the settlers tasted the bitterness of warfare with the savages, having been frequently driven off or massacred by them. Damariscotta was more properly an outpost of Pemaquid, rather than a central point, exercising a controlling influence on the surrounding settlements.

On the incorporation of Nobleboro', the territory of Damariscotta was included in, and formed a part of, that town; but, in 1849, in compliance with the wish of its inhabitants, it was created a distinct municipality. The surface is uneven, and the land moderately productive. A village has sprung up on the banks of the river, and frequently, in the seasons of lumbering and ship-building, which are the principal occupations, presents quite a lively aspect.

Damariscotta has two public-houses, seven ship-builders, two caulk-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

ers and gravers, three sail-makers, five pail factories, three carriage-builders, one grist-mill, and two tanneries; it has also three churches—Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; six school districts, with seven schools; one bank, with a capital of \$50,000; and one post-office—Damariscotta Mills. Population, 1,328; valuation, \$377,242.

DANVILLE, Androscoggin county, is situated on the south side of Androscoggin river, opposite Lewiston, and was originally a part of the Pejepscot Purchase. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1764, and it was incorporated March 6, 1802, under the name of Pejepscot, which was retained until February 1, 1819, when it was changed by act of the legislature.

The surface of Danville is generally even and tolerably productive, and it is watered by the Androscoggin river. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through one corner of Danville, and forms a junction with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. The town contains two public-houses, three saw-mills, two shingle machines, one grist-mill, one tannery, one pail factory, one carriage factory, and one marble-worker; also three church edifices (Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist), eleven school districts, with eight schools, and two post-offices—Danville and West Danville. Population, 1,636; valuation, \$392,715.

DAYTON, York county, on the west side of Saco river, which divides it from Saco and Buxton, was set off from Hollis in 1854. It was first settled about 1753, by John and Andrew Gordon, of Biddeford, who were driven off by the Indians, but afterward returned. Some articles of pewter ware have been ploughed up within a few years, supposed to have been buried by them before being driven off. Andrew was killed, by the fall of a tree, in 1804. *The Landing*, originally called Russell lot, was settled about 1760, by John and Edward Smith. John Smith of Biddeford settled near the block-house about 1762, was lieutenant under General Pepperrell in the expedition against Louisburg, and served also in the Revolutionary war. Zebulon Gordon, the first planter clerk, settled in 1772. Quite a number settled about 1787; others about 1800. Rev. Simon Lock came from Barrington, N. H., in 1792, settled in the south part of the town, and was soon installed pastor of the Baptist church in Lyman, continuing such till his death, September 6, 1831. His widow died November 2, 1854, aged 102 years, ten months, and nineteen days. Jesse Lock, a son, still lives in this town. He represented Hollis in the Massachusetts legislature from 1812 to 1816.

A block-house for holding goods and trading with the Indians, built

in 1729, about eighty rods below the falls, was garrisoned with ten or fifteen men until 1759, when the cannon were transferred to Castle William, in Boston harbor.¹ The early settlers of this and adjoining towns used this as a place of refuge from the Indians in times of alarm and danger. Dayton furnished seven men for the struggles of the Revolution, one of whom (Jacob Rhoades) is still living here, and draws a pension.

The surface of the town is undulating, without any high hills. It is interspersed with small streams, and abounds in springs of pure water. The Boiling Spring, so called, is quite a curiosity. It is two or three rods in diameter and seven or eight feet deep, bottomed on quicksand. The water is very clear, and boils up sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, changing fantastically from place to place every few minutes. The soil is well adapted to grazing, to the growth of English grasses, Indian corn, and other grains, and to fruit-trees. English hay, oats, potatoes, apples, as well as neat-stock and the products of the dairy, are sent to market. Before the Revolution, the inhabitants depended mostly on lumber, which they bartered for corn.

There was considerable activity in business here until within twenty years. The valley of the Saco furnished valuable timber, much of which was manufactured into lumber and rafted to Saco market, or hauled to Portland. Previous to the war of 1812, some four or five stores were supported at Little Falls landing, about a mile above the Biddeford line. At Union Falls is a valuable water-power. In 1807 or 1808, a dam and four or five saw-mills were built on the Dayton side, and were operated until 1837, when they were swept away by a freshet, and have never been rebuilt,—since which the village has gone backward. The privilege is apparently to become valuable again, having been purchased by the Saco and Biddeford Water-Power Company, which in 1856 commenced the erection of a stone dam, that will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

There are, however, in the town two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one shingle machine, one carding machine, and one edge-tool manufactory.

There is not a church within the present limits of the place, the Hollis meeting-house being just over the line. Dayton has seven school districts, with five schools. Population in 1854, 819; valuation, \$119,000.

DEELOIS, in the western part of Washington county, originally comprised a portion of Bingham's "South Million-acre Purchase," and for many years was held in trust under Bingham's will,—Colonel

¹ Folsom's Hist. Biddeford, p. 222, 248.

Black, of Ellsworth, acting as agent for the trustees. Colonel Black sold this deed to William W. Woodbury and Daniel C. Emery, the stipulations of the sale being that the deed should be delivered on the payment of the purchase-money. While it was held in this form, Woodbury and Emery conveyed their interest to the City Bank of Portland, which corporation was already a tenant in common of thirty-three sixty-fourths of said tract, as also of other townships adjoining Beddington, being the ungranted lands of Cherryfield, and half of township No. 22, in Hancock county. The City Bank paid the balance of the purchase-money due by Woodbury and Emery, and therefore became proprietors of the land, which they subsequently disposed of to William Freeman, Jr., of Cherryfield. The town was incorporated in 1850, and received its name in honor of Thomas Amory Deblois, late president of the City Bank of Portland. It has one school district, with one school; and one post-office. Population, 126; valuation — no return.

DEDHAM is situated in the northwesterly part of Hancock county. The first settlement was made by Nathan Phillips, about the year 1810. It was incorporated as a town, in 1837, under its present name, at the suggestion of Reuben Gregg, who had formerly lived in Dedham, Mass.

The surface of Dedham presents nothing but rocks piled on rocks immensely high, with yawning gulfs between. There are ten mountain peaks in the town, and about the same number of ponds. The waters, with the exception of those of Fitz pond, all find their outlet in Union river. Fitz pond has two outlets, one in Union river, the other in Eastern river. How the inhabitants can obtain a living in Dedham, it is difficult to conceive. They are at least entitled to great credit for the roads they have built over this sterile country.

There is but one village in Dedham, located in the western part of the town, which contains the only post-office. The tanning business and lumbering are carried on to some extent; and a flour and grist mill has just been completed. There is one church edifice, occupied by the Baptists. The town is divided into six school districts, with ten schools. Population, 546; valuation, \$55,094.

DEER ISLE, Hancock county, comprises in its municipality three islands on the eastern side of Penobscot bay, called Great Deer Isle, Little Deer Isle, and Isle Au Haut. Little Deer Isle, the most northerly of the group, has an area of one thousand acres, which is well suited for agriculture, and supports a considerable number of inhabitants. Great

Deer Isle is about ten miles in length from north to south, and near five miles in width, the northern part being tolerably level, while the south is rough. Isle Au Haut is estimated to contain about 3,500 acres; has generally a bold shore, and possesses one or two good harbors. The combined territory of these three islands amounts to 14,320 acres.

This town receives about one twelfth part of all the fishing bounty paid by the United States. The inhabitants in the south part are almost exclusively engaged in fishing, while those in the northern part are employed in the coasting trade. Deer Isle contains three churches. — two Congregational, and one Methodist; an academy; thirty school districts, with an aggregate of 1,480 pupils; one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, two saw-mills, one brickmaker, one sash and blind factory, one shingle machine, one tannery, three ship-builders, and four post-offices — Deer Isle, South Deer Isle, Green's Landing, and Oceanville. Population, 3,037; valuation, \$227,042.

DENMARK is situated in the southern part of Oxford county, and joins Fryeburg on the southeast. It was formed from a grant made by Massachusetts to the Fryeburg Academy, and two other grants made by that state to private individuals, together with a strip from the town of Brownfield. Denmark was settled in 1788-89. Among the original settlers were Ezra Stiles, David Porter, Nathaniel Symonds, Thomas Bragdon, Nathaniel McIntire, Ephraim Jewett, William Davis, Parson and Thomas Pingree, Elias Berry, and Cyrus Ingalls, several of whom came from Andover, Mass. The territory comprising this town was included in the tract formerly known under the Indian name of Pequawket.

Denmark was incorporated February 20, 1807. Its surface is hilly and very stony. The principal mountain is known by the name of Pleasant mountain, and is rather peculiar in appearance, being about eight or ten miles in circumference at its base, and two thousand feet above the level of the sea, while it is entirely unconnected with any other elevation of land. A dwelling-house has been erected on its summit, which is very much frequented by pleasure-seekers during the warm summer months, and the view from its towering height is said to be not inferior to that from the summit of Mount Washington. The Saco river bounds Denmark partly on the west. There are in town Beaver, Granger, and Moose brooks, and some streams of less note. Moose brook issues from the pond of the same name, and is the largest stream here, having at its head a most excellent water-power, made serviceable in propelling the machinery contained in a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a cloth-dressing mill, a carriage factory, a shingle and planing machine, and a cabinet shop. At this spot is centred the principal part of the population of Denmark.

The lumber business was formerly considerable; but now agricultural pursuits occupy the attention of the inhabitants. Fruit is raised to some extent, and stock-raising is moderately carried on. There are two church edifices here — Congregational and Universalist; fourteen school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,203; valuation for 1857, \$184,749.

DENNYSVILLE is situated in the eastern part of Washington county, about seventeen miles west from Eastport. The original settlers were mostly from Hingham, Mass.; and among them were Theodore Lincoln, Theophilus Wilder, William Kilby, and Solomon Cushing. The first settlement was made in 1786. The proprietors of this township (which for many years included the territory of Pembroke, and also that of Perry, adjoining), were Thomas Russell, Benjamin Lincoln, and John Lowell, who purchased it from the state of Massachusetts; and from them the settlers obtained the titles to their lands. Dennyville was incorporated in 1818, taking its name from the river which bordered it, called, at the time of its settlement, Denny's river, from an Indian called "Denny," who had his hunting-ground in this neighborhood.

The surface, like that in most of the towns on the seaboard in Maine, is broken and hilly. There are no lakes, ponds, or considerable streams. The manufacture of lumber — boards, shingles, and laths — is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. There is also a factory for the making of pails, tubs, and churns, and a tannery. In agriculture, little is done beyond raising hay and stock. Dennyville has one church, occupied by the Congregationalists; two school districts, with four schools; and one post-office. Population, 458; valuation, \$99,853.

DETROIT, situated in the southeast corner of Somerset county, thirty-nine miles from Augusta, was incorporated in 1838, under the name of Chandlerville, which it retained till it received its present name, in 1841. It is watered by the two branches of the Sebasticook, which unite here. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad passes centrally through the town. Detroit has one saw-mill, one shingle machine, and two tanneries; five school districts, with eight schools; and one post-office. Population, 517; valuation, \$50,685.

DEXTER, Penobscot county, is the most northwesterly town in the county. It is built on the height of land between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, fifty-eight miles northeast from Augusta, and thirty miles northwest from Bangor. The township was surveyed in 1772; but no settlement was attempted until 1801, when David Smith commenced the enterprise.

The first family which moved to the town was that of Ebenezer Small, of Gilmanton, N. H. A large delegation from other parts of New Hampshire followed, among whom were Joseph Tucker, Seba French, William Mitchell, Simeon and John Safford, the Shepleys, the Smiths, and the Maxwells. Besides these, several families from the western part of the state emigrated here. In 1803, the boundaries of the town were established (a plan of which was drawn by Simeon Safford), and it was partitioned into lots, and disposed of to settlers. The town was incorporated in 1816, and received its present name, in honor of Hon. Samuel Dexter. The post-office was established in 1818, the



Dexter.

mail from Bangor to Skowhegan being carried once a week, on horse-back, by Daniel Hayden. The first meeting-house (Universalist) was erected in 1829.

Dexter is a fine specimen of a New England town, abounding in hills, vales, and ponds, and is regarded as among the best farming towns in the county, though it is more generally known for its excellent water-power, and the general thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants. The village lies at the outlet of a beautiful pond of about one thousand acres, fed entirely by springs, furnishing a safe and unfailing water-power, never affected by freshets or drought. The fall in this pond is 150 feet in three quarters of a mile,—there being nine improved privileges within this distance, turning sixteen large wheels, which propel a great variety of machinery.

There are twenty stores in town; also, five factories, employing 225 hands, by the aid of which there are annually thrown into the market 20,000 yards of flannel, 15,000 pairs of blankets, and 30,000 yards of cassimeres and tweeds, consuming in their manufacture 420,000 pounds of wool. The cost for labor is \$50,000 per annum; and for stock, \$250,000. Besides the above, there are also in active operation a tannery, which cures annually ten thousand hides; a machine shop; and an establishment largely engaged in the manufacture of orange and lemon boxes, which are made by a new and peculiar process, capable of turning out thirty thousand per annum. The manufacture of cabinet furniture, sashes, blinds, and doors, is also carried on extensively. A grist-mill was erected in 1854, with five sets of stones, to which, during the drought of that year, grain was brought a distance of forty miles; a fact which attests both the value of the privilege and the excellence of the mill. Besides the mechanical establishments already enumerated, there are five shingle machines, one brick-yard, one carding machine, two pail factories, and six saw-mills.

The already large and still increasing business of this inland town demands better facilities for transportation, and a railroad is contemplated to Newport, a distance of thirteen miles, to intersect with the railroad from Bangor to Augusta and Portland. A charter has been granted, surveys made, and the road will doubtless be completed at an early day.

A violent tornado passed over this town in 1848, by which the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and the strongest buildings completely crushed.

There are two printing-offices in Dexter; and ten school districts, each having excellent school-houses; and here the remark may be made, that, in any state, the character of the school-houses furnishes a very correct rule by which to judge of the character of the inhabitants of a town. Where comfortable, well-arranged school-houses are found, there also dwell industrious, thrifty, intelligent, and virtuous communities. There are eighteen schools, with nine hundred pupils, and a school fund yielding \$2,000 annually: and four churches — Universalist, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational. Population, 1,948; valuation, \$97,561.

DIXFIELD, Oxford county, is situated on the north side of the Androscoggin river, opposite the town of Peru, and was granted by Massachusetts to Jonathan Holman and others. Ezra Newton, with his wife and her sister, spent the winter of 1793 in this town, and left upon return of spring. They are supposed to have been the first persons who made

any habitation here. John Marble came with a yoke of oxen in the spring of 1793; but no permanent settlement was made until 1795, when John Marble, Gardner Brown, Amos Trask, Levi Newton, David Torrey, and John Gould came, accompanied by their families. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from Dr. Elijah Dix.

The town was incorporated June 21, 1803. The surface is broken; the principal elevations being Large and Small Sugar-loaf, and Aunt Hipsy's mountains. It is drained by the Androscoggin river; and contains no lakes or ponds of note. Agriculture is carried on quite extensively, and the principal articles of manufacture are woollen goods. There are two shingle machines, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, and one carding machine; also, three church edifices — one of which is occupied by the Universalists, the other by the Congregationalists and Methodists, and the third by different denominations; eleven school districts, and two villages, — Dixfield and East Dixfield. — each of which has a post-office. Population, 1,180; valuation, \$153,729.

DIXMONT is the southwest corner town of Penobscot county, and was known in the original survey as No. 3, range one, north of the Waldo patent. It was first granted by the state of Massachusetts to Bowdoin College, from the trustees of which, John J. Blaisdell of Parsonsfield purchased three thousand acres, at one dollar per acre; but, failing to make the payment at the stipulated time, the purchase reverted to the trustees of the college, from whom the settlers on this tract obtained the titles to their lands. The remainder of the township, 20,040 acres, was purchased by Dr. Elijah Dix,¹ of Boston, July 12, 1801, for the consideration of \$21,431, and from him, and the mountain in the southerly part, the town takes its name.

The first permanent settlers were Friend Drake, Elihu Alden, John Bassford, Benjamin Brown, and nine others. The town was incorporated in 1807, during which year a malignant fever broke out, of which many of the settlers died, — retarding for a time the progress of the settlement. During the last war with England, some of the inhabitants were drafted into the army, and others volunteered. None were killed, however; but several received severe wounds, among whom was Charles Peabody, now living, who was struck in the ankle by a cannon ball, making amputation of the leg necessary.

The surface is uneven and broken; but most of the soil is fit for cul-

¹ Dr. Dix never had a permanent residence in town, but made occasional visits for the purpose of business. He died here, while on a visit, May, 1809, and was interred in the burial-ground near Dixmont Corner.

vation. The two highest elevations are known as Peaked and Harris mountains, the former lying in the easterly part of the town, and the latter in the southerly part. The altitude of Harris mountain is 1,160 feet above the level of the sea, and on its summit is an observatory, erected by the superintendent of the United States coast survey (Professor Bache) in 1854. Butman's pond is the only natural one in Dixmont, and covers an area of about forty acres. Butman's stream, the outlet of this pond, falls into a pond in Plymouth. Martin's stream flows through the northwest part of the town.

Dixmont contains four small villages — Dixmont Corner, North Dixmont, East Dixmont, and Dixmont Centre; three houses for public worship, occupied by the several religious denominations; twelve school districts, with twenty-one schools; three saw-mills, three shingle machines, two flour and grist-mills, one brickmaker, one edge-tool maker, one pail-maker, and one tannery; as also four post-offices — one at each of the villages. Population, 1,605; valuation, \$209,621.

DOVER is situated at the extreme southern part of Piscataquis county. The settlement was commenced in 1801, by Eli Towne from Pepperell, Mass., who moved his family here in June, 1802. During the following eight years, Abel Blood and Nathaniel Chamberlain from Charlton, Mass., Eleazer, Seth, and John Spaulding, and Job Parsons from Norridgewock, William Huston from Anson, William Mitchell and Joel Doore from Athens, James Rowe from Waterville, and Paul Lambert from Winthrop, all in this state, came here and settled with their families. The titles to the land were derived from the Vaughan family, who came over from England, and purchased the township of the state of Massachusetts. It was organized into a plantation in 1816, and incorporated as a town in 1822.

The surface is generally uneven, but not hilly. There are no mountains, lakes, or ponds. The Piscataquis river forms the northern boundary, upon which the only village is situated, which is connected by a bridge with the neighboring village and town of Foxcroft; thus presenting to the eye of a stranger but one village, both of which, for beauty and neatness, are surpassed by very few in the state.

There are five church edifices in town, (two Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, one Universalist, and one Methodist). The pulpits of all these are usually supplied, and the congregations respectable in numbers. It may be remarked in this connection, that the Congregational church stands in the village of Foxcroft; but a large portion of the members of the church and parish reside in Dover. There are five post-offices — Dover, East Dover, South Dover, West Dover, and Dover South Mills.



Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. There are four saw-mills, and machines for making shingles and clapboards; one flour-mill, two tanneries, two carriage manufactories, one woollen factory, in successful operation; and the usual number of mechanical trades. The *Piscataquis Observer* is printed here. There are seventeen school districts, with eighteen public schools. Dover is the shire town of the county, and contains at the present time a population of about 2,500; valuation, \$405,000.

DRESDEN, situated in the western part of Lincoln county, on the eastern bank of Kennebec river, formerly embraced the present towns of Alna, Wiscasset, and Perkins. The territory comprised in Dresden, Alna, and Wiscasset, was sold by the Indians to Christopher Lawson, on the 10th of October, 1649, and Lawson sold the same to Messrs. Lake and Clark. Lake resided on his purchase till he was killed by the Indians. It was afterwards owned by Sir Byby Lake, Edward Hutchinson, and others. A fort was erected in this town in 1754, about a mile above the northern end of Swan island, now the town of Perkins, and called Fort Shirley, in compliment to Governor Shirley, the then governor of the province of Massachusetts. Major Samuel Goodwin commanded Fort Shirley till it was dismantled. Pownalborough was incorporated February 13, 1760, receiving its name from Governor Pownal, who succeeded Governor Shirley. It was the shire town of the county of Lincoln for thirty-four years.

Dresden was settled about 1750. Three brothers, William, Charles, and Rowland Cushing, took up their residence here in 1760, and were distinguished men in the service of the county. The town was incorporated June 25, 1794, from what was termed the west precinct of Pownalborough, and took the name of Dresden, from a town of that name in Germany, whence some of the inhabitants had emigrated under the auspices of General Waldo. Major John Polereczky, a Frenchman, and a distinguished soldier in the American army under General Rochambeau, took up his residence in this town after the close of the war, and was for fifteen years town clerk.

The surface is mostly even, and is watered by Eastern river and the Kennebec. Dresden has two villages; three church edifices—Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist; nine school districts; three post-offices—Dresden, Dresden Mills, and South Dresden; also two saw-mills, two grist-mills, three tanneries, and one brickyard. Population, 1,419; valuation, \$270,613.

DURHAM is situated in the southern part of Androscoggin county, on

the south side of the Androscoggin river, and contains an area of about seventeen thousand acres. This town originally formed a part of the Pejepscot Purchase, of which Colonel Royall of Medford, Mass., was a large proprietor, and from him it was called Royallston, until its incorporation February 17, 1789. William Gerrish was the first settler. This town is connected with that of Lisbon by a bridge crossing the Androscoggin. The land is suitable for agriculture, in which the inhabitants are principally engaged.

Durham contains three villages, known as Southwest Bend, West Durham, and South Durham, at each of which there is a post-office; six church edifices — Methodist, Congregationalist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, Quaker, and Union; seventeen school districts, with thirty-three schools; three grist-mills, two saw-mills, three shingle mills, three clapboard mills, six blacksmith's shops, thirty shoe shops, and five stores. Population, 1,886; valuation, \$376,358.

EASTBROOK, Hancock county, is situated about twenty miles northeast from Ellsworth, and not quite so far from the head of tide-water in Taunton bay. It is a six-mile-square township; was incorporated in 1836; has two ponds of considerable size, and is also watered by a branch of Union river. It has two saw-mills, and three school districts, with eighty-two children between the ages of four and twenty-one years, thirty-seven of whom are said to attend school. Population, 212; valuation, \$32,811.

EAST LIVERMORE, Androscoggin county, is situated on the east side of the Androscoggin river. The first settlement, in what is now called East Livermore, was made in the year 1786, by Abram Weston, formerly of Lincoln, Mass. Other settlers came in soon after, among whom were Elisha Smith, Thomas Dascom, and Elijah Mills. Elijah Livermore, from whom the town took its name, and Colonel Fuller, were the proprietors of the soil, and from them the first settlers obtained their titles. The Indian name of the township was "Rockomeca," signifying "great corn land."

East Livermore was incorporated in 1843, having been set off from Livermore, of which it was formerly the part lying east of the Androscoggin river. The southwesterly part of the town is generally level, and the soil sandy; but the northeasterly part is more uneven, with quite prominent hills, and many southern slopes, which render it excellent for farming purposes. East Livermore has become somewhat celebrated for the raising of fine breeds of cattle; in fact, the town for several years has received the first premiums at the fairs for its splendid

teams, which are of the Durham breed. Moose hill is situated in the extreme northeast corner, and overlooks the whole town: southerly, and at its foot, is a small pond, bearing the same name. An interval, some half a mile in width, situated on the western side of the town, on the river, extends nearly its whole length.

East Livermore has but one village, situated in the extreme northwest corner, at the falls of the Androscoggin river, and known by the name of Rockomeca Falls. This village has some six or eight stores and shops, a public-house (known by the name of the Rockomeca house), a shingle mill, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a carriage factory, and a shoe manufactory, employing some fifty hands. The fall of water on the Androscoggin river at this village, is some fifty feet to the half mile. The water-power is surpassed at very few places in New England; and from the location of the village, being the terminus, at present, of the Androscoggin Railroad, it bids fair some day to be a large manufacturing place. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, the chief products being wheat, corn, potatoes, and apples in abundance.

There are four church edifices in town — Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; eight school districts, with eight schools; and three post-offices — Livermore Falls, East Livermore, and Strickland's Ferry. Population, 891; valuation, \$200,000.

EAST MACHIAS, Washington county, situated on both sides of East Machias river, was set off from Machias and incorporated in 1836. It is watered by the above-mentioned river, which receives the waters of a large pond from the east, and then falls into Machias river and bay at the southern extremity of the town. These afford water-power sufficient to drive sixteen saw-mills, six shingle mills, and several lath mills. East Machias is a flourishing little town, and does annually considerable business in lumbering and ship-building. There are here two church edifices (Congregational and Methodist), two school districts, and fifteen schools; one of the best academies in the state; and one post-office. There are also three grist-mills, one tannery, six ship-builders, three pall-makers, three edge-tool makers, and one carriage maker. Population, 1,905; valuation, \$313,894.

EASTPORT, Washington county, is an island situated in Passamaquoddy bay, and is about five miles long, and nearly two miles in its greatest width. It originally included within its limits a few islands lying contiguous to it, as also the present town of Lubec. Settlements were commenced here in 1780; but in consequence of the dispute between

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of silver in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population.

England and the United States regarding the boundary line, it had but a slow growth; after the settlement of the disputed question, however, it increased much more rapidly. Until its incorporation, February 24, 1798, it was known as Moose Island, which was then changed to the name it now bears, in consequence of its being the most eastern port in the United States.

During the last war with England, to prevent the town from being captured by the English, two companies of militia were detached from the brigade of General Blake, then stationed upon the Penobscot river, and quartered here, under the command of Major Philip Ulmer. These troops were relieved within a year, by companies belonging to the regular army, under command of Colonel George Ulmer, who, in his efforts to prevent smuggling and illicit intercourse with the enemy, having given offence to some of the inhabitants, was dismissed from the command, and Major Perley Putnam, of Salem, appointed in his place. On the 5th of July, 1814, a small British expedition was secretly despatched from Halifax, which was joined by a fleet from Bermuda, the whole consisting of the *Ramillies*, a seventy-four gun ship, having on board Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy; the *Martin*, sloop of war; the brig *Boxer*; the *Bream*; the *Terror*, a bomb ship; and several transports, carrying a large body of troops, commanded by Colonel Thomas Pilkington. This expedition arrived in front of Eastport on the 11th of July, when the commodore demanded a surrender of Fort Sullivan, allowing only five minutes for an answer. Major Putnam, at first, refused; but, through the importunate persuasions of the inhabitants, he at length reluctantly struck his flag,—the terms of capitulation being that all the public property should become the prize of the British; but the private rights and interests of the inhabitants were to be respected. Forthwith upwards of one thousand men, and a battalion of artillery, with women and children, were set on shore from the shipping by means of barges; fifty or sixty pieces of cannon were landed; possession was taken of the fort, and the British flag immediately hoisted. The captors then seized upon the custom-house property, and took \$1000 in unfinished treasury notes, which they by the boldest threats and artifices endeavored to make the collector sign; but he absolutely refused, declaring that "death would be no compulsion." Prizes were made of several vessels; large quantities of goods were seized for breach of blockade; and all property belonging to other persons than the inhabitants of Eastport was declared forfeited.

After a while a trade was opened by the British, which was too strong a temptation for the citizens of Maine to resist; and, though the general government used every effort to prevent smuggling, they were

unable wholly to suppress it. The British officers having declared that they had no design to carry on offensive operations, this expedition being only for the purpose of obtaining possession of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, about two thirds of the islanders reluctantly submitted to the requirement of taking the oath of allegiance, while the other third left the place to seek some spot where the "powers that be" were more in accordance with their opinions. The enemy then declared that they had possession of what was their due by the treaty of 1783, and immediately proceeded to erect batteries, upon which they mounted the cannon they had landed. Having appointed a deputy collector of customs, the commodore with his squadron departed, leaving upon the island eight hundred troops, who remained here for three years after the conclusion of peace, under the plea that the island was included in the original limits of New Brunswick.

In 1839, the principal part of the business portion of the place was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt. The village is situated on the south end of the island, and contains about one hundred warehouses and stores, a telegraph station, and a custom-house, built at an expense of thirty-five thousand dollars. Upon a hill in the centre of the town is Fort Sullivan, usually garrisoned by a company of United States artillery. The village is compactly built; and a covered bridge connects it with the town of Perry, while a ferry communicates with Lubec. The people are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, — many vessels being built and owned here, and the fisheries carried on to a considerable extent. The harbor is one of the finest and most spacious on the New England coast, and is never closed by ice. Communication is had daily by steamers with the Upper St. Croix, St. Andrew, and Calais, and tri-weekly with Portland and Boston. Some trade is carried on here by land, but the greater part is by water. The town has one district and eight schools, conducted on an excellent system, and a library of 1,700 volumes. There are six churches — Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, Christian, and Roman Catholic; one planing mill, one shingle mill, one tannery, one grist-mill, one lath manufactory, six pail-makers, one carriage builder, one door, sash, and blind factory, and four ship-builders; also, a post-office. Population, 4,125; valuation, \$660,519.

EDDINGTON, Penobscot county, is situated on the east side of Penobscot river, and has an area of nine thousand acres. It was granted on the recommendation of Congress, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 14, 1785, to Jonathan Eddy and nineteen others, for services rendered during the Revolutionary war. The settlement of the town was



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly a table of contents or a list of references, but the specific details cannot be discerned.]

commenced immediately after the grant was made, and it was incorporated February 22, 1811, taking its corporate name from the original grantee, Jonathan Eddy.

The surface of Eddington is uneven, and in some parts broken; but the soil is good. There are two villages, one situated on the Penobscot river, and the other at the eastern extremity of the town; two churches—Methodist and Universalist; seven school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices—Eddington and East Eddington; it has also one saw-mill, one grist-mill, three shingle mills, two pail-makers, one carding machine, and one carriage builder. Population, 696; valuation, \$101,283.

EDEN, Hancock county, is situated on the northern part of Mount Desert island, and embraces an area of twenty-two thousand acres, about one thousand of which are covered by water. Its early history belongs to the town of Mount Desert, of which it formed a part until its incorporation. The surface and soil are similar to those of Mount Desert. The leading pursuits of the inhabitants are navigation and agriculture. Eden has one village, four religious societies (Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational), three of which have meeting-houses; fourteen school districts, with twenty-one schools; and four post-offices—Eden, West Eden, Bar Harbor, and Salisbury Cove. It has also two saw-mills, two shingle mills, and five ship-builders. Population, 1,127; valuation, \$103,809, although the present actual value is estimated as high as \$400,000.

EDGECOMB, Lincoln county, is situated on the peninsula formed by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, and joins Boothbay on the north. It was originally settled in 1744, by Samuel Trask and others, who took up their lands and established their claims by possession, in which they remained undisturbed for the period of ten years, when their title was challenged by a party of adventurers from Boston, who pretended to have a deed of the tract from the Indian sagamores. They failed to establish the genuineness of their deed, and were obliged to abandon their pretensions. The settlers suffered very much from the attacks of the Indians, and such other privations as were incident to life in a new country. The town was incorporated in 1774. Jeremiquam island, and another lying directly east of it, belonged to Edgcomb until they were incorporated by the name of Westport, in 1828. The town has considerable trade, and has been favorably known for its ship-building. There are two churches—Congregational and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts, with fifteen schools, and two post-



offices; also one saw-mill, three grist-mills, one shingle mill, two ship-builders, four brickmakers, and one carding machine. Population, 1,231; valuation, \$167,730.

EDINBURGH, Penobscot county, is situated on the west bank of the Penobscot river, twenty-five miles north of Bangor. It was incorporated in 1835, and is drained by several small streams. The town is entirely agricultural, and but sparsely settled. It has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), two school districts, with two schools; and one post-office. Population, 93; valuation, \$11,307.

EDMUNDS, Washington county, formerly plantation No. 10, was selected in preference to No. 5, now the city of Calais, by Colonel Aaron Hobart of Abington, Mass., who purchased the territory, containing 17,696 acres, for the sum of £2,200, from the state of Massachusetts, August 3, 1786; and Rufus Putnam of Boston, and three others, were appointed to survey the same.

The first settler was James Neil, an Irish deserter from the British army, who, on his way hither, shot and killed his two pursuers. He built a log house in 1775, where he continued till 1793, when he moved to New Brunswick. The next settlement was in 1785, by John Oliver and his mother, (who also moved to New Brunswick in 1793,) and by Captain Elijah Ayers, Jr., Samuel Scott, and William Hurley, who moved to Nova Scotia about the time the others did to New Brunswick. Richard Harper and family lived here a few years, and then moved to No. 2. Harper went to sea, was taken by the French, and died in prison. In 1787, Nathaniel Hobart, son of Aaron, arrived, engaged in the mill and lumber business, tarried ten years, became discontented, sold to Phineas Bruce, an eminent lawyer of Machias, and moved to New York. He was a graduate of Harvard College of 1784. In 1788, Benjamin Shaw and Daniel Smith settled. In 1791, Shaw's house and barn were burned down, and he moved with his family to New Brunswick. Smith lived here twenty-five years. In 1792, Isaac Hobart, son of the first proprietor, settled, living in a camp while his house and mill were being built. After the death of his father, he purchased the wild lands belonging to the heirs, and became owner of three fourths of the township, now in possession of his three sons, Aaron, Isaac, and Benjamin. The father moved in 1826 to Eastport, where he died in 1847, aged seventy-five. From 1788 to 1800, others settled, some of whom moved away. Among others, Samuel Runnels and family came in 1796. He had been a soldier of the Revolution, and deserves special notice. When he heard of the "Lexington fight," he started immedi-

ely from Prospect, where he then lived, and arriving at head-quarters, enlisted in Colonel Knowlton's regiment, and served through the whole war, was in many battles, was wounded at Long Island, was with Washington in New Jersey at the crossing of the Delaware; and in the battle of Trenton killed a Hessian captain and took his sword. He received a pension of ten dollars per month for a few years before his death, which occurred in this town, September 4, 1833, at the age of eighty-two. Aaron Hobart, first proprietor, died in 1808, previous to which the settlers obtained their titles from him, but have since acquired title from Isaac Hobart.

The town of Edmunds was incorporated in 1828. The surface is uneven, but without high hills or deep valleys. The place was selected for its valuable wood and timber, rather than its agricultural qualities; yet the cultivation of the soil is not neglected. The raising of cattle, especially cows for the dairy, receives good attention. There is an abundance of water, furnished by several ponds and small streams. Edmunds has one church edifice, occupied by the Methodists, and six school districts, with the same number of schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of all kinds of lumber. There are four saw-mills, four lath machines, and four shingle machines. The average annual manufacture of lumber is estimated at 1,200,000 feet of long lumber, 1,500,000 each of shingles and laths. There is a mill for carding wool, which has been in operation many years. In 1856, a factory for making pails and churns was erected. There is a ship yard, at which a moderate business is done. Population, 446; valuation for 1857, \$63,427.

ELLIOT, situated in the western part of York county, on the eastern bank of the Piscataqua river, belonged to Kittery until March 1, 1810, when it was erected into a distinct municipality. While an adjunct of Kittery, it bore the name of Sturgeon Creek, and was called the north parish. Walter Neal, the agent of Mason and Gorges, made grants of land here in 1632; but a settlement was made a few years previous to that date.

Elliot is small in territory, but is very thickly settled. The surface is level, and the soil well adapted to agriculture, in which pursuit the inhabitants are principally engaged. It is watered by the Piscataqua river. The western part of Elliot, near the banks of the river, and vicinity, are adorned with handsome cottages, attached to which are gardens, blooming with flowers. In summer, the well-cultivated farms teeming with luxuriant vegetation; the fine orchards, their trees laden with fruit; and the beautiful and placid Piscataqua, its waters shaded by the foliage of the trees which line its margin,—form a *coup d'œil*



not often seen. Viewed by a denizen of the hot and close atmosphere of a city, it makes him yearn to have a habitation in a spot like this, where he might behold Nature in all her loveliness, and quaff the invigorating country air.

A small pond, lying on the northeastern part, is the only body of water in town. Additional activity is given to the place by the Portsmouth and Portland Railroad, which traverses the town from north to south.

Elliot has three religious societies — Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist; an academy, eight school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices — Elliot and Elliot Depôt. It has also two saw-mills, two grist-mills, two shingle machines, two tanneries, and one brickmaker. Population, 1,803; valuation, \$320,658.

ELLIOTSVILLE is situated in the southern part of Piscataquis county, not many miles from Moosehead lake. The first settler was Samuel G. Bodfish, who came here from Kennebec county in 1826. Two years after, Daniel Briggs and John Drake from Buckfield, Joseph Sawyer and Ebenezer Sawyer from Buxton, William Burnell and G. F. Burnell from Portland, settled here, and began to make their "clearings." These were the only settlers in town until about 1830. The north half was a grant to the heirs of William Vaughan; and four thousand acres in the southern half was a grant to Saco free bridge corporation. Some of the settlers obtained their titles from E. G. Vaughan, and others from Mr. Bridge of Augusta. The town was incorporated in 1835.

The surface is uneven and rather broken. There are two elevations, called Peaked and Barren mountains. It is watered by Wilson's stream, which runs through the entire length, and by Ship-pond stream, which takes its name from Ship pond, of which it is the outlet. There are also several smaller ponds.

While there are some of almost all denominations in Elliotsville, yet they have no settled minister and no church edifice. There are three school districts, with three schools, and one post-office; also one shingle machine and one clapboard machine. Population, 200; valuation, \$10,884.

ELLSWORTH, the shire town of Hancock county, is situated on both sides of Union river, at the head of ship navigation, about four miles from the entrance of the river into the sea. Its plantation name was New Bowdoin, and the first settlements were made in 1763. Colonel Meletiah Jordan, Benjamin Joy, Colonel Jones, George Lord, and



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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

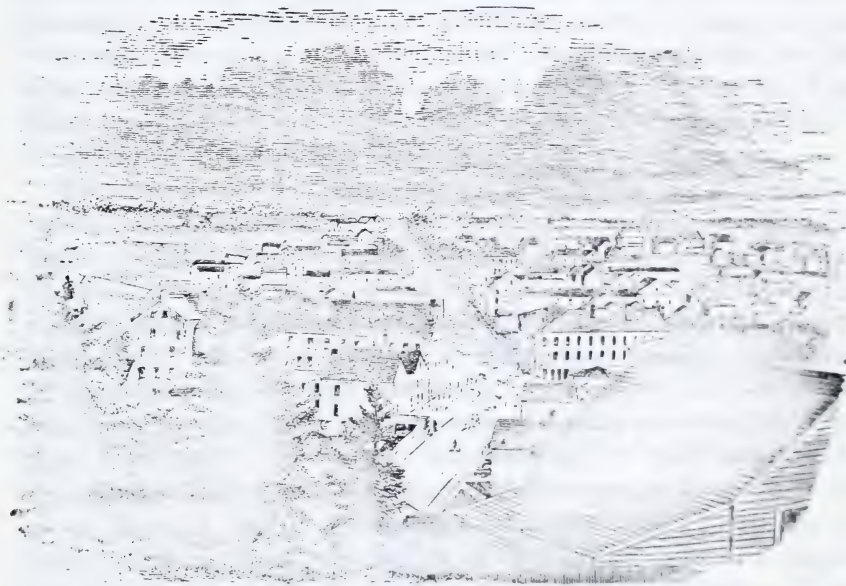
The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of settlers to a great nation. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. The settlers had to learn to live with the elements and to work the land. They had to learn to get along with each other and to build a community. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream.

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Nathaniel and Major John Jellison, who came from the western part of the state and from Massachusetts, were among the first who took up their abode within the limits of Ellsworth. Notwithstanding its favorable location for ship-building and navigation, its progress was slow, and it was not incorporated till February 26, 1800.

Ellsworth has acquired considerable notoriety on account of the troubles with the Roman Catholic inhabitants, which took place in the year 1854. The difficulties commenced in consequence of a Catholic boy in one of the public schools declining to read in the New Testament, which was followed by a refusal on the part of the Catholic



Ellsworth.

children generally to go through that exercise. Many of them also, though not compelled to read the book themselves, were very disorderly while others were doing so; to prevent a recurrence of which, the most unruly ones were expelled. This was followed by the prosecution of the school committee, instigated by the Catholic priest (Mr. Bapst), and a withdrawal of all the children from the public schools. The case went to the supreme court, and the action of the committee was sustained, while the town defrayed the expenses of the defence. The citizens, in consequence of the determined efforts of the Romanists to obtain the control of their common school system, were soon embroiled in a religious controversy of a most violent character, which was magnified into an undeserved importance by being mixed up with the



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issues of party politics. Several persons were attacked, knocked down, and stoned by the Papists; and the citizens, in retaliation, took summary vengeance upon them. Subsequently, Mr. Bapst the priest was seized by some of the Protestants, tarred and feathered, ridden upon a rail, forced to leave town, and threatened with the penalty of death if he ever returned. These stringent proceedings with the priest awed the Romanists into good behavior, and thus ended the difficulty. In May, 1856, however, their chapel was burned down by an incendiary; but from the fact of its being insured for much more than its real cost, and that every thing valuable which it contained had been previously removed, a strong suspicion was entertained that its destruction was planned to obtain the insurance. It may be as well to state, that those who were instrumental in the ill advised proceedings towards the priest were arrested and brought before the grand jury, but no bill was found. Since these proceedings, the disaffected class have emigrated from the town largely, till scarce half their original number now remain.

Ellsworth is an uncommonly large town, containing an area of between sixty and seventy thousand acres. The surface is considerably broken, particularly on the west bank of the river. It is well watered by two large ponds, and by Union river and its tributaries. The leading pursuits of the inhabitants are lumbering, ship-building, coasting, and agriculture. The mechanical or manufacturing establishments consist of nine saw-mills, two grist-mills, nine lath machines, one shingle machine, one machine shop, one tannery, one carding machine, one pottery, eight brick-yards; and thirteen ship-building, five pail, two edge-tool, one carriage, and eight box making establishments, in all of which there is an invested capital of upwards of \$2,000,000. There are two banks, with an aggregate capital of \$175,000. Ellsworth supports one weekly newspaper, as well as five religious societies — Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Universalist, and Catholic; the Baptist and Congregational having houses of public worship. A high school has been established; besides which there are nineteen school districts, with twenty-three schools. The inhabitants are accommodated by four post-offices — Ellsworth, Ellsworth Falls, North Ellsworth, and West Ellsworth. Population, 4,009; valuation, \$675,945.

EMEDEN, Somerset county, is situated on the west side of Kennebec river, about forty miles north from Augusta. The first settlements in this town were commenced on the river in 1779 by Amos Patridge, George Mitchell, and William Hamblin. Samuel Hutchins and a Mr. Young located on Seven Mile brook in 1782. They were followed, in 1788, by Captain John Gray from Wiscasset, and in 1790 by Thomas



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT
BY
JOHN STOW
1618

The first part of this history, which is the most ancient, is divided into three books. The first book contains the history of the city from the foundation of the city by the Romans, to the time of the Saxons. The second book contains the history of the city from the time of the Saxons, to the time of the Normans. The third book contains the history of the city from the time of the Normans, to the time of the present.

The second part of this history, which is the most modern, is divided into three books. The first book contains the history of the city from the time of the present, to the time of the present. The second book contains the history of the city from the time of the present, to the time of the present. The third book contains the history of the city from the time of the present, to the time of the present.

McFaden from Georgetown, Joseph Cleaveland, with his sons Jonathan and Luther, and Edward Savage. John Chamberlain, and his sons Jeremiah and Stephen, settled here about the same time. Chamberlain the elder was the son of the John Chamberlain, that shot Paugus, the Indian chief.¹

The town was incorporated June 22, 1804, and organized on the 16th of August following; Thomas McFaden, one of the first settlers, being chosen clerk. He died in 1846, at the advanced age of one hundred years and twenty days. The surface of the town is hilly, and is well watered by a number of ponds and streams; among which are the Great Hancock pond, covering 1,538 acres; the Small Hancock pond, 325 acres; and Tahi pond, 133 acres, besides several smaller ones. The Kennebec river, which forms the eastern boundary of the town, is here dotted with about twenty islands, some of which are large enough for cultivation. Colby's Island contains about sixty acres; McFaden's, thirty-five acres; Ayer's Island, settled by Moses Ayer in 1790, contains ninety-seven acres, and lies nearly opposite the centre of the town. It belongs to the town of Solon. Seven Mile brook crosses the southwest corner of the town, and is skirted on both sides by rich intervals. The Hancock, Tahi, and Martin streams afford some valuable mill sites; which are occupied, however, by only two saw-mills. The religious denominations are Baptist, Methodist, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist, which are nearly equal in numbers. There are thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; and three post-offices — called Embden, West Embden, and Embden Centre. Population, 971; valuation, \$130,073.

ENFIELD, Penobscot county, is a small town situated on the eastern bank of the Penobscot, opposite the mouth of the Piscataquis. It was incorporated in 1835, and contains an area of fifteen thousand acres. The original settlers came partly from Buckfield, and partly from Bangor.

Cold Stream pond, five miles long and two miles wide, forms most of the eastern boundary of the town. It is a fine sheet of water, fed mostly by springs, and well supplied with the funny tribe. On the completion of the Milford and Lincoln Railroad, the vicinity of this pond will doubtless become a fashionable place of resort for people from the city during the summer months, there being ample facilities for boating, fishing, and gunning. Cold stream is the outlet, and falls into

¹ See Fryeburg.



the Passadumkeag, about two miles above its junction with the Penobscot.

The surface of the western half of the town is quite level. The soil is a clayey loam, and requires considerable dressing to make it productive. The eastern part is rather broken, but the soil is strong and produces good crops. In the northeast part there are some fine granite ledges, which will ultimately be valuable for building material. Enfield has excellent water privileges; and two saw-mills, one carding machine, and one shingle machine, are already in operation. This would be a safe location for large manufacturing establishments, freshets and drought being unknown.

There are five school districts, with seven schools, in each of which one or two terms of school are taught during the year. There is no church edifice, but religious meetings are held by Baptists and Methodists, and sometimes by other denominations, in private dwellings. There are two villages, namely, Enfield and West Enfield, the former of which is the principal, situated at the outlet of Cold Stream pond, in the southeast part of the town. A post-office has been established at each of these villages. Population, 396; valuation, \$27,163.

ETNA is situated in the southwest part of Penobscot county, and was settled in the year 1807,—Dr. Benjamin Friend, Phineas Friend, James Harding, Dennis and Reuben Dennett, and Bela, Asa, and Calvin Sylvester being among the early settlers. General John Crosby of Hampden owned the township at this time, and it was known by the name of Crosbytown. It was incorporated in 1820. The surface is rather broken, but the soil is good, and well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. It is watered by the Kinsley and Soadabscook streams. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Etna contains one church edifice (Baptist), and has two villages,—one at the railroad station, in the north part of the town, and the other in the centre of the town. There are eight school districts, with eight schools; one saw-mill, one shingle mill, and two post-offices—Etna, and Etna Centre. Population, 802; valuation for 1857, about \$100,000.

EXETER, Penobscot county, was granted to Marblehead academy, by Massachusetts, in 1793, and in the same year the exterior lines of the town were run by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston. The township was lotted in 1800 by Moses Hodsdon, of Kenduskeag. The first "chopping" was done June 6, 1800, by Lemuel Tozier and John Durgin, at Hill's Corner; and the first settlement was made in 1801 by Lemuel Tozier, who was immediately followed by Reuben Seavey, Joseph

Pease, and Josiah Barker. The town was incorporated in 1811, and Mr. Pease was upon the first board of selectmen. He died July 2, 1857, aged seventy-two. Mr. Barker yet survives. Among the early proprietors were Benjamin Jay and William Turner, of Boston; for whom Dr. John Blaisdell acted as agent. Hence, prior to its incorporation, the place was called "Blaisdell Town." The first school was taught in 1804 by Ann Stevens, who is still living. The first representative was Winthrop Chapman, who is still a prominent citizen.

The surface is uneven. The land is excellent for farming purposes, and the inhabitants, as a consequence, devote much of their attention to this branch of industry. The principal stream is the Kenduskeag, on which are five saw-mills, two shingle-mills, two grist-mills, and a carding and clothing mill. The first mills were built by Levi Stevens, in 1813, where now stand the Cutler mills.

There are five villages in Exeter — Exeter Corner, Canney's Corner, Hill's Corner, Exeter Mills, and Cutler's Mills. There are four post-offices, — called Exeter, Exeter Mills, East Exeter, and South Exeter; thirteen public schools, one high school, and four church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist. Population, 1,853; valuation, \$242,197.

FAIRFIELD, Somerset county, situated on the west side of Kennebec river, twenty-six miles north from Augusta, was first settled as early as 1774. Fairfield is a large town, embracing forty-two square miles, and was incorporated June 18, 1788. Its scenery is very beautiful, which fact, in all probability, gave rise to its name. It possesses a very productive soil, and is watered by Marston stream, which falls into the Kennebec in the north part of the town.

The principal village is called Kendall's mills, situated on the Kennebec, in the southeast part of the town, three miles distant from Waterville. There is an excellent water-power here, on which are located several saw-mills, and machines for cutting clapboards, laths, and shingles. The town contains five church edifices — three Methodist, one Universalist, and one Friends'; twenty school districts, with sixteen schools; twenty-eight saw-mills, two grist-mills, two tanneries, four shingle mills, two carriage builders, one door, sash, and blind maker, and six post-offices — Kendall's Mills, Fairfield, Fairfield Corner, North Fairfield, Somerset Mills, and Larone. Population, 2,452; valuation, \$418,074.

FALMOUTH, Cumberland county, is a seaport town on Casco bay, and originally embraced the present towns of Cape Elizabeth and West-

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. HENNINGSON
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
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1857.

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in 1630, by a company of Puritan settlers, who came from England, and were led by John Winthrop. They founded the city on the site of the present city, and it has since been the seat of government, and the center of commerce and industry. The city has grown from a small village to a large metropolis, and has played a prominent part in the history of the United States. The city has been the scene of many important events, and has produced many of the nation's greatest men. The city is now one of the most important and most beautiful cities in the world.

The city of Boston is situated on a peninsula, and is bounded by the harbor on three sides. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, and is the center of the city's commerce. The city is divided into several wards, and each ward has its own representatives in the city government. The city is governed by a mayor and a city council, and the mayor is elected by the people. The city council is composed of representatives from each ward, and they are responsible for the city's affairs. The city has a long and illustrious history, and it is proud to be one of the oldest cities in the United States.

The city of Boston is a city of many firsts. It was the first city to be founded by a company of Puritan settlers, and it was the first city to have a city government. It was the first city to have a harbor, and it was the first city to have a city council. It was the first city to have a mayor, and it was the first city to have a city seal. The city has many other firsts, and it is proud to be one of the oldest cities in the United States.

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brook, and the city of Portland, having an area of eighty square miles, including all the islands upon its coast. Its history is given in the article on Portland. It was incorporated in 1718, taking its name from a seaport town in England. It is watered by the Presumpscot river, and traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. Considerable is done in the fisheries in Casco bay, and sometimes a few ships are built. Brick-making also forms a branch of industry. Falmouth contains one village, called Piscataqua; three church edifices — two Congregational, and one Baptist; thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; an academy, known as the Oak Grove Seminary; and two post-offices — Falmouth and West Falmouth. It has one saw-mill, one grist-mill, one tannery, three brick-makers, and three ship-builders. Population, 2,147; valuation, \$401,273.

FARMINGDALE, Kennebec county, was formed from parts of the towns of Gardiner, Hallowell, and West Gardiner, and incorporated in 1852. The land was cleared with the intention of settlement in 1787, by James and Henry McCausland, from Cape Elizabeth, who obtained their titles from Sylvester Gardiner. Farmingdale has an uneven surface, and is watered by Jennings's pond, Cold stream, and the Kennebec, — the latter forming its eastern boundary. There are six ship-builders in town, who are engaged to some extent in the business, having an invested capital of about half a million of dollars. Farmingdale has three school districts, and one post-office. Population, about 800; valuation for 1858, \$373,545.

FARMINGTON, the shire town of Franklin county, is situated in that part of Maine known as the Sandy river valley, thirty miles from Augusta, and about seventy miles from Portland. The first exploration of this town, with a view to settlement, was made by Stephen Titcomb, Robert Gower, James Henry, Robert Alexander, and James McDonald, in the summer of 1776, the party being guided by Thomas Wilson, who had previously explored the country as a hunter. This company, who were from Topsham, in this state, ascended the Kennebec, as far as Hallowell, in canoes, and from thence travelled by land, over a bad road, until they reached their destination. When they arrived at Farmington Falls, they found two Indian camps, and discovered that a considerable tract of land, extending from the upper part of the present site of the village down the river to the edge of New Sharon, had been cleared. They proceeded up the river about a mile from the falls, where they concluded to locate; and, having fixed upon the spot, made a chain from basswood bark, with which they measured off the land into farms;

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The third fact is that the United States is a free nation, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a democratic nation, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

having defined the boundaries of which, they returned to Topsham, to obtain their tools, and a stock of provisions. In two weeks they were again at the scene of the proposed new settlement, and commenced assiduously their labors in the clearing of their respective lots. From this period till 1781, this company, with others, continued to make improvements in different parts of the town. About this time the first families moved in, some coming from Massachusetts and others from New Hampshire; all of whom were compelled to endure those inconveniences incidental to the majority of the settlements in New England.

Farmington was incorporated February 1, 1794, and is drained by Sandy river and its tributaries. Small streams and springs everywhere abound, affording water to every farm and family in town. The soil is generally good and fertile, especially in the intervals and uplands adjacent to them; though some of the high lands, particularly those in the north-west section, are somewhat rocky, and a little difficult to cultivate. The superior quality of these lands for grazing, however, well recompenses the labors of the husbandman. Apple and other fruit-trees are cultivated with success, and many orchards are springing up. Limestone has been discovered in many places; but it is of a poor quality, and unfit for mechanical purposes.



Farmington, from Hunter's Hill.

Farmington has three villages, — the Centre, the Falls, and the Upper Village, — the former of which is the principal one, containing nearly one

hundred dwelling-houses, twenty stores, and several manufacturing establishments. In this village are located an academy, a bank (with a capital of \$75,000), a court-house, jail, and a fire-proof building for the county offices. There are six church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and two Union houses; twenty-seven school districts, with twenty-six public schools; several private schools; and two post-offices — Farmington and Farmington Falls. Population, 2,725; valuation for 1858, \$684,957.

FAYETTE, situated in the western part of Kennebec county, was originally called Sterling plantation. A part of the town was granted to Robert Page and associates, by Massachusetts, and it was settled soon after the Revolutionary war. Fayette was incorporated February 23, 1794. The surface is somewhat hilly, — the principal elevations being Oak and Berry hills, which lie in the southern part. There are several ponds and streams, skirted with some fine meadow land. The inhabitants are engaged to a considerable extent in raising stock. The manufacturing interests consist of one wood turning shop, establishments for making scythe-snaths, rakes, oars, leather, pails, edge-tools, and carriages; three saw-mills, two shingle machines, and one grist-mill. Fayette has two church edifices (Baptist and Union), eleven school districts and parts of three others, with ten schools; two villages, and two post-offices, called Fayette and North Fayette. Population, 1,085; valuation, \$194,777.

FOXCROFT, Piscataquis county, situated on the north side of Piscataquis river, opposite the town of Dover, was one of the five townships conveyed by Massachusetts, in 1796, to Bowdoin College. The first efforts at settlement were made by Nathaniel and Samuel Chamberlain in 1805, and the town was incorporated February 29, 1812, taking its corporate name from Joseph E. Foxcroft, who was one of the principal proprietors under the auspices of the college. It is watered on the north by Sebec lake, and on the south by Piscataquis river. The soil is well adapted to agricultural purposes. There is a village, situated on the river, where there is an academy, and a post-office. There are four religious societies — Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist, the two former of which have church edifices; and eleven school districts, with six schools. Manufacturing is carried on by two saw-mills, one shingle mill, one carding machine, one carriage builder, one chair manufacturer, one tannery, one fork maker, two pail-makers, one machinist, and one sash, door, and blind maker. Population, 1,045; valuation, \$142,707.



THE HISTORY OF THE

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FRANKFORT, the northern frontier town of Waldo county, is situated on the west side of Penobscot river, at the head of winter navigation. As early as 1760, there were settlers about Fort point and Sandy point, some of whom had been soldiers, and had assisted in building the fort now in the town of Prospect. They named their plantation Frankfort. The north line of what was then called Frankfort is the south line of the present town, at that time called Marsh Bay. In 1789, a town was incorporated, embracing what was then Frankfort, with some additions, which was, in 1793, divided into three towns, — Prospect, the longest settled, retaining the old records, but not the name.

A petition from the settlers on the Waldo Patent having been presented to the legislature in the year 1800, commissioners were appointed by that body to decide upon the terms by which the settlers should hold titles to their lands. The Frankfort settlers were ruled out, because, in the resolve, the lands to which they laid claim were represented as belonging to General Knox, though, in reality, of the land known as the "Ten Proprietors' Tract," which included Frankfort, he owned only a part. This loss of the titles to their lands proved a great misfortune to the settlers of Frankfort; because, by the resolve above alluded to, the land was disposed of at one dollar an acre; while in 1806, when Knox sold out to Thorndike and Company, two dollars per acre were demanded. Even this would not have been so much felt had not embargo, non-intercourse, and war soon followed; which, with interest accumulating, made the circumstances of the case doubly trying.

The war of 1812 proved disastrous to Frankfort. Through mere distress, many enlisted in the army and never returned. One of her citizens was killed at the battle of Hampden, and two were wounded. Privateering nearly destroyed the coasting trade, and rendered lumber, and even vessels, almost valueless. A brig, laden with lumber, belonging to James Little, was taken from his wharf and made a prize of, during the war.

On the return of the British fleet from Bangor in 1814, they anchored off Frankfort, where they remained some days. Under a threat of bombardment, they demanded provisions. The selectmen of the town agreed with George Halliburton to supply a yoke of oxen, which he did, on the supposition that the town would pay him therefor. When, however, Halliburton called for his money, payment was refused. He sued the corporation, and the supreme court ruled that selectmen could not force a town to pay for provisions thus furnished.

Before the British ascended the river for the purpose of capturing the *Adams* at Hampden, there had been stored on the McGilthry wharf, a prize cargo of cocoa, which it was thought prudent to haul into

the country for safety. While this was being done, however, a tender, with a lieutenant and fourteen men, came from one of the British men-of-war, and commenced taking the cocoa on board. Lieutenant Morse, having escaped with a small American force from Machias, and hearing of this circumstance, came suddenly upon the British and took them prisoners. Discharging the cocoa that had been taken on board, he fired the tender and set her adrift.

The surface of this town is broken and rough. There are several fine quarries of granite, immense quantities of which are annually wrought and shipped to the various ports of the United States. Ship-building is one of the prominent branches of industry. John Kempton, of Oak point, built the first vessel in Frankfort; and during the past ten years there has been an average of six vessels per annum, varying from ten to 1,600 tons burden. A short distance from the river, there are some well-cultivated and productive farms; potatoes, English grain, and hay, being the staple commodities. The town is drained by Marsh river, which enters on the west, and falls into the Penobscot. On the southeast of this stream several saw-mills, grist-mills, and shingle, lath, and clapboard machines are in active operation. Joshua Treat, the ancestor of the present generation of Treats, erected the first mill.

Mount Waldo and Mosquito mountain are situated in the south part of the town, three quarters of a mile apart. The former was for a long time known as Mount Misery, so named on account of two lads, who were overtaken by a violent snow-storm, perishing near it. In 1815, a party of excursionists ascended the mountain, and the question arising as to its name, it was decided to call it Waldo, which was given in due form. Mosquito mountain is an immense pile of granite, having between it and the river a large marsh, containing several pools of stagnant water, where mosquitos are bred in myriads: hence the name of the mountain. Those who have never visited this spot can scarcely form a conception of the immense swarms of mosquitos that are here encountered.

Frankfort has three villages, of which Frankfort, at the head of winter navigation, is the principal. The others are known as Ellingwood Corner, and Frankfort Mills; the latter being a thriving little place, set like a gem among the mountains. It has also two hundred miles of roads, a high school, and six churches, two of which are Methodist, two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Catholic. Post-offices have been established at Frankfort, Frankfort Mills, Ellingwood Corner, and North Frankfort. Manufacturing operations are carried on by seven saw-mills, four shingle mills, three grist-mills, one tannery, one carding machine, five ship-builders, three pail-makers, one carriage builder, and two brick-

makers. There are twenty-four school districts, with twenty-six schools. Population, 4,233; valuation, \$608,242.

FRANKLIN is situated in the middle division of Hancock county, at the head of Taunton bay, and was incorporated in 1825. It is well watered by ponds, on the streams leading from which are some good mill-sites. The soil is good, but little is done in an agricultural point of view, — the principal kinds of business being lumbering and ship-building. The town contains eleven school districts, with fourteen schools; a few mills, a machinist, one tannery, three ship-builders, one brickmaker, and one post-office. Population, 736; valuation, \$78,461.

FRANKLIN COUNTY has Somerset on the east, Oxford on the west, and extends from Androscoggin and Kennebec upon the south to Canada East upon the north. The act establishing this county was passed March 20, 1838, by which it was made to embrace seventeen towns and twenty-nine townships and parts of townships, enumerated in the following order:—"New Sharon, Chesterville, Wilton, Temple, and Farmington, in the county of Kennebec; and Jay, Carthage, Weld, Berlin, Madrid, townships numbered six, letter E., and D. in the county of Oxford; thence extending northerly from the northwest corner of letter D. on the line betwixt townships numbered three and four, through the several range of townships to Canada line, so as to include three tiers of townships west of the west line of the Bingham Purchase in said county of Oxford; and Industry, New Vineyard, Strong, Avon, Phillips, Freeman, Salem, Kingfield, townships numbered four in the first range west of Kingfield, three and four in the second range, and the south half of township numbered four in the third range of the Bingham Purchase in the county of Somerset." The county comprises an area of sixteen hundred square miles, and is not yet more than half settled, the northern and northeastern part being principally a dense wilderness. The surface, as a whole, is mountainous, although there are no continuous ranges. Mount Blue, in the southern part, has an elevation of 2,804 feet, the eastern peak of Mount Abraham, in the eastern part, 3,387 feet, and Saddleback, in the centre of the county, about four thousand feet, above the level of the sea. The towns in the southern part are generally fertile, particularly those situated upon Sandy river.

Farmington is the capital. The county is embraced in the western judicial district of Maine, the law terms of which are held at Portland. The jury terms of this court, for both civil and criminal business, are held at Farmington, on the third Tuesdays of April and October. Population in 1850, 20,027, showing a loss of 774 since the census of 1840,

Franklin county being the only one that has suffered a decrease since the last decennial period ; valuation, \$2,700,662.

FREEDOM is situated in the western part of Waldo county, and belonged to the Plymouth patent. The first opening was made here in 1794, by Stephen Smith, of the town of Nobleborough, a soldier of the Revolution, who arrived on the 20th of November of that year, and, with the assistance of his brothers Joshua and John, and one James Naddocks, erected a small log-house a short distance south of the burying-ground in South Freedom. After completing this rude habitation, and clearing a small portion of land in the immediate vicinity, they departed for the winter. But in the May following, Mr. Smith with his family, consisting of a wife and seven children, returned and took up their abode in the log-house. The next June, John Smith, known afterwards as Father Nehemiah, arrived in Freedom ; and he was followed at subsequent periods by Rev. Aaron Gould, Isaac Worthing, and James and Joshua Smith. Jason Wood, Frost Gerry, Gideon Robinson, Colonel Brown, Benjamin Comings, Bradstreet Wiggins, William Sibley, and Rev. Reuben Keen are among a few of the prominent names, in addition to those already mentioned, associated with the early history of the town. Many of the settlers came from New Hampshire.

The plantation name of Freedom was first Smithstown ; afterwards Beaver Hill. In 1813 it was incorporated under its present name. The southern portion of the town was the first settled, though not naturally more favored in soil and mill privileges than other sections ; and here was erected the first school-house, the teacher being Benjamin White, subsequently member of congress. Freedom ranks, in an agricultural point, as an average town. Sheepscot river serves as a partial boundary on its southerly side, and Sandy river passes through the village on its way to the waters of the Kennebec — furnishing within one mile some of the best sites for mills and tanneries in the country, which have been improved in several places. Besides this stream, there are two ponds, known as Duck and Sandy ponds.

The only business locality here has recently sprung up, from a comparatively thick and gloomy forest, to one of the most thriving inland villages in the country. For much of its growth and prosperity it is indebted to the efforts of William Buxton, an accomplished Englishman, who was the first settler in this quarter of the town. There is but one church edifice, which is owned and occupied by the Congregationalists and Baptists. There are ten school districts, with nine schools, and an academy, which was incorporated February 18, 1836. The manufactures consist of leather, lumber, and flour. Two post-offices

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have been established, one at Freedom, and the other at South Freedom. Freedom contains one saw-mill, two grist-mills, one shingle mill, one tannery, two pail-makers, and three carriage builders. Population, 418; valuation, \$146,537.

FREEMAN, Franklin county, joins Strong on the north, and is the westernmost of the two townships granted by the state of Massachusetts to the soldiers of Falmouth (now Portland), in the burning of the town by the British, during the Revolutionary war. It was surveyed and settled, under the agency of Reuben Hill, about 1797. William Brackly, David Hooper, Alexander Fasset, Samuel Weymouth, and Messrs. Burbank, Morton, and Borton were some of the first settlers.

The town was incorporated March 4, 1803, and takes its name from Samuel Freeman, late of Portland, who was one of the principal owners at the time of the settlement. Freeman derives little advantage from water-power, but has a productive soil, though rather hard to cultivate. The northerly part, or what is called Freeman Ridge, is said to be the best for tillage.

Freeman has nine school districts, with nine schools, but no church edifice. It has one post-office. It has also three saw-mills, one machine shop, two shingle mills, one carriage builder, one chair manufacturer, one door, sash, and blind maker, one edge-tool maker, one pail-maker, one ship-builder, and one tannery. Population, 762; valuation, \$76,677.

FREEPORT is situated in the eastern part of Cumberland county, on the sea-shore, and originally belonged to North Yarmouth. It lies between Cousins river on the southwest, and Prout's Gore on the northeast, and was called Harrasacket settlement, from the name of the river that runs through it. There were settlers on this grant as early as 1750, but their names we have been unable to ascertain. It was incorporated as a town February 14, 1789, (receiving its present name probably from the openness of its harbor,) and at this time included within its limits the present town of Pownal. The principal occupations of the people are ship-building and farming.

Freeport has four villages, five church edifices (Congregationalist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, and a Union house), seventeen school districts, with thirty-four schools; and two post-offices, called Freeport and Oak Hill. Manufacturing operations are carried on by two saw-mills, one shingle mill, nine ship-builders, one grist-mill, three pail-makers, one carriage builder, and two brickmakers. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad passes through the central part. Population, 2,629; valuation, \$563,146.



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FRIENDSHIP is a frontier town, situated toward the southeast part of Lincoln county, between Waldoboro' and Meduncook rivers. It was originally included in the Waldo Patent, and contains about eight thousand acres of main land, besides two islands lying in close proximity to it, one of which is nearly three miles long, and bears the name of Friendship Long island; the other being less than half as large, and called Moses island. The inhabitants hold the titles to their lands by deeds from General Waldo. The Indian name of the town was "Meduncook," and signifies "Sandy harbor," but why it should have been so called is beyond conjecture, for the shore of the town is rockbound; and, in some places, there are high, bold bluffs, where ships may safely lie at anchor in twenty feet of water.

Settlements were commenced in the year 1750. In the southern part, a garrison was erected on an island, called from this circumstance Garrison island, which at low water is connected with the main land. James Bradford was one of the first persons here. He and his comrades settled on this island and its immediate vicinity, in order to be able to find protection in the fort on the approach of the Indians. The outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1755 so imperilled the existence of this peaceful settlement, that it was deemed politic, not only to strengthen the garrison, but to recommend all the families in the settlement to take up their residence therein. They all complied with the suggestion except Bradford, who was repeatedly urged to move his family in with the rest; but he steadily refused, saying, that "he did not think it necessary, as his house was in full view of the garrison, which he could easily reach on the approach of the Indians."

One morning, however, while Mr. Bradford was engaged in pounding corn, a party of Indians were seen, from the garrison, approaching the house. The alarm-gun was fired; but the concussion of pestle and mortar was so loud that the gun was not heard by Mr. Bradford nor by any of his family; neither were the savages perceived by any of them until the moment they entered the house. The savages instantly dispatched Mr. and Mrs. Bradford with their tomahawks. A daughter, of some twelve or fourteen years of age, who had sought a momentary concealment under the bed, sprang from her hiding-place, and caught the infant as it fell unharmed from her mother's arms, with which she fled through the open door to the garrison. The Indians pursued, and, not being able to overtake her, one of them threw a tomahawk, which inflicted a deep and fearful wound in her side; but the heroic girl, clasping the babe still more firmly with one hand, and with the other holding her side, succeeded in reaching the garrison. She recovered from the wound, and subsequently removed to Vermont, where she became the

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mother of a large family. Her two young brothers were taken by the savages to Canada, where they remained, the one seven and the other fourteen years, after which they made their escape.¹

Friendship was incorporated in 1807. The surface is very rough and ledgy; covering which is but a thin layer of sand and alluvium. Ship-building is prosecuted to some extent,—averaging about one vessel of one hundred tons per year. The town has one church—Methodist; two ship-builders, two grist-mills, one shingle mill, three saw-mills; six school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 691; valuation, \$70,107.

FRYEBURG, in the southern part of Oxford county, on the line separating Maine from New Hampshire, was granted in 1762, to General Joseph Frye, an officer in the king's army, in consideration of his gallant deeds on the frontier.² Nathaniel Smith made the first settlement in that year, on the west line of the town,—the same site on which the Indians built their village. Among other early settlers were Moses Ames, John Evans, David Evans, Samuel Osgood, David Page, Nathaniel Merrill, Caleb Swan, Joseph, Simon, Richard, and Nathaniel Frye, and Joseph Frye, Jr., who came principally from Concord, N. H., and Andover, Mass. To reach here, they had to penetrate an unbroken wilderness for sixty or seventy miles. Their nearest white neighbors for a long time were at Saco; and Sandford, some sixty miles distant, was their place of resort for articles of necessity. The only mode of conveyance was on horses, and their guides were the marked trees of the forest. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from General Joseph Frye, the original grantee.

Fryeburg is celebrated for a memorable battle, fought between Captain John Lovewell and his followers and the Pequawket Indians. Captain Lovewell and his men, having made several successful expeditions prior to this last, which we are about to notice, left Dunstable April 16, 1725. The expedition consisted of forty-six men, who, from the adjoining towns, had volunteered for the arduous and perilous undertaking. After a long and tedious march, in which they were deprived of the services of three men by sickness, and others who were

¹ This family were descendants of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts.

² General Frye had been at Fort William Henry, and escaped, with the gallant Monroe, the fearful carnage which cast such a stain upon the honor of Montcalm. He was an officer in command of a company, and, it has been faintly hinted, opposed the surrender of the fort. On his return, he was presented with an elegant silver-mounted sword and tankard.

left to care for them, their number being thus reduced to thirty-four, they reached Saco pond on Thursday, May 6, 1725, and, having encamped on the westerly side, prepared themselves for an encounter. Hesitating what course to pursue, but conscious of the proximity of the Indians, they remained here till Saturday morning. Having breakfasted, they assembled for their accustomed morning devotion, which had scarcely been commenced by the chaplain, when a gun was fired, and they espied an Indian on a point of land projecting into the pond on the opposite side. A hurried consultation was held, and they concluded that the design of the Indian's firing, and of discovering himself, was to draw them that way; but that the main body of the enemy was at the north of the pond. They soon took up their march, which lay along the margin of the pond, and near the northwestern shore they crossed the Indians' "carrying place," a path which led from the pond to their settlement. At the northeast end of the pond, on a slightly elevated plain, they divested themselves of their packs, and commenced a more cautious march. They had gone but a short distance, when they discovered an Indian, who had been out hunting; and all immediately "squatted." He came unsuspectingly toward them, and, when near enough, several guns were fired at him; but they all missed their mark. Seeing certain death, the Indian resolved to defend himself manfully; and the action was as speedy as the thought. He fired at the English, and Lovewell and another were wounded, — the captain mortally. Another gun was fired, and the Indian fell dead. From this point, Lovewell's party returned to their packs.

Paugus, the captain of the Indians, had arrived with his warriors that morning, at their landing-place on the shores of the pond; and scarcely had Lovewell crossed the "carrying place," in search of his foe, when the wily sachem, pursuing the well-beaten path to his village, discovered and counted the packs, and thus ascertained the number of white men. They instantly sprang into ambush, and were scarcely concealed in the brakes, when Lovewell¹ and his men came up and commenced searching for their packs. Springing from the thicket with a horrid yell, the savages fired their guns directly over the heads of the whites, and ran towards them with ropes, demanding if they would have quarter. "Only at the muzzle of your guns," replied the intrepid Lovewell and his men, and the fight commenced. Seizing the advantage, the little party of whites rushed towards the Indians, firing, as they pressed on, and, killing many, drove them several rods. The Indians soon rallied, however, and, maddened by the unexpected resistance,

¹ Lovewell, though mortally wounded, still led his men, but fell before the retreat.

rushed furiously on, killing Lovewell and eight others, and wounding three by their first fire. The English, thus in number reduced, and seeing the Indians about to surround them, commenced a retreat, which was made in good order, bravely contesting each inch of ground as they went. They were soon brought to a stand by a large brook on their right, a ridge of rocks on their left, and a pond in the rear.

Here the fight continued furious and obstinate till the going down of the sun, and till but nine of the English remained uninjured. Wawa, out of about eighty Indians, could lead but twenty uninjured from the field; and, though they had the advantage at sunset, they fled, leaving the dead unburied. Paugus,¹ the brave chief, had been slain, and thirty-nine of his bold followers had been killed and wounded. About midnight, it being certain the Indians would not renew the contest, the shattered remnant of the little party assembled themselves together to examine into their situation. To remain in the very centre of an enemy's country, maddened by the loss of their brave chief, and destitute of all food, was impossible; but to return they must leave not only their dead unburied, but their wounded companions unprotected, to die by the torture of the savages. Farrar, one of the wounded, expired during their consultation; and two of the number wounded — Lieutenant Robbins and private Usher — urged and commanded their companions to return, and leave them to their fate. As the moon was rising, they bade adieu to their companions, and, taking a last look at the scene of their dreadful encounter, commenced their memorable return. They had gone but a mile and a half when four of the men — Farwell, Davis, Frye, and Jones — declared themselves unable to go on; and, like the brave fellows they had already left, they were unwilling to detain the company, and desired them to proceed. Their number being now reduced to sixteen, they divided into three parties, fearing to make too large a track, by which the Indians might pursue them. One of these parties reached the fort at Ossipee, but found it deserted. "The only

¹ Paugus was killed in single combat by one Chamberlain, of Groton. Wearied by the protracted contest, both had come to opposite sides of the brook to quench their thirst and wash their guns, which had become foul by frequent firing. Their guns could almost touch, so narrow was the space between them. As they washed their guns, conversing familiarly with each other, Chamberlain assured Paugus that he should kill him, and Paugus returned the threat, bidding him defiance. Carefully drying their guns, they commenced loading at the same time. Their movements exactly corresponded, and the balls of both were heard as they were sent home by the rods at the same instant. The gun of Chamberlain primed itself, and that of Paugus did not. Striking the breach upon the ground it primed, and raising it with deliberate aim he fired, and Paugus fell dead upon the bank. As he fell, the well-aimed ball from his rifle passed through the thick locks on the top of Chamberlain's head, but left him unwounded.

coward among their number fled in the beginning of the battle, and ran directly to the fort, where he gave the men such a frightful account of what had happened, that they all fled, and made the best of their way home." The main party of eleven, leaving the Ossipee fort, continued on, and reached Dunstable May 13th, in the night. Those who were left behind during the march, with the exception of two, — Lieutenant Farwell and Mr. Frye, — after enduring the greatest privations which the imagination can conceive, succeeded in reaching places of safety, and recovered from their wounds. Thus mournfully terminated this expedition. Trees, perforated by the balls, may be seen on the shore of the pond to this day; and the older citizens of Fryeburg relate to the visitor the bloody engagement of early Pequawket with all the ardor of youth.

Fryeburg was a favorite resort of the Indians; and, for many years after the dispersion of the Pequawket tribe, solitary members continued to linger around their old home. Old Philip, Tom Hegan, and Swarson are familiar names with the old people yet. Many of them entered into the service of the Americans in the war of the Revolution, and rendered good service, for which they received suitable testimonials from the government.

Fryeburg was incorporated in 1776, and was in early times the principal, and, in fact, the only village, of the White mountains. It was, for long years, the centre of attraction and trade. Its favorable situation in respect to the seaboard towns, and the rapidity with which the village grew, gave it great prominence in its early days. Every neighborhood and settlement sent its representatives weekly to the village to trade, and its one long street was then a scene of bustle and activity. Unlike most of our villages, it sprung up, in a comparatively few years, to its full size. It stands on a broad, level plain, slightly elevated above the intervals of the Saco, which encloses it in one of its huge folds. The only elevations of note are Mount Tom and Stark's hill, the former near the centre of the town, and the latter at the head of the village.

There are six ponds, namely, Bog pond, Kezar pond, Charles pond, Kimball pond, Pleasant pond, and the far-famed Lovewell's pond. The Saco is the only stream. Fryeburg is a good farming town, and contains two villages, one at the south part, the other at the north; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; three post-offices — Fryeburg, North Fryeburg, and East Fryeburg; four tanneries, three saw-mills, one grist-mill, one foundery with steam-power, one pail factory, one wheel factory, a tin-shop, two brickmakers, two carriage builders, and two blacksmith's shops. In the south village, there is a fine and commodious brick building, in which the Fryeburg

academy is in successful operation;¹ besides sixteen school districts, and the same number of schools. Population, 1,523; valuation for 1878, \$506,883.

GARDINER, Kennebec county, was originally a part of Pittston, from which it was separated in 1803. The original name was Cobbossee Contee, which was changed to the one it now bears out of respect to the Gardiner family, who were the owners of the soil, at the time of incorporation, when there were 104 tax-paying residents, and four non-resident tax-payers. The town meetings were held in the old Episcopal meeting-house, or "church house," as it was then called. The only buildings then in existence, and which are still standing, were the old post-office, the Plaisted house, the Jewett house, and the cottage now or lately occupied by S. L. Plummer. The first settlers were from Falmouth, England, from which they sailed in the fall of 1760. Their names were Mr. Thomes, Benjamin Fitch, Jacob Loud, Ezra Davis, James and Henry McCausland, and William Philbrook. They ran their vessels into a creek, formed by the mouth of the river, which was then navigable some distance up, where their craft lay all winter. Fishing and trading seem to have been the chief occupations until 1794. About 1751, settlers began to flock in to what was then called the Kennebec Purchase. As late as 1775, the only mill on the purchase was in this settlement; and the settlers of old Norridgewock and Canaan were obliged to bring their corn here in their canoes. In the year 1787, there were about twenty houses, a grist-mill, a double saw-mill, and one or two stores in the vicinity of Cobbossee pond, and on both sides of the stream leading therefrom. The roads to the principal towns were not as commodious as they are now; but they were as good as could be expected in such times.

In 1786, Major Seth Gay built the first wharf, and General Dearborn established the ferry. At that time, shad, herring, salmon, and sturgeon were taken in abundance in Cobbossee pond. The first farm was cleared by Ebenezer Byram and Seth Gay, on the road at the east side of the river, near Warromontogus stream, soon after which others, on Beech hill, were cleared. There were then large quantities of white and red oak on both sides of the river, much of which was cut and sent to England; also fine spruce, pine, and ash, from which oars were made, and sent to Boston. The shores of all the ponds and streams were well wooded, and lumber was constantly being sent to the new mill (as it was called) to be manufactured for the Boston market.

¹ One of the early preceptors of this academy was the late Hon. Daniel Webster.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has made it a nation of many different peoples. It is a nation of people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. It is a nation of people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

In 1799, the population of Gardiner was eight hundred, 150 of whom were at Bowman's point, then a part of Hallowell; and there were not over twenty houses from Gardiner to Stage island, at the mouth of the river. The first steamer on the Kennebec river was the "Waterville," which commenced running in 1826. It was not till 1834 that even stage travelling was a permanent thing. In 1827, the attempt to establish an hourly was made, but proved a failure. In 1829, the steam-ferry was chartered. In 1851, the first train of cars entered Gardiner. In 1820, the old church was purchased for a town-house, and permission given for all denominations of Christians to use it for worship whenever they wished. It was burned on the night of July 4, 1833, and is supposed to have been a sacrifice to rum. In 1822, the lyceum was established by R. H. Gardiner, and Professor Hale installed as principal. The institution continued to languish till 1848, when it was organized as an academy. In 1851, a public high school was opened in the building.

Gardiner city was chartered in 1849. It is situated at the head of summer navigation on the Kennebec. The common is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, about 125 feet above the river. It contains about five acres, on the summit of Church hill, from which the view stretches over a wide and pleasant country. The land was given by R. H. Gardiner. The physiognomy of the city is certainly striking. It has a rough, day-laboring look, which inspires the stranger at once with a feeling of security and attachment. The soil is mostly a clayey loam; the rocks are granite. The surface is undulating, and the water soft. It contains 10,448 acres.

There are ten places of public worship — two Baptist, one each Congregational, Episcopal, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, Methodist, and Christian; eight school districts, with fifteen schools; two post-offices, Gardiner and West Gardiner; three banks with an aggregate capital of \$250,000; two bookstores, a printing-office, a paper-mill, a woollen factory, six saw-mills, two grist-mills, three tanneries, two hotels, and all the manufactures and accommodations usually found in such a place. During the season of navigation, Gardiner is the busiest place on the Kennebec. Population, 6,486; valuation, \$2,098,000.

GARLAND is situated among the northern tier of towns in Penobscot county. Its exterior lines were run in 1792, by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston. In 1796, the legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve, granting to the trustees of Williams College two townships of land, to be assigned from any unappropriated lands belonging to that commonwealth in the district of Maine. Garland was one of the townships selected under the provisions of this resolve; and in 1798, the

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these freedom. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality.

trustees of Williams College conveyed it to Levi Lincoln, Seth Hastings, Samuel Sanger, Samuel Sanger, Jr., Calvin Sanger, and Elias Grout. The township took the name of Lincoln, from one of the proprietors.

In the year 1800, Moses Hodsdon, assisted by Daniel Wilkins, David A. Gove, and a Mr. Shores, ran the lines between the lots. The first two lots selected in the township with reference to settlement were those of Mr. Gove and Mr. Wheeler. In 1802, openings were made by sixteen or eighteen individuals, from the western part of Maine and from New Hampshire, nearly all of whom afterwards became settlers. On the 22d of June, 1802, Joseph Garland, of Salisbury, N. H., arrived with his wife and three children, being the first family here. This circumstance afterwards gave the name to the township. In 1805, twelve families had taken up a permanent residence. In the autumn of 1802, a saw-mill was built by the proprietors; and, in 1803, several frame buildings were erected. The first school was opened by William Mitchell, in 1806, in the house of Joseph Garland. In 1811, the township was incorporated, there being at that time about fifty legal voters within its limits.

Garland is six miles square, the southern part, embracing more than one half of the whole area, being quite level, not very stony, and a good farming section. The northern part is traversed from east to west by a very high range of hills, which is intersected near the east line of the town by a deep ravine, known as the "Notch," apparently designed by nature as the point of egress for the people of Piscataquis county. A county road has been located, to run through the Notch; and the practicability of building a railroad through it from Bangor to the flourishing villages of Foxcroft and Dover, with a branch to the iron and slate localities of the Piscataquis region, has been discussed by the citizens. Numerous small streams originate at the summit of the range of hills, some running towards the Penobscot, and others finding their way into the Kennebec. The Kenduskeag runs from a small pond, lying partly in Dexter and partly in Garland. It takes a southeasterly course through the latter town, and makes itself useful on its way by driving one grist-mill, four shingle mills, five saw-mills, and other machinery.

The people are, for the most part, engaged in farming. The several mills cut out considerable quantities of the coarser kinds of lumber, and the manufacture of boots and shoes is prosecuted to some extent. There are two churches—Congregational and Baptist; nine school districts, with eleven schools; a high school, established in 1848, and well sustained; and two post-offices, one at Garland and the other at West Garland, which are the only villages in town. Population, 1,247; valuation, \$132,004.

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GEORGETOWN, Sagadahoc county, originally embraced several islands at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and included the present towns of Phippsburg, Bath, and Woolwich; but it has been shorn of its territory from time to time, until it has become reduced to a single island, formerly known as Parker's island, which was purchased of the natives, in 1650, by one John Parker, who was the first occupant after 1668. Yet it is thought by some, a small detachment of Popham's colony commenced a settlement on it. The occupancy of this island has continued under Parker's title from the time of his purchase to the present day, (excepting during the intervals occasioned by the Indian wars), and some of Parker's posterity are now proprietors of a part of the land, on which they live. The act of incorporation was obtained in 1716, while it embraced its greatest extent of territory.

About one half of the town is tolerable farming land, well adapted to grazing. The inhabitants are principally employed in coasting and fishing, though raising stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, receive attention. The town has three villages, Robin Hood's Cove, the principal one, Riggs's Cove, and Harmon's Harbor; two church edifices — Methodist and Free-will Baptist; nine school districts, and two post-offices. Some business is done by two saw-mills, two shingle mills, one grist-mill, one pail-maker, and one ship-builder. Population, 1,121; valuation, \$155,390.

GILEAD is situated in the western part of Oxford county, on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. Its settlement was commenced about the year 1780. In 1781, Williamson says there were but two families here; and on the 4th of August of that year, both of the men were killed by the Indians. A few years afterwards, several families moved in from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Accessions were made from year to year, and on the 23d of June, 1805, it was incorporated, taking its name from a large Balm of Gilead tree, still standing near the centre of the town.

During the terrible storm of 1826, — memorable on account of the destruction of the Willey family, — slides took place on many of the mountains around this town. From Picked hill, thousands of tons of earth and rocks, with trees, came rushing down, destroying every thing that lay in their course. The darkness was intense, and the vivid lightnings and long streams of fire (caused by the concussion of the rocks which covered the sides of the mountains,) only served to increase the wildness and sublimity of the scene. The deluge of rain, the peals of thunder, and, above all, the deafening roar of the descending slides, were truly terrific, and the valley rocked as though shaken by an earth-



The first of these is the fact that the world is not a uniform whole, but a collection of many different parts, each of which has its own life and character. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a complex of many different elements, and each of these elements has its own life and character. The second of these is the fact that the world is not a static whole, but a dynamic whole, which is constantly changing and developing. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a process, and each of these processes is constantly changing and developing. The third of these is the fact that the world is not a separate whole, but a connected whole, in which all the parts are interrelated and interdependent. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a part of a larger whole, and each of these parts is interrelated and interdependent with the other parts of the whole.

The fourth of these is the fact that the world is not a material whole, but a spiritual whole, in which the material is subordinate to the spiritual. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a manifestation of the spiritual, and each of these manifestations is subordinate to the spiritual. The fifth of these is the fact that the world is not a finite whole, but an infinite whole, in which there is no end or limit. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a part of an infinite whole, and each of these parts is a manifestation of the infinite. The sixth of these is the fact that the world is not a separate whole, but a connected whole, in which all the parts are interrelated and interdependent. This is true of the natural world, of the human world, and of the spiritual world. Each of these worlds is a part of a larger whole, and each of these parts is interrelated and interdependent with the other parts of the whole.

quake. No lives were lost; but the frightful scene, though brief, had more terror crowded into it than occurs in an ordinary lifetime.

The surface of Gilead is mountainous, and considerable portions are covered with forests, which, till very recently, were much infested with bears, especially during the summer months.¹ The earlier annals of the town are full of the thrilling adventures which the inhabitants encountered in hunting these animals.

Gilead is drained by the Androscoggin, which runs through its entire length from east to west, on the borders of which is some of the best land in this region. Wild river, an impetuous mountain stream, here falls into the Androscoggin. Gilead is so situated as to escape almost entirely the frosts of autumn. The valley is walled in on two sides by high ranges of mountains, shaggy and rude, between which there is a continual current of air, which preserves from the frosts the crops in the valley and on the slopes. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through this town into New Hampshire. There are two churches here (Congregational and Methodist), six school districts, with eleven schools, and one post-office. Three grist-mills, one shingle mill, and one brick-yard, are among the mechanical establishments. Population, 359; valuation, \$47,622.

GLENBURN, Penobscot county, about ten miles north of Bangor, was called Dutton until 1837, when it became an incorporated town, and received its present name. The surface is generally level, and the town is watered by Kenduskeag river and Pushaw pond, the latter forming its eastern boundary. Glenburn is more than an average farming town for this section of country, and the people seem to be proud of their occupation—agriculture. There is no water-power in town, and this may account in a measure for the number of fine farms and prosperous farmers. There are two saw-mills and two shingle mills on the banks of the Pushaw pond; but they do little more than supply the necessary building material required by the inhabitants. The town has one church edifice—Congregational; two post-offices—Glenburn and West Glenburn; and seven school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 905; valuation, \$86,821.

GORHAM, in the southern part of Cumberland county, adjoining Portland, was No. 7 of the seven townships granted by the state of

¹ In the fall of 1804, it required all the vigilance and courage of the inhabitants to preserve their cattle and hogs from these ferocious denizens of the forest. The infuriated beasts would rush almost into the houses of the settlers, and young hogs were caught up and carried off before the very eyes of their owners.

Massachusetts to eight hundred and forty men, who were engaged in the Narraganset war. The settlement was commenced, soon after the grant was made, by John Phinney and Messrs. Bryant, Cloutman, Read, McClellan and others. They early took the precaution to defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians by the erection of block-houses; but these did not fully secure the inhabitants. An attack was made by a party of Indians on the 19th of April, 1746, when Bryant was killed in his field, his house assailed, five of his children killed and scalped, and the mother taken captive, carried to Canada, and sold. Other incursions were made from time to time, sufficient to keep up a constant state of apprehension and alarm, and at one time there were two men, by the name of Peale, killed.

In 1762 the town was surveyed, and, two years after, it was incorporated. From that time its growth has not been retarded by the reverses which many of the other towns of New England have suffered, and it now maintains a position of substantial independence. The town is pleasantly located, and has a soil of a superior quality. There are four villages, most of which are places of considerable business. Gorham is watered by Presumpscot river, and is traversed by the York and Cumberland Railroad. There are six churches — three Free-will Baptist, two Methodist, and one Congregational; eighteen school districts, an academy, a female seminary, a carpet factory, a tannery, a gunpowder mill, several saw and grist-mills, and two post-offices — Gorham and West Gorham. Population, 3,088; valuation, \$684,732.

GOULDSBOROUGH, the most easterly town of Hancock county, lies between Frenchman's bay and Gouldsborough harbor. It covers a large, broken surface of some thirty thousand acres, and has an extensive seacoast, with numerous islands and harbors. At least one third of the town is unfit for cultivation. It was originally granted by the legislature of Massachusetts to Nathan Jones, Francis Straw, and Robert Gould of Boston, who settled it with lumbermen from Portland, Saco, and other places in that vicinity. It was incorporated February 16, 1789, receiving its corporate name in honor of Robert Gould, one of the original proprietors. General David Cobb, of Revolutionary fame, was for many years a resident of this town. There is one Baptist church here; there are also three saw-mills, three grist-mills, two tanneries, sixteen school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices — Gouldsborough and West Gouldsborough. Population, 1,400; valuation, \$125,931.

GRAFTON, in the northwest part of Oxford county, was first settled in

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

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1830 by William Reed, Jesse Smith, Abraham R. York, Stephen Emery, and James Brown, the four latter having obtained their titles from the first-named settler. The northerly portion of the town is abundantly timbered with pine and spruce, while the southerly portion is very mountainous and broken, — there being only one pass, or notch, through which a road could be opened. The soil, however, is fertile. A plantation was organized in 1840, which was called Holmes until 1852, when it was incorporated as a town by its present name. The most noticeable streams are Cambridge, flowing north into the Umbagog lake, and Bear river, flowing south to the Androscoggin, on each of which is a saw-mill. Lumbering and farming constitute the occupations of the inhabitants. There are two small ponds, which are abundantly supplied with trout; and Speckled and Saddleback mountains are the principal eminences. Grafton has three school districts, and one post-office. Population, 200; valuation, \$25,000.

GRAY is situated in the central part of Cumberland county, and was originally owned by inhabitants of Boston, to whom it was granted December 3, 1735, upon petition to the general court of Massachusetts, representing that they had large families, and were in straitened circumstances. Several years intervened before a settlement of the township could be effected; but in the mean time there were frequent meetings of the proprietors in Boston, generally held at the Sun Tavern, and sometimes at the British Coffee-house. One of the first settlers — probably the first — was Moses Twitchell, who came from Westboro', Mass. John Matthews and William Webster followed soon after; and in the course of fifteen or twenty years, several other families moved in. In 1756, the proprietors made a report of the progress of the settlement to the legislature, in which they state that they had laid out sixty-three lots of sixty acres each for settling lots, had built a meeting-house, erected thirty-six dwelling-houses, and cleared a part of the lands, as required by the conditions of the grant; but that they had been put to great expense and suffering.

The settlers were in constant fear of hostile Indians, who at one time came upon the settlement in great numbers, destroyed the cattle, burnt the meeting-house and all the dwelling-houses, and obliged the settlers to flee to places of safety. After peace was concluded with the Indians, some of the inhabitants returned, and erected a new meeting-house, as well as a block-house, fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, around which they erected a garrison, one hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide, which was supplied with military stores. Soon after, a rumor

of war with France terrified the settlers, and they fled the second time; but the fort was not altogether forsaken, and, gradually, families obtained sufficient confidence to venture to take up a permanent abode here. At first the township was without a name, being known only as a proprietary lying on the back of North Yarmouth, in the county of York. About the year 1756, it began to be called New Boston. In 1778, by act of legislature, it was incorporated and called Gray, as it is supposed, in honor of Thomas Gray, one of the proprietors. The town furnished men and supplies for the Revolutionary war, and Moses Twitchell, the first settler, died in the public service in Canada. The last war with England called many from this town to the defence of their country.

The principal business is farming, although lumbering was formerly carried on to a large extent. The land is good for tillage, much of it being a clayey or sandy loam. The village called Gray Corner is situated near the centre of the town, upon an elevated plain, surrounded by hills. There are five religious societies — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Protestant Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Universalist; as well as six stores, one public-house, two factories, two saw-mills, a new steam mill; a bank, capital, \$50,000; an academy, chartered but not in operation; a railroad, chartered but not built; eleven school districts, with 718 scholars; and two post-offices, Gray and North Gray. Population, 1,788; valuation for 1856, \$240,000.

GREENBUSH, Penobscot county, on the east side of the Penobscot, opposite Argyle, is twenty-three miles from Bangor. It was incorporated in 1834. The surface is somewhat varied, though the soil is on the average of a fertile character. It is drained by Olamon and other affluents of the Penobscot river. The village is a pleasant and thriving place. The town contains seven school districts and one post-office. Population, 457; valuation, \$22,096.

GREENE, Androscoggin county, lies on the east side of the Androscoggin river, five miles above the falls at Lewiston, and six miles north-east of Auburn. It extends on the river six miles to Leeds line, is connected with Turner by a bridge, and is bisected by the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. The settlement was commenced about the year 1775, when it was called Littleborough. The settlers obtained their titles from the Pejepscot proprietors. Among the first inhabitants were Benjamin Merrill, Joseph Herrick, and Luther Robbins, the latter of whom was the first representative to the Massachusetts legislature after the incorporation of the town in 1788, in which office he continued

with one or two intervals, until the separation of Maine from Massachusetts in 1820.

Greene has but little water-power, and only three small ponds, the principal of which is the Sabattis pond, three miles long and one wide, on the southeast side of the town. The land is somewhat uneven, but the soil is quite productive. There are two villages, Greene and Greene Corner, with a post-office at each; two church edifices, one occupied by the Baptists, the other by the Universalists and Free-will Baptists alternately. Greene has two shingle mills, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, one tannery, three carriage builders, and three pail-makers; and thirteen school districts, with twenty-three schools. Population, 1,348; valuation in 1858, \$259,553.

GREENFIELD, in the eastern part of Penobscot county, about twenty miles northeast from Bangor, was first settled in 1812 by Jeremiah Lord, Samuel Wheeler, and William Costagin from Salem, Mass., Peter Witham from Thomaston, and Miles Stone from Easton, Me. They obtained their titles from William Bingham or his heirs, through John Black, the agent. The town was incorporated in 1831; its surface is uneven, and it is watered by the Olamon and Sunkhaze streams, — the former running through nearly its entire length. Agriculture receives but little attention beyond the common wants of the inhabitants; the lumbering business, however, is carried on to some extent in the manufacture of shingles and clapboards. There are one saw-mill, two shingle mills, and one clapboard mill here; as also one post-office at Winslow Mills; and five school districts, with seven schools. Population, 305; valuation, \$45,000.

GREENVILLE, Piscataquis county, is situated on the southern shore of Moosehead lake, thirty miles from Dover. It was incorporated in 1836, and, from its recent origin, has but little of note to commend it to the researches of the historian. The surface is hilly; but the soil is of the most fertile character, and with the aid of a thrifty and industrious population, Greenville will eventually take its rank among the best sections of country in the state. From the variety of its scenery and its location on the margin of the beautiful Moosehead, it has become, within the past few years, a place of summer resort. A view of the lake is here given, with the little steamer, which plies regularly between Greenville and Mount Kineo, in the foreground. Wilson pond lies within the limits of the town, by which with a few streams it is drained. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly devoted to agriculture. There is a small village or settlement on the lake, which is rapidly increasing.

There are several mills in Greenville, three school districts, and one post-office. Population, 326; valuation, \$36,150.



View at Greenville, on Moosehead Lake.

GREENWOOD is situated nearly in the centre of Oxford county. The settlement was commenced in 1802, by William Yates from Minot, who was followed the next year by Thomas Furlong from Danville, and Timothy Patch from Westbrook. Several others came in 1804; and in 1805 there were thirteen families. The town was incorporated in 1816.

The surface is very broken. It is watered by nine ponds, three of which fall into the Great Androscoggin river at Bethel; the other six form the head waters of the Little Androscoggin. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Considerable attention is paid to fruit-growing, with good returns, some of the orchards producing two hundred barrels of apples in a year. One good mill privilege is already occupied. There are two villages — Greenwood, and Locke's Mills, with a post-office at each; and twelve school districts, with the same number of schools. There is but one church edifice, which is occupied by the Methodists. There are four saw-mills, two shingle mills, one grist-mill, and one pail-factory. Population, 1,118; valuation, \$59,861.

GUILFORD in the southern part of Piscataquis county, was settled in 1806, by Robert Low, Jr., Robert Herring, Jr., and John and Nathaniel Bennett, — all from New Gloucester. The township was conveyed by Massachusetts to Bowdoin College in 1794; and by that college to

Robert Low. It was called Lowtown until 1816, when it was incorporated under its present name. The northern part is uneven and broken, but the south part has some very productive farms. The town is watered by Brainerd and Salmon stream ponds, and by Salmon stream and Piscataquis river, which flow southerly through it. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. There is only one village, in which are two church edifices, one occupied by Baptists, and the other by Methodists and Universalists. There are two post-offices, Guilford and Centre Guilford; and nine school districts, with fifteen schools; also two saw-mills, four shingle mills, one tannery, one grist-mill, one chair factory, one carriage builder, one brickmaker, and two pail-makers. Population, 834; valuation, \$94,714.

HALLOWELL, Kennebec county, is situated on the west bank of the Kennebec river, and was a part of the Plymouth Kennebec Patent. The first permanent settlement after the devastating Indian wars that swept the region of which this was a part, was made within a few years after the erection of Fort Western in 1754, at a place called "the Hook," where the village now is. Inhabitants or resident traders were here at least a century earlier. The original lots, a part of which are in the present Hallowell, on the west side of the Kennebec, were four, each a mile wide, extending from the river to Winthrop pond. Two were granted in 1760 to Dr. Gardner, one to Mr. Pitts, and one to Mr. Hallowell, two of them Plymouth proprietors. The town was incorporated April 26, 1771, having a territory of nearly sixty thousand acres, extending upon both sides of the river, and embracing, besides its own present limited territory, what is now comprised in Augusta, Chelsea, Farmingdale, and a part of Manchester. On the 20th of February, 1797, the northerly part of it was cut off and incorporated by the name of Harrington, which, however, at the next session of the legislature, on the 9th of June following, was changed to Augusta.

About the year 1793, Charles Vaughan, a wealthy merchant of Boston, whose family were among the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, and who with them owned all the lands comprising the present village of Hallowell,—so called after his maternal grandfather,—took a strong interest in promoting the settlement of this section, and spared no expense to develop its resources. He designed Hallowell to be the great town at the head of navigation on the Kennebec, and built a distillery and a large brewery, capable of making more malt liquor than was then consumed in the whole of New England. He also erected a very large and expensive flour mill, furnished with the best machinery then in use; and built wharves, stores, and houses necessary for these

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

branches of business. But as these establishments were all greatly in advance of the times, and consequently unprofitable, they gradually went to decay, and were abandoned.

In 1850, Hallowell lost all of its territory on the east side of the river, by the incorporation of Chelsea; and so much upon the west side as was taken to form Manchester: and again, in 1852, Farmingdale was taken from it, leaving it the smallest municipality in the county. Hallowell received a city charter August 29, 1850, and was divided into four wards.

The surface is somewhat uneven, but the soil suitable for agriculture, which engages considerable attention. The city contains five church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, and Universalist; three school districts, with ten schools; one academy, supported by private individuals, and one post-office. It has also three ship yards, one steam saw-mill, two tanneries, two machine shops, a linseed oil factory, three carriage shops, four pail-making establishments, and two brick-yards. There are three banks, with an aggregate capital of \$275,000. The population in 1850 was 4,769, since which the incorporation of Chelsea, Manchester, and Farmingdale, has probably reduced it to about 2,400; it has not suffered a proportionate reduction in valuation, which, in 1858, was \$1,225,510.

HAMPDEN is the southeastern frontier town of Penobscot county, situated on the west side of Penobscot river, between Frankfort and Bangor, and contains an area of 23,040 acres. Benjamin Wheeler, the first settler, came from Durham, New Hampshire, about the year 1767, and "pitched his tent" at what was known as the "Basin," at the mouth of the Soadabscook stream. Wheeler, being a carpenter by trade, soon erected mills, and from him the place took the name of Wheelersborough. For the first ten or fifteen years after the arrival of Wheeler, the progress of the settlement was very slow; and, being disturbed by the English after their occupation of Bigaduce (now Castine), in 1779, the settlers retired through the woods to Kennebec, and from thence to Woolwich and Falmouth (now Portland). Returning in 1783, they resumed the settlement; and, in 1796, the township was surveyed and lotted by Ephraim Ballard, every inhabitant receiving a lot of one hundred acres. If he were a settler before January, 1784, he paid six dollars; but if afterwards, and before January, 1794, he paid fifty dollars. The residue of the town was assigned by the government to General Knox, to make up for a deficiency in the Waldo Patent. After the conclusion of peace, large accessions arrived from Cape Cod, and the town was incorporated January, 1794, though it appears from the records that

it acted in a municipal capacity as early as 1784. Its corporate name was adopted in memory of the famous Englishman, John Hampden.

General John Crosby was one of the early settlers. He came from Woolwich about 1775, and commenced as a farmer on the estate now occupied by Ivory Frost. He afterwards entered largely into commercial business, and carried on an extensive trade both with Europe and the East Indies. He died May 25, 1843, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Another prominent man among the early settlers was General Gabriel Johnnot, a Frenchman by birth, a brave and distinguished officer in the American army during the Revolution. He was a friend and correspondent of General Washington; and, during a long and active life, exerted a great influence in the affairs of the town. Hon. Martin Kinsley, General Jedediah Herrick, Enoch Brown, and John Godfrey were early and prominent citizens of the town. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, now a senator in congress from this state, settled here as a lawyer about 1832.

During the last war with England, Hampden suffered probably the most of any town in the state. The United States corvette, the *Adams*, of twenty-four guns, Captain Charles Morris, homeward bound from a cruise, arrived off Penobscot bay in the latter part of August, 1814, at which time there was a large British fleet in the vicinity, under command of Rear Admiral Griffith. On entering the bay, the *Adams* struck a sunken rock, causing her to leak badly. Captain Morris proceeded up the river to repair, and arrived at Hampden during the last week of the month, and commenced dismantling his ship. The British admiral, learning the situation of the *Adams*, determined to take her; and immediately despatched two sloops of war, one brig, and several transports, with seven hundred regulars, under command of Colonel Henry John, of the 60th regiment. Captain Morris made every preparation for defending his ship; landed her guns, and erected two batteries, one on the wharf, and another on a hill two hundred yards below the wharf. The militia had collected to the number of six hundred, under command of General Blake, of Brewer, who took up a position on the ridge, where the house of James A. Swett now stands, for the purpose of opposing the advance of the enemy on the main road, they having landed at Bald Hill cove. General Blake had taken no precaution to have breast-works thrown up for the protection of his troops, and had failed to make any arrangements by which a successful resistance might have been made; nor did he even do so much as post sergeants in the rear of his line to prevent the troops from retreating. At daylight, on the morning of September 3, the British forces were in motion on the road from Frankfort; and when within three hundred yards of General Blake's position opened their fire, and advanced with fixed bayonets in

"double quick time." His force, being outflanked, immediately gave way, and made a precipitate retreat. The British troops pressed on to Captain Morris's batteries; and as the men had no protection in the rear, they were driven from their guns at the point of the bayonet.

Captain Morris blew up his ship, and with his men retreated to Bangor, thence to Portland. The English commander was greatly provoked at losing his prize; and, for three days, he permitted the sailors, marines, and land-force, full liberty on shore. They committed the most wanton excesses in the plunder of the citizens and the destruction of property. The furniture in nearly all of the houses in the village was entirely destroyed, and the cattle and hogs belonging to the farmers were killed. Even the sanctuary of the Most High did not escape their sacrilegious hands. They entered the meeting-house, tore the Bible and psalm-book in pieces, and cut down the altar and pews with their cutlasses.

This proved a heavy blow to the inhabitants of Hampden. Many who had been independent were rendered almost destitute by this calamity. But this was not all. When the English force left, they took about eighty of the citizens to Castine, as prisoners of war. They were released in a short time, on the promise of the selectmen of the town to pay one thousand dollars as a ransom. Peace being concluded soon after, the ransom was never paid. The inhabitants, by their industrious habits, in a few years recovered from the losses they thus sustained, and have since continued prosperous and thriving.

The surface of the town is somewhat rolling, but well adapted for agricultural purposes. The principal stream, and the only one of any note, is the Soadabscook, running through the town from west to east, and affording water-power for fifteen saw-mills, three paper-mills, and two grist-mills. Hampden has one cloth-dressing mill, three shingle mills, two ship-builders, three brickmakers, and two carriage builders. There are three natural ponds, situated in the northwest part of the town, named Great, Little, and George; two villages, both situated on the river road, about one mile apart, known as the Upper and Lower Corners; four post-offices, one of which is at Hampden, one at Hampden Corner, one at West Hampden, and one at East Hampden. The first meeting-house was built by the town in 1796, and for thirty years was the only place of worship. It is now standing, and in good repair, and for the last twenty years has been used as a town-house. There are now six church organizations and six church edifices, namely, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Congregational, and one Universalist; also, fifteen stores, eighteen school districts, with twenty schools, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1803, and has ever since been in successful operation. Population, 3,195; valuation, \$423,441.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of silver in Montana in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of silver in Wyoming in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of silver in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of silver in Arizona in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of silver in New Mexico in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population.

HANCOCK, in the southern part of Hancock county, having Taunton bay on the east, and Skilling bay on the west, is about thirty miles southeast from Bangor. The first settlers were Philip and S. Hodgkins, who came from Georgetown, in this state, in 1766. A. G. Crabtree, Oliver Wooster, Thomas Googing, Thomas and James McFarland, and Reuben and Moses Abbott soon followed. These settlers belonged to Maine and Massachusetts, and were accompanied by their families. Thomas Moon, Francis Grant, William Gatcomb, James Smith, John Cook, and Richard Clark, with their families, were also among the early settlers. The inhabitants obtained the titles to their lands from Massachusetts.

Hancock was incorporated in 1828, the greater part of it having been set off from the town of Sullivan. Tracts were also annexed to it from No. 3 township, and from Trenton. The surface is generally even; but the agricultural advantages which it possesses are not improved to any great extent. There are two streams having sufficient water-power for mills, one of which is known by the name of Kilkenny, and the other by that of Egypt, on which are one grist-mill, four shingle mills, and four lath-mills. Besides the mills already noticed, there is one propelled by steam, manufacturing all the varieties of lumber, and having a grist-mill connected with it. Near the centre of the town is a small village, in which there are two meeting-houses — Baptist and Free-will Baptist. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is seafaring. There is a considerable number of vessels owned here. Hancock contains a boot and shoe manufactory, two stores, eight school districts, and two post-offices — Hancock and North Hancock. Population, 960; valuation, \$128,822.

HANCOCK COUNTY is one of the seaboard counties of eastern Maine, and lies mainly between 44° 10' and 45° 20' north latitude, having Washington county upon the east, and Penobscot bay and county upon the west. No county has undergone more changes in territorial limits; notwithstanding which, by reference to the map, it will be seen that neither this nor Penobscot county has yet attained a natural shape. Hancock and Washington were the fourth and fifth counties in the then province of Maine, the act establishing them being passed June 25, 1789. The easterly line of this county, separating it from Washington, from the ocean as far up as townships Thirty-three and Thirty-four, was then the same as at present; but the westerly line ran on the westerly side of Penobscot bay through a part of what is now Waldo county, northeasterly to the north line of the Waldo Patent, thence northerly to the

highlands.¹ A portion of it was taken, in 1816, to form Penobscot county, and, in 1827, to form Waldo county. The west and north lines of Hancock are still as awkward as possible, having no regard to the Penobscot river, (which is the natural division of the counties,) further up than the north line of Bucksport, then turning east as far as Maria-ville, then north as far as Lowell in Penobscot, and again east to Washington county, yielding to Penobscot quite a number of towns on the east side of the river. The territory of Hancock is, however, sufficiently large, being about one hundred miles long from north to south, including bays and islands, and forty in width. It has twenty-eight incorporated towns, nineteen inland plantations, and nineteen island plantations. The Union river and bay divide it into nearly equal parts, called Eastern and Western Hancock. It is distinguished for the number and magnitude of its islands, its capacious bays, roadsteads, and harbors, its rivers, lakes, and ponds, and its bold and magnificent scenery. Its commercial interests and relations abroad are extensive and important. Agriculture is the leading pursuit in the interior, but along the rivers and upon the coast the principal business is lumbering, fishing, ship-building, and coasting.

Penobscot became the shire town in 1789, but this distinction enured to Castine upon its incorporation from a part of Penobscot in 1796. On the 17th of February, 1837, Ellsworth became the shire town.

This county belongs to the eastern judicial district, the law terms of which are held at Bangor. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court, for both civil and criminal business, are held at Ellsworth, on the fourth Tuesdays of April and October. Population, 34,372; valuation, \$4,621,567.

HANOVER, in the western part of Oxford county, was incorporated in the year 1843, being taken from that part of Bethel lying upon the northerly side of the Androscoggin river. It is a small town, beautifully situated, and is about eight miles from the Grand Trunk Railway. It comprises some of the best interval farms in the county. Hanover was called by the Indians, Sudbury-Canada, and was first settled by Nathaniel Segar from Newton, Mass., in the spring of 1774. He returned

¹ "The proclamation of 1763, and commissions to governors," — the "Quebec bill," passed in 1774. — the "definitive treaty of peace," of September 3, 1783, — and the act of 1791, dividing Canada into the Upper and Lower provinces, all speak of "the highlands, which divide the rivers emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." The term is, therefore, here applied to the northern limits of Maine.

in the autumn to Newton, and remained in the United States service most of the time until 1780, when he again came to Bethel, and commenced clearing a farm, on which he worked until the 3d of August, 1781, when he was taken and held captive by the Indians for sixteen months. After his captivity he returned to Bethel, where he spent the remainder of his days. Jonathan Bean, from Standish, settled here in 1780, on the farm now owned and occupied by Abner Brown; and Jesse Duston from Haverhill, Mass., settled here soon after, on the farm now owned by Adam Willis; Moses and Stephen Bartlett from Newton, Mass., were also among the first settlers. Phineas Howard, from Temple, N. H., purchased the land comprised in this town from Massachusetts, about the year 1792, and from him it was called Howard's Gore, until the time of its incorporation.

The surface is broken and uneven, and is watered by Howard's pond, lying about a mile from Androscoggin river. This pond is noted for its abundance of speckled trout. The stream that flows from it into the Androscoggin river furnishes water-power for two wheelwright shops, one furniture shop, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one threshing machine, one shingle machine, and one woollen factory. The majority of the people are devoted to agriculture. A village is situated near the Androscoggin river, in which is a Methodist meeting-house and a post-office. There are four school districts, with seven schools. Population, 266; valuation, \$38,212.

HARMONY, Somerset county, is a six mile square township, and was originally granted by the state of Massachusetts to the trustees of Hallowell academy, of whom it was purchased by Charles Vaughan. It was settled in 1796, and was then known as Vaughanstown, which name was changed to the one it now bears June 15, 1804, the time of its incorporation.

Harmony has a tolerably productive soil, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are principally engaged; and has one village, situated in the central part; a saw-mill, a grist-mill, two shingle mills, a carding machine, and a carriage builder; ten school districts, with sixteen schools; one Methodist and one Baptist church; and one post-office. Population, 1,107; valuation, \$130,286.

HARPSWELL, Cumberland county, directly south of Brunswick, formerly called Merryconeag peninsula, comprises within its limits Eruscohegan, Bailey's, Haskell's, Orr's, and House islands, beside several smaller ones. The first permanent settlement was commenced in 1720, and the town was incorporated in January, 1758.

The soil is tolerably good, consisting in part of gravel, clay, and brown mould, which, by a proper mixture, produces good crops. Something is done annually in ship-building; and the fisheries are a source of considerable profit. The inhabitants are all in comfortable circumstances, the town being without a pauper. There are five church edifices on the Neck, one on Erascohegan island, and one on Bailey's island; and fifteen school districts, with twenty-four schools. Population, 1,534; valuation, \$314,941.

HARRINGTON, Washington county, at the head of Narraguagus bay, was No. 5 of the six second-class townships east of Union river, granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1762, to an association of petitioners. The settlement was commenced a few years after the grant was made, and it was incorporated as a town, June 17, 1796, when it contained a population of 177. There are several mill privileges here, some excellent harbors, and one small village. The surface is level, but the land is good for nothing in an agricultural point of view. Harrington has considerable navigation and trade for a town of its size, and much business is done in lumber. There are two religious societies — Baptist and Episcopal Methodist, both of which have church edifices; ten school districts, with nine schools; and two post-offices. Also, two saw-mills, three shingle mills, a tannery, a grist-mill, two lath manufactories, two brickmakers, and eighteen ship-builders. Population, 963; valuation, 109,318.

HARRISON is situated in the northwest of Cumberland county, and was formed from parts of the towns of Otisfield and Bridgton. It was incorporated March 8, 1805, and derived its name from Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, who owned a large quantity of land in it. Harrison is small as to territory, but it compares well with other towns as regards its agricultural products. It has two villages — Harrison and Bolster's Mills; its mechanical establishments consist of one saw-mill, two grist-mills, one tannery, one foundery, two machine shops, one carriage factory, and one wire factory, the latter employing about fifteen hands. The trade comprises produce, lumber, and stock. The Cumberland and Oxford canal affords excellent facilities during the summer season, for transportation to Portland. There are five church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and two Methodist; thirteen school districts, with twenty-four schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,416: valuation, \$253,625.

HARTFORD, in the eastern part of Oxford county, was settled soon

after the close of the Revolutionary war, and incorporated in 1798. It is watered by numerous ponds and small streams, and has some very good farming land. Hartford has one village, called Hartford Centre; one church edifice, occupied by all denominations; sixteen school districts, with twenty-six schools; and one post-office; also one saw-mill, one grist-mill, two shingle mills, and a tannery. Population, 1,293; valuation, \$175,000.

HARTLAND, in the southeast part of Somerset county, was formerly called Warren's Town, No. 3. It was first settled about the year 1800, by William Moor, a native of Goffstown, N. H., who came to what is now Hartland village, and built mills. About the same time, James Fuller, Simeon Starbird, Daniel Ham, Eben Ordlin, Joseph Bowley, Uziah Withee, and Benjamin Church, with a few others, came from different towns in New Hampshire, and made a permanent settlement. Their descendants are now among the most wealthy and influential citizens. Dr. John Warren, of Boston, was the original proprietor of the township; and from him the settlers derived their titles. Hartland was organized as a plantation in 1811, and incorporated as a town in 1820.

The surface is generally uneven, with a soil of more than common fertility, considering its rocky nature. Agriculture receives fair attention, encouraged by the East Somerset Agricultural Society, which holds its annual exhibitions at Hartland. Moose pond, partly in this town, is about seven miles in length and six in breadth, furnishing a constant supply of water for the mills and mechanical establishments situated at its outlet. Here is located the neat and flourishing village of Hartland, the only one in town. The Baptist meeting-house is the only church edifice. The St. Albans Academy is a flourishing institution; besides which there are ten school districts, with eleven schools. The only post-office is known by the name of Hartland.

An extensive tannery, in full operation, adds much to the thrift and prosperity of the village. The nearest railroad station is at Pittsfield, on the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, seven miles distant. Manufactures are receiving greater attention than formerly, although the very excellent water-power still invites a much further investment of capital. The village was formerly and extensively known as St. Albans till 1846, when it was set off from the latter town by an act of the legislature. Population, 960; valuation, \$83,166.

HEBRON, in the southeast corner of Oxford county, about thirty-five miles southwest of Augusta, was granted by Massachusetts, on the 8th day of March, 1777, to Alexander Shepard, Jr., of Newton, Mass. This

grant was three, or, perhaps, four miles square, and comprehended that portion of territory adjacent to Buckfield. It was distinguished by the name of Bog Brook by the early settlers; and by them it has been represented to have been made in consideration of the chart of a coast survey of Maine, which, they say, was the work of an Englishman, who employed Shepard to assist him in the undertaking. The survey having been completed at the time when the people of the colony began to look fiercely toward the mother country and to pay all her demands in a currency that was not quite so acceptable as cash, the Englishman abruptly quitted America, and his chart, or a copy of it, was left with Shepard. This chart was purchased of Shepard by the state government, and the grant made in payment therefor. Subsequently, Shepard extended his claim over all the isolated tract, of which the above grant was only a part, and which covered more than thirty-six thousand acres. No information is given as to the authority on which he founded his extended claim; but it seems that government recognized it, except as to some small portions.

In the year 1778, Captain Daniel Buckman, with his family, moved here: they were probably the first family on the grant. John Greenwood, Asa Bearce, and Abner Curtis came in soon after: they remained but a few years, and returned to Massachusetts. In 1780 and 1781, a large number of persons arrived from that state, and commenced permanent settlements. Among the names of these were Barrows, Bumpas, Benson, Cushman, Weston, Keen, Richmond, and Thayer, some of whom had large families. The settlement now assumed an animated appearance,—dense columns of smoke curling upward from clearings in all directions. Many of the settlers were fresh from the battle fields of the Revolution; and it was well that they had thus become inured to hardships, and were ready to compete with difficulties, for ere comfort could be secured, stern obstacles stared them in the face.

The original name was Shepardsfield, which was retained until the 6th of March, 1792, when the town was incorporated under its present name. From its shape,—extending something like fifteen miles, from Norway to Turner,—the voters experienced some inconvenience in assembling at a given spot; and, to remedy the difficulty, the town was divided, about January, 1829,—the southwesterly part being called Oxford; the northeasterly part retaining the name of Hebron. The surface of Hebron is generally hilly. In the north part is Streaked mountain, extending partly into Paris and partly into Buckfield. It is a large and rather smooth elevation, rising to the height of about sixteen hundred feet above the field below, which is rather high land. It is composed

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

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principally of solid rock, which, with the little shrubbery growing on its surface, gives it the appearance from which it derives its name. This mountain is surrounded by a number of others, which, though not so high, yet make a prominent feature in the adjacent landscape. Some of them are immediately connected with Streaked mountain, and, in some places, are rough, rocky, and precipitous; but on their declivities are some good farms.

Hebron is well watered by ponds and small streams, the three principal of which are Bog brook, the Middle branch, and Matthew's pond, on which there is considerable interval. Some of the land is hard and rocky, while other portions are free from stones and easy to cultivate. Every article common to this latitude can be grown here; and there are advantages for orcharding possessed by few other towns. The people generally obtain their livelihood by agriculture, and the most of them are industrious and prosperous.

Among the early settlers who have acted an important part in the affairs of Hebron may be mentioned Deacon William Barrows; who, besides being forward in every other effort that would promote the public good, was mainly instrumental in the founding of Hebron academy, which was incorporated February 10, 1804, and is a flourishing and useful institution. Hebron is noted for being the birthplace of the late Governor, Albion K. Parris.

There are two meeting-houses in Hebron — Baptist and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts, with nine schools; one saw-mill, a shingle mill, a pail factory, a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker's shop, and two post-offices — Hebron and East Hebron. Population, 839; valuation, \$113,854.

HERMON, Penobscot county, joins Bangor on the west, and is one of the four towns assigned to General Knox by the state to make up the deficiency of eighty-three thousand acres in the Waldo Patent. The settlement was commenced about 1790, by Julius Hewes, William Patten, Collins Howes, Jotham Mason, and a few others, nearly all of whom came from New Hampshire. Immigration at first was very small; and when the town was incorporated, in 1814, there were not over twenty families in it. Hermon is now nearly all cleared up, and has a productive soil. The surface is rolling, but not hilly or broken. The fields are well fenced, and yield luxuriant crops. There are a few families in the northern part of idle, dissolute habits, who have given to strangers a false impression of the character of the people. Hermon is watered by the Kenduskeag and the Soadabscook rivers, neither of which has any mill privileges. It has one small village; three post-offices — Her-

mon, North Hermon, and Hermon Pond; one church edifice — Universalist; and fourteen school districts, with twelve schools. Population, 1,374; assessors' valuation for 1858, about \$183,000.

HIRAM, in the extreme southern part of Oxford county, lies on both sides of the Saco river. Benjamin Ingalls, John Watson, Thomas Veazie, John Bucknell, Benjamin Burbank, and one Foster, were among the earliest settlers, having arrived here about the year 1788. They were followed the next year by many others; and from this time the town was rapidly settled by emigrants, principally from this state, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Among the distinguished men who have been residents in this town, was General Peleg Wadsworth, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1748. He purchased a tract of land in Hiram in 1790, from a committee appointed by the general court of Massachusetts, and commenced clearing a farm on the land for his oldest son, Charles L. Wadsworth, in 1792 or 1794.

Hiram was incorporated in 1807. It is rather uneven at the centre, but on the Saco and Ossipee rivers (the latter of which divides the town from Cornish) are some fine tracts of interval; and, on the north side of the Ossipee, are some tracts of pitch-pine plain. The most noted mountains are called Bill Morrill (named from an old hunter) and Mount Misery. Saco river runs through a part of the town, and turning divides it from Baldwin. Ten Mile brook, Cleman's, Spectacle, Image, Hancock, and Bryant's ponds, furnish excellent water-power for mills and other machinery.

There are two small villages, one on the west side of Saco river, at the bridge, where are a few dwelling-houses, a store, a tavern, harness-maker's shop, blacksmith's shop, town-house, and school-house. Upon a small stream, not far from the bridge, is a grist-mill, with two runs of stones; and, underneath, machinery for sawing shingles, clapboards, staves, and heading; also, a cooper shop. The other village is half a mile easterly from the bridge. The town contains one meeting-house, owned by the Methodists and Free-will Baptists, but occasionally occupied by other denominations; five saw-mills, two grist-mills, two stores, one carding and fulling-mill, several shingle machines, and two blacksmith's shops. A number of cooper shops are in operation, and several shoemakers' shops, in which shoes are manufactured for Lynn, Mass., and other places. A large amount of sale-work, so called, is made by the women of this town for the clothing merchants of Boston. There are fifteen school districts, with twenty-five schools, and one post-office. Population, 1,210; valuation, \$143,761.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs, traditions, and languages. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has made it a nation of great diversity and richness.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome great difficulties and hardships, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small and remote area. This has made the United States a nation of great courage and determination, and has made it a nation of great achievement and success.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small and remote area. This has made the United States a nation of great courage and determination, and has made it a nation of great achievement and success.

HODGDON, Aroostook county, is distant from Augusta 178 miles, and from Houlton five miles. John Dural, James Daggett, James U. Parker, Joseph Kendall, Jabez Bradbury, Thomas Lander, Charles Tryon, Rufus Wiggin, James Ham, Joseph Gerow, Joseph E. Jackins, and Daniel Smith were among the first settlers. They obtained the titles to their lands from John Hodgdon, the proprietor.

Hodgdon was incorporated in 1833. The surface is smooth, there being but one hill, which is called Westford Hill. It is watered by a stream called Meduxnekeag. Hodgdon is formed of two half townships—the north half being the Groton Academy grant, and the south half, the Westfield Academy grant. It has three saw-mills, one grist-mill, two clapboard machines, and several shingle and lath machines. The first saw-mill and the first grist-mill were built in 1828-9, by Jabez Bradbury.

There are four churches—one Baptist, one Methodist, and two Free-will Baptist; also, one post-office, and eight school districts, with fourteen schools, having an aggregate attendance of 480 scholars. Population, 862; assessors' valuation for 1857, \$65,659.

HOLDEN, Penobscot county, is situated on the east side of Penobscot river, opposite Bangor, the town of Brewer intervening. It was incorporated from Brewer in 1850. The surface is somewhat uneven; but there are some fine and productive farms. The town contains one Congregational church; eight school districts, with eight schools; four saw-mills, two of which are run the whole year, and two but two months of that period; and two post-offices—Holden and East Holden. Population, about 600; valuation, \$119,943.

HOLLIS, York county, was a part of the tract of land purchased by Small and Shapleigh of the Indian sagamore, Captain Sunday.¹ A truck-house was erected here at an early date, and stood about ten miles above Saco Lower Falls. The plantation name of the town was Little Falls, which was changed on its incorporation, February 27, 1798, to Phillipsburg, and subsequently to the one it now bears. The surface is moderately uneven. Water is supplied by Kelliok pond and Saco river, the latter of which forms the eastern boundary. The inhabitants are engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. The villages are three in number—Hollis Centre, Moderation Bar Mills, and Salmon Falls. The two latter are on the Saco river, or rather are divided by it, being partly in Buxton. They are both manufacturing

¹ See Parsonsfield.

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The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these strength. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these wisdom. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these courage.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hope. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these faith. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these love. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of truth, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these truth. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of goodness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these goodness. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these beauty. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these power. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these glory.

villages of some note, and send much lumber to market. The church edifices are Methodist and Free-will Baptist. There are fifteen school districts, with twenty-three schools; two post-offices — Hollis and Hollis Centre; seven saw-mills, three grist-mills, nine shingle mills, two carriage builders, two pail-makers, and one brickmaker. Population, 2,683; valuation, \$247,894.

HOPE, Waldo county, on St. George's river, twenty miles southerly from Belfast, began to be settled about 1782. It was a tract of land bought by Charles Barrett, of New Ipswich, N. H., who sold to the settlers; and was called Barrettstown. Some of the early inhabitants were Reuben and Simon Barrett, Reuben Safford, Enoch and Walter Philbrick, Samuel and Daniel Bartlett, William Howett, Sampson and Stephen Sweetland, Micah Hobb, and Fergus McLain, who came from different towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The town was incorporated under its present name, in 1804. In 1843, two and a half miles of its territory, on the north side, was annexed to Appleton, divesting Hope of St. George's river, and two villages of some importance. The surface is uneven, but the soil, a rich loam, is of an excellent quality, and the agricultural facilities are of the best character. There are three mountains — Mount Hatchet in the centre, and two others in the northern part, of the town. Hope is watered by a lake lying in the western section, two and a half miles long by one and a half wide, at the outlet of which are several mills; and by two ponds. There are three meeting-houses — Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; seven school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices — Hope and South Hope; also, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, one shingle mill, one edge-tool factory, and one pail factory. Population, 1,108; valuation for 1858, \$219,943.

HOULTON, the shire town of Aroostook county, was settled by two families, named Houlton and Putnam, from Massachusetts, about the year 1807. The nearest settlements to them at this date were Bangor and Calais, the former distant one hundred and twenty, and the latter ninety, miles. Houlton was incorporated in 1831, taking its name from one of the two first settlers. The surface is composed of large swells, which yield wheat, hay, and potatoes in abundance. A branch of the St. John river furnishes ample supplies of water. In the year 1830, a military station was established here by the United States government; but, war breaking out with Mexico, the troops were removed in 1847, since which the barracks and buildings erected for their accommodation have remained unoccupied, and are fast going to decay. The village is

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a flourishing one, and contains the county buildings. Houlton has two church edifices — Methodist and Congregational; and two religious societies without edifices — Baptist and Roman Catholic; nine school districts, with eight schools; an academy, and one post-office; also three saw-mills, two grist-mills, two tanneries, a carding machine, a chair factory, a machine shop, two carriage builders, and one brickmaker. Population, 1,453; valuation, \$141,599.

HOWLAND, Penobscot county, is situated on the west bank of the Penobscot river, forty miles above Bangor. It was incorporated in 1826; and is drained by the Piscataquis river and its tributaries, the Penobscot forming its eastern boundary. The surface is varied with rich intervals on the margins of the rivers, the banks of which are low and very beautiful. The town has one village, several saw-mills, one church edifice (Methodist), five school districts, and two post-offices — Howland and North Howland. Population, 214; valuation, \$24,114.

HUDSON, Penobscot county, was originally purchased of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by William Sullivan, of Boston. Its settlement was commenced in 1800 by Luke Wilder, David Pierce, Wareham Briggs, Tristram Warner, and was gradually continued by others. In 1824, it was organized into a plantation under the name of Jackson; and in 1825, it became an incorporated town, with the name of Kirkland, which it retained until changed in 1854. The land is stony and hard, notwithstanding which there is grass enough for raising neat stock. The inhabitants, for the most part, are engaged in the lumber business. There is one village, near the centre of the town, on the Little Pushaw stream, containing two saw-mills, two shingle and clapboard mills, one furniture manufactory, two cooper shops; and a post-office; a Free-will Baptist church, and seven school districts, with seven schools. Population, 717; valuation, \$41,296.

INDUSTRY, Franklin county, formed from the northwest corner of the Plymouth Patent or Kennebec Purchase, is bounded on the west by Farmington and New Sharon, and north by New Vineyard, a part of which has been set off to Industry. The first settlements were made by James and John Thompson, Zoe Withe, Thomas Johnson, and William Allen, about 1793 or 1794. Benjamin Cottle, Daniel Luce, Peter Daggett, Jabez Norton, Peter West, James Winslow, John Gownner, and Lemuel Howes were also early settlers. The lands were first taken up as each individual chose to select, and held by possession,

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being afterwards purchased of those claiming proprietorship under the original grant.

Industry was incorporated June 20, 1803. The soil is very productive. The Bull-Horse or Clear-Water pond, situated in the northwest corner, affords an excellent stream of water, on which are a first-rate grist-mill, saw-mill, tannery, and starch factory, which, with a store and a number of mechanics' shops, form a place of considerable business, near the outlet of the pond. In the northeast part is a village known as West's Mills, having a fulling-mill, carding-machine, and a number of stores and shops. There are six church edifices — two Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and a Union house; fourteen school districts, with thirteen schools; and two post-offices — Industry and West's Mills. Population, 1,041; valuation, \$147,545.

ISLANDPORT, belonging to Hancock county, is pretty well out to sea, and is defined by the act incorporating it, February 11, 1857, as "the plantation of Long Island, lying south from Mount Desert some eight miles, and east from Isle Haut some twelve miles." It is a little spot of five hundred acres, not more than half of which is cleared of wood. The first settler was one Barks, who came some time previous to the year 1820. Others settled before 1823, among whom were William Rich, Thomas Rice, William Pomeroy, Joseph Remick, Franklin Spofford, John Perkins, Amos, Jacob, and Ezra B. Lunt. The settlers hold their titles by occupancy, no claimant by purchase having found the place sufficiently valuable to attempt to oust them. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are fishing, and coasting in a small way, — shipping paving-stones to Boston, and kiln-wood to Rockland, coming under the latter head. A school-house, which has also been used a part of the time as a chapel, was erected four or five years since, by contributions of people in Massachusetts, at a cost of about three hundred dollars. A Baptist church was formed some years since, but its organization has not been kept up. There are some twenty-five families on the island, making a population of 152.

ISLESBORO', Waldo county, lying near the centre of Penobscot bay, consists of several small islands, the principal of which is Long Island. It is twelve miles in length, and three miles in its greatest width, — a singular feature being, that in the middle it does not exceed three rods.

One of the first settlers on Long Island was a man by the name of Gilkey. He had scarcely made any efforts at improvement, when the Revolutionary war broke out, and he was impressed into the British

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service; his wife and two young children being left destitute on the island, to gain a subsistence as best they could. After the close of the war, other families moved in, and in 1789 it became an incorporated town, and is now quite thickly settled.

Sea-going is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants; and as a specimen of what is done in this line, it may be mentioned, that one hundred and fifty-three vessels sailed from Islesboro' in 1855, many of which were owned in town, while all the masters were residents there. Islesboro' has eight school districts, with the same number of schools; four meeting-houses, one of which is used principally for a town-house; and two post-offices, one at Islesboro' and the other at North Islesboro'. Population, 984; valuation, \$95,104.

ISLES OF SHOALS is a name applied to a cluster of eight islands, situated nine miles from Portsmouth (N. H.) light-house, a part of which belong to York county, Me., and a part to New Hampshire. The largest contains three hundred and fifty acres, and the smallest but one acre. They were discovered by the celebrated John Smith in 1614, and named by him Smith's Isles. They are little else than a bed of rocks raising their unsightly heads above the water, covered for the most part with a thin soil; and but for their advantageous situation for carrying on the fisheries, would probably never have been inhabited. For more than a century previous to the Revolution they were very populous, containing at times six hundred inhabitants, having a court-house upon one island, and a meeting-house upon another. From three to four thousand quintals of fish were annually caught and cured here, and seven or eight schooners, besides numerous boats, were employed in the fisheries. Only faint traces, however, of its ancient business and population now exist. William Pepperrell and a Mr. Gibbons from Topsham, England, were among the first settlers. The former was an ancestor of the celebrated Sir William Pepperrell, of Kittery. Population, 29.

JACKSON, in the northern part of Waldo county, about fourteen miles from the city of Belfast, is five and a half miles in length from north to south, and five miles wide from east to west. The first settlement was made in 1798, by Benjamin Cates, of Gorham, from whom Cates hill takes its name. Joel Rich arrived the next year, and settled on what is known as the Rich Hill, where two of his sons now live. Nicholas Hamlin, Benjamin Skillings, John Cates, George, Elisha, and Ebenezer Morton, and Nathaniel Knight, most of them from Gorham, were among the earliest settlers.

Jackson was organized into a plantation in 1812, and incorporated as

a town in 1818. General Henry Knox was the original proprietor under the Waldo Patent. He sold a few lots to settlers, and afterwards disposed of the whole tract to Israel Thorndike, David Sears, and William Prescott. Thorndike, although residing in Boston, had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and cleared up and cultivated a large farm, which he stocked with numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and poultry. He set out an orchard with five hundred apple trees, and planted a large garden. This place, still known as the Great Farm, has passed into the hands of persons who have not felt disposed to cultivate it so extensively as formerly, and, as a consequence, it has fallen into decay.

The surface is very much broken. There is but one stream, called the Great Farm brook, formed by other brooks, which take their rise in the northwesterly part, and unite near the Great Farm. The Congregationalists own and occupy the only church edifice. There are eight school districts, with eight schools, and one post-office; also, four saw-mills, two shingle mills, one carding machine, a pail factory, one machine shop, and one carriage builder. Population, 833; valuation, \$176,379.

JAY, in the southern part of Franklin county, on both sides of the Androscoggin river, was formerly known as Phips's Canada, and was granted to Captain Josiah Phips and sixty-three others, for services in the French war of 1755. It was incorporated in 1795, and named for Hon. John Jay, the eminent patriot and statesman. It was a large township, embracing twenty-seven thousand two hundred acres, about one third of which, lying on the west side of the river, was incorporated as Canton, in 1821.

The conditions of the original grant were, that it was to be divided into rights of four hundred acres each; one to be reserved for Harvard College, one for the first settled minister, one for the use of the ministry, and one for the use of schools. It was early surveyed, and divided into lots of one hundred acres each. A settling committee was appointed by the associates, who subsequently purchased the whole, and so managed the business that the original owners received little or no benefit from the grant. Actual settlements were not commenced till after the Revolutionary war. Simon Coolidge, Oliver Fuller, Samuel Eustis, Scarborough Parker, Moses Crafts, Isaac West, Thomas Fuller, Joseph Hyde, Nathaniel Jackson, Samuel Jackson, William Godding, and William Atkinson were some of the first settlers.

In the village, on what is called Jay hill, where James Starr settled at early as 1802, are two stores, a tavern, and a meeting-house. Near Jay



hill is a toll-bridge across the Androscoggin, a first-rate grist-mill, and a saw-mill. A small village, known as Bean's Corner, has sprung up in the northeast section, where a number of the sons of the late Mr. Bean, of Readfield, settled at an early day. Jay has derived little benefit from water-power or floating capital, but was settled by, and possesses, a population of industrious, independent yeomanry. There are three meeting-houses in all. At first the people had only occasional preaching; but a Baptist church was formed in 1799, which became large and flourishing. A considerable Methodist society is in existence, who have stated preaching. There are also two small Free-will Baptist churches; nineteen school districts, with twenty-two schools; and two post-offices — Jay and North Jay. Population, 1,733; valuation, \$220,551.

JEFFERSON, Lincoln county, at the head of Damariscotta river, distant from Augusta twenty-four miles, numbers among its first settlers John Weeks, Ezra Parker, Jonathan Fish, Jonathan Eames, Jonathan Linscott, Joseph Jones, and Thomas Kennedy, most of whom brought their families with them. Jefferson, as also Whitefield, was formerly included in the territory originally known as Ballstown, so named in honor of its first settler, John Ball. That portion now included in Jefferson was settled a few years before the Revolutionary war.¹ Many of the first settlers came from Woolwich and Boothbay; they obtained the titles to their lands from Massachusetts.

Jefferson was incorporated in 1807. The surface is uneven and hilly. Besides the Damariscotta, there are two other ponds, known as Dyer and Pleasant, the streams emptying into and draining which furnish some very good mill privileges. About half a dozen saw-mills are in operation, as well as machinery for the manufacture of shingles, staves, and other articles. About the head of the Damariscotta pond, there are several considerable clusters of houses, and some very pleasant scenery. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. There are two Baptist churches; fifteen school districts, with twenty-seven schools; and two post-offices — Jefferson and West Jefferson. Population, 2,225; valuation for 1858, \$275,262.

JONESBOROUGH, Washington county, lies at the head of Englishman's bay, and joins Machias on the west. It contained under the grant to John C. Jones and others, January 1, 1789, an area of 48,160 acres,

¹ John, son of Thomas Kennedy, who was born in 1774, and came here with his parents from Newcastle, in 1778, is still living. Weeks, Parker, Eames, and Jones were then here. John Jones and a Mr. Richardson, who had been here earlier, returned and took up a permanent abode soon after Kennedy.

which included "Buck's Harbor," and "Little Kennebec," the former now belonging to Machiasport, and the latter to Machias; also the whole of what now constitutes the town of Jonesport. Judah Chandler, who arrived here about 1763-4, is supposed to have been the first settler. Chandler was accompanied by two men named Bucknam, but it is not known whether they ever took up a permanent residence. He built his house and mill in 1764, on the side of the hill between the house of Joshua Whitney and the present mills. This mill was subsequently rebuilt by Captain Ephraim Whitney; and more lately, the present substantial mill was erected nearly on the site of the old one by his son, Porter Whitney, — a grandson of one of the first settlers, Joel Whitney, who came from Falmouth (now Portland) about 1767. Captain Whitney was a member of the Massachusetts legislature two years, of the convention to form a constitution for Maine, in 1820, represented his district in the new state, and filled several offices of honor and trust for his town. Captain Samuel Watts, from Falmouth, settled in 1769, and Josiah Weston in 1772. The latter married Hannah, the daughter of Captain Watts, in 1774. The history of this noble woman, who was conspicuously connected with the capture of the British schooner *Margaretta* at Machias, in the month of May, 1775, is intimately connected with that of Jonesborough. She lived to her ninety-seventh year, having died in 1855.

Previous to its incorporation, this town was called Chandler's River, and was one of the best timbered sections in the state; but that policy which too often has made a disposition of the forests afterwards to be regretted, prevailed here, and thus cut off, in a great measure, one of the sources of wealth. In 1785, the first ship was sailed up the river by Captain Locke, for purposes of trade. Corporate privileges were conferred on Jonesborough, March 4, 1809; the name was given in honor of the proprietor. The first town meeting was held on the 27th of March, in that year.

There have been built at different periods a grist-mill and lath mills. On the east side of the river, some three miles below the settlement, the "tide mills" were erected; a mill at Englishman's river; and one at Beaver brook, in the Farnsworth district. The first meeting-house was built in 1841. There are two religious societies, one Baptist, one Congregationalist; six school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 466; valuation, \$45,754.

KENDUSKEAG, Penobscot county, is situated on Kenduskeag river, eleven and a half miles northwest from Bangor. Its history is contained in the articles on Levant and Glenburn, from each of which a portion

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. Yet in this short time, the United States has achieved many great things. It has become a world power, a leader in science and technology, and a model of democracy. This is all due to the hard work and sacrifice of the American people. They have built a nation that is free, just, and prosperous. They have shown the world that a better way of life is possible. They have inspired people all over the world to fight for freedom and justice. This is the American dream, and it is a dream that is still alive today.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of people from many different backgrounds, races, and religions. This diversity is one of the strengths of the United States. It has allowed the country to be more creative, more innovative, and more resilient. It has also allowed the country to be more understanding and more compassionate. The American people have learned to live together in peace and harmony, despite their differences. This is a great achievement, and it is one that the world can learn from. The United States is a place where everyone has a chance to succeed, and where everyone is treated with respect and dignity. This is the American dream, and it is a dream that is still alive today.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. There are many ways to succeed in the United States. You can become a doctor, a lawyer, a scientist, or a business leader. You can become an artist, a writer, or an athlete. There are no limits to what you can achieve in the United States. This is because the United States is a land of freedom. You are free to pursue your dreams, and you are free to make your own choices. This is the American dream, and it is a dream that is still alive today.

was taken, and incorporated under its present name, February 20, 1852. Five of its original settlers are now residents of Kenduskeag, namely, three sons of Major Hodson, a son of Pecallis Clark, and Lemuel H. Hasey. All the others are deceased or have removed.

The surface is very even, and easily cultivated. Agriculture is regarded with increasing interest, and yields an ample return for the labor bestowed. There is a good water-power on the Kenduskeag, which is chiefly employed in manufacturing large quantities of lumber, while in other sections considerable is done in the manufacture of shoes, iron castings, and other articles. There are five school districts, with six schools; two church edifices, one owned by the Congregationalists and Baptists (occupied alternately by each), and the other by the Universalists; one village, formerly known as Levant; and one post-office. Population in 1850, 839; valuation, from the assessors' books for 1858, \$137,565.

KENNEBEC COUNTY, situated quite centrally in the state, almost equally divided by the river from which it was named, was the sixth county organized, the act establishing it having been passed February 20, 1799. Its present limits are very small as compared with its original territory, which embraced the whole northern (much the larger) portion of Lincoln county, to Canada. The southerly line ran nearly the same as at present, on the south sides of Harlem (now China), and Pittston, thence to Purgatory stream, at its junction with Cobbossee Contee stream, along the south side of Monmouth and of Greene, now in Androscoggin county, to the Androscoggin river. Cumberland county then ran to the northern line of the state upon the west, and Hancock upon the east. Somerset county, erected in 1809, cut off more than four fifths of this original territory; Waldo county, established in 1827, took four towns upon its east; Franklin county, in 1838, took five towns upon the northwest; and Androscoggin, in 1854, four towns upon the west,—so that the county is now in extent but a shadow of its former self. It comprises within its limits nearly all that tract of land granted to the Plymouth colony, January 16, 1629; and has twenty-seven towns and two plantations. Its agricultural capabilities are second to those of no county in the state, it being well watered by the Kennebec and its tributaries, as well as by numerous large ponds, possessing also a fine rolling surface and a rich soil; and the many well-cultivated and beautiful farms in the county prove that these natural advantages have not been undervalued. The facilities for communication, by steamboat and railroad, are unsurpassed in the state. It is traversed by the Kennebec and Portland, the Androscoggin and Kennebec, and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

Augusta has been the shire town from the beginning, and is the seat of the middle district of the supreme judicial court, which holds a law term here, commencing on the third Tuesday of June. This district embraces the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec, Somerset, and Sagadahoc. The jury terms of this court for civil and criminal business commence on the first Tuesday of March, third Tuesday of August, and fourth Tuesday of November. Population, 58,018; valuation, \$12,145,888.

KENNEBEC PURCHASE. Some notice of this valuable territory, and of the company that managed it, seems important here, for the reason, that to the earnest efforts made by that company for a long series of years to procure the settlement of this region may be attributed, in a great measure, the superior development of wealth, population, and general resources, in the numerous towns on either side of the river.

This tract was granted in 1629, by the council established at Devon, in England, to Governor Bradford and his associates, of the Plymouth colony, and was described as "lying in and between and extending itself from the utmost limits of the Cobbossee Contee, which adjoineth to the river Kennebec, towards the Western ocean, and a place called the falls of Nequamkike,¹ and a space of fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec."

Under this grant, the Plymouth company claimed the mouth of the Kennebec, it being valuable for trade and its fisheries, the revenue to be derived from which seems to have been the sole object of the company's desire. In 1640, Bradford and his associates surrendered this grant to all the freemen of the colony of New Plymouth. In 1648, and again in 1653, the colony obtained Indian deeds of the land extending from Cushnoc, now Augusta, to the Wesserunset (a stream falling into the Kennebec a little below Norridgewock), where the northern limits of the patent were finally fixed. They built three forts, and sent magistrates; but, being an infant colony themselves and at so great a distance, they were unable to protect the colony here, and to continue the trade, which was regarded as a monopoly, and consequently became unpopular. For a number of years, from 1640 to 1661, they resorted to leases, which also became troublesome; and, at the last-named date, they sold out their entire interest for £400 to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow, together with all additions that had been made to it by Indian grants. These persons and their heirs held the patent for nearly a century, without any efficient attempt at settlement, regarding it, like their predecessors, as valuable only for fishing, and

¹ The exact location of these falls is somewhat uncertain; on an old map of the Kennebec in possession of the Maine Historical Society, they are stated to be about sixteen miles above Cobbossee Contee stream, which would be near North Sidney.

trading with the natives. In September, 1749, a meeting of the proprietors was called, and new proprietors were admitted; and in 1753, the legislature of Massachusetts having passed a general act permitting proprietors of common and undivided lands to assume a corporate character, a corporation was formed by the name of "the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late colony of New Plymouth," which continued to be their legal title, though commonly called the Plymouth company. At this time, their claims were quite extensive under the purchase, reaching from Casco bay to Pemaquid, and from the ocean to Carritunk falls. Four other claims gave them much trouble — those of Clark and Lake, the Wiscasset company, the Pejepscot company, and the Pemaquid proprietors. After sundry lawsuits and references, running over a period of ten years to 1763, these claims were compromised, releases were given, and the boundaries of the patent were included within lines which ran on the east side of the river, from the north line of the present town of Woolwich (the southern boundary), northerly, half-way between the Kennebec and Sheepscot rivers; and on the west side of the river, within a line fifteen miles distant from every part of the river. The patent, as thus established, extended from Merry-Meeting bay to Norridgewock, and about thirty-one miles in width, with the Kennebec in the centre, including also Bath and Phippsburg below the line. The meetings of the Plymouth company continued regularly from 1749 to 1816, — a period of sixty-seven years, — when affairs were wound up, during the first twenty-five of which strenuous efforts were made to induce settlements within their grant. Very liberal terms were proposed in the form of free grants of considerable tracts to each family, besides provisions for a certain time, with the condition only that five acres should be cleared and a small house built within three years. Some settlements were made upon these terms. Still larger tracts of whole townships were granted, on condition that one hundred persons should settle within three years. The proprietors had, for many years, as their chief manager of affairs, a man of great energy and liberality — Doctor Sylvester Gardiner. Within eleven years after he assumed the control of the company's concerns, £5,000 had been assessed on the shares to promote the prosperity of the patent, besides which, Doctor Gardiner expended large sums from his private fortune. He built a large sloop, which was kept constantly running from Boston to the Kennebec in summer, and in winter to the Sheepscot; he erected houses and mills at Eastern river, (now Dresden village); and two saw-mills, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, a wharf, stores, and many houses at Gardinerston (now Gardiner); cleared farms and built houses at the Chops, Lynde's Island, Swan Island, Pittston, and Winslow, and was at great expense in bring-

ing settlers and furnishing them supplies. His exertions gave great stimulus to the settlements, and for many years his grist-mill (the only one in that region) was patronized by settlers coming thirty miles with their meal bags upon their backs, or in canoes by the river. A court-house was erected by the company at Pownalborough; and forts were built for the protection of the settlers. In fact, almost every facility was extended to settlers, short of a complete surrender of all right and title in the lands covered by the patent.

But in spite of unremitting efforts, claims were entered upon slowly, nearly every one who received a large grant as an inducement to bring in settlers failing to comply with the conditions. In the earlier history of the company, the obstacles which stared them more fully in the face, was the unwillingness of settlers to subject themselves to the dangers apprehended from savages, who had been rendered fiercer by the ill-treatment received from early settlers and mere adventurers;¹ and a further reluctance on their part to enter and clear dense forests. After the Revolution, the Indians were no longer a bugbear, but as many members of the company had been loyalists, who had forever quit the new republic, without any assignment of their interests, suspicions were, to a considerable extent, excited as to the validity of any title deed from the company. Still further difficulties were encountered from mere squatters, who acknowledged no allegiance to the company, and refused to pay any thing for their lands. As early as 1796, these settlers in Ballstown (now Jefferson) had become sufficiently numerous to act in a body, and prevent individuals from agreeing to any measure not approved by the majority. They at first advanced the doctrine (which was subsequently decided untenable by the highest tribunal), that this corporation, under the general law establishing landed corporations, could only sell land when necessary to raise money to pay debts. As the company temporized with them, they became more resolute, and refused to allow any survey unless they could previously know what was to be the price of their lands; and when the company began to enforce their rights, still more serious consequences ensued. In 1809, Paul Chadwick, while engaged in a survey, was waylaid and murdered by an armed party, who shot at him from the woods. The party, with a single exception, were taken and lodged in jail; an armed force was raised to rescue them; the militia were ordered out to preserve order and defend the prison. At the trial, against the strongest evidence, the prisoners were acquitted. The result, however,—as the squatters perceived they had only heaped expense upon themselves, and the com-

¹ The conduct of Popham and his colony may be particularly cited. See ante, p. 12.

pany were alarmed at the slender prospect of enforcing their rights,—tended to promote a compromise. Previously to this, in 1802, steps had been taken in this direction, by the appointment, upon petition to the general court, of commissioners for the mutual adjustment of differences; and, as a basis of action for the commissioners, the settlers were to be divided into three classes;—those who had gone on to their land previously to the Revolution, when the company offered lots to all who would enter and improve them; those who went on during the war; and those who had taken up lots subsequently. The price was to be lowest to those in the first class, and highest to those in the last. The state agreed to pay half the expenses. The terms were satisfactory to all but the Jefferson settlers. They, however, submitted, upon a further modification of terms by the legislature, by which they were to relinquish all claim, and receive deeds of their lots, upon payment of five dollars in each case, as a fee; and the original claimants were to receive an equivalent in the unlocated lands of the state. Three disinterested persons, not inhabitants of Massachusetts nor Maine, were to be commissioners, and execute the will of the state. Jeremiah Smith, who had been chief justice and governor of New Hampshire, William H. Woodward of the same state, and Judge Howell of Rhode Island, were appointed to this office. This commission settled the last great controversy in Maine respecting land titles.

Such were the hindrances to rapid settlement, growing partly out of extraneous circumstances, but chiefly, it must be admitted, through an inherent prejudice against an attempt on the part of great landed corporations,—hence, supposed to be made up of the opulent,—to apportion out “God’s heritage” to those who claim partnership alone with nature, in giving to the soil whatever it has of wealth or utility. The Plymouth Company, having done all that seemed honorably to be required of them, in 1816, divided among the proprietors those lands that were susceptible of convenient division, and disposed of the remainder at auction, in Boston.

KENNEBUNK, York county, is a seaboard town and port of entry, situated twenty-five miles south of Portland. Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the original proprietor, and in 1643 granted it to Lieutenant John Sanders. Goodman Sanders, son of John, took possession of the grant, and is supposed to have built the first house. Previous to the year 1653, when the town was incorporated, Goodman Burke had a house upon the sea-shore, a few rods from the mouth of Kennebunk river. This house and those of Sanders and one Stover Batsom were probably built for the accommodation of travellers passing from the settle-

ments of Piscataqua and York to those begun at the eastward. After 1653 there seems to have been little addition made to the settlement for many years.

In 1679, the falls and water privilege on Mousam river were granted to Jonathan Corwin and Eleazer Hawthorne, from Scotland, who brought with them several mechanics. They erected a saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith shop, and dwelling-house, and soon opened a fine business with Boston, by the shipment of lumber to that city. In this, however, they were, in 1688, disturbed by the Indians, who burned the mills—when these men moved to the west. The house seems afterward to have been occupied only by the mechanics employed by them. The grants of land previously made, were, in consequence of the implacable enmity of the Indians, not regarded as of any value. In 1703, the war again broke out; its devastation extended to all the settlements from Casco to the Piscataqua. This war lasted till 1713.

The first house erected after the close of the war was that of William Larrabee. In 1714, John Look built a house just below Larrabee, on a point of land since known as "Butland's ship-yard;" and in 1715 one was built by Thomas Wormwood, a few rods from Look's, and in front of the one which is or was occupied by Joseph Gooch, both which were used as garrisons. Though it was now a time of peace, yet such was the distrust felt towards the Indians, that those who were disposed to settle in the province chose rather to locate near the garrison towns. Hence these four houses were the only ones built up to 1720. In 1721, John Webber, Richard Boothbay, and Samuel Sawyer built houses, and these were the only additions made until after the Lovewell war in 1722. This war lasted three years, and was conducted with great asperity on the part of the Indians. Sawyer was killed in this outbreak, as were also William Wormwood, Ebenezer Lewis, and John Felt. The three last were surprised by a party under Wawa while rafting timber on the Gooch creek. The account of this was given by Wawa himself, after the close of the war.¹ About 1735, a large fortification was erected on Mousam river, called Fort Larrabee, in honor of Stephen Larrabee, son of William, before spoken of. This garrison

¹ Hutchinson relates this as occurring "at a saw-mill on Kennebec river." The same perverted account has been copied into other histories of the Indian wars. Hutchinson was simply misinformed. Tom Wawa, referred to here, was the king of one of the tribes of Indians who frequented this neighborhood, and lived on Great hill. He was a distinguished warrior, and a leader in most of the depredations committed on the inhabitants of this part of the then county of York. Though in most cases driven by a savage spirit to acts of the most relentless cruelty, yet occasionally he was known to manifest more of the feelings of civilized man than any of his companions.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and change. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, languages, and customs. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong economy, a powerful military, and a strong influence on the world stage. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It has been built by people from many different parts of the world, and this has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of ideas. It has been the source of many important ideas, such as democracy, freedom, and equality. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It has been at the forefront of many important technological and scientific advances. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It has the potential to be a more just and peaceful world, and it is up to us to make that potential a reality.

The history of the United States is a story of many different peoples, languages, and customs. It is a story of rapid growth and change, and it is a story of a nation that has the potential to be a more just and peaceful world. It is up to us to make that potential a reality.

remained until 1762, when it was torn down. Within its walls the whole of the people were collected in time of danger, thinking themselves secure from any attack the savages might make. The fort occupied more than an acre of ground.¹

In 1745, the war with the Indians was again renewed, and continued for years. The settlements at this period were so extensive that the Indians became more cautious. Attempts were made once or twice to surprise the settlers at the village of Sergeant Larrabee. On one of these occasions they would probably all have been murdered but for the fidelity and vigilance of a dog belonging to Larrabee, which, by repeatedly barking, gave warning of the approaching danger, and thus afforded them opportunity for escape. After the close of this war, fears having subsided, the settlement made steady progress. Lands were cleared, buildings erected, and improvements made, in almost every direction. What is now the principal village was then one unbroken wilderness, with the exception of two or three houses; while the western side of the river was destitute of any habitation, save a camp, which was erected for the accommodation of the hands employed at the saw-mill, which was subsequently destroyed by a freshet, said to have been the most destructive ever known here.

The inhabitants took quite an active part in the Louisburg expedition. Some of them also served in the army in the vicinity of Lake George in the year 1756-7, and also with General Abercrombie in the rash attack on Ticonderoga. About the year 1759, the French war closed, and the joy of the people was unbounded.

In 1760, the settlement was extended considerably. To give the reader some idea of the value of real estate about this time, a two story tenement was rented for *one* dollar a year, the parties having the privilege of taking as much wood from the land adjoining as was necessary for their consumption during that time; and land on the western side of the river was sold at the rate of an acre of ground for a yard of calico. In the year 1760, the village, which had been built on the banks of the

¹ Sergeant Larrabee, who defended this fort with great bravery, is said to have been ever on the watch for his foes. The Indians thought to take the fort by stealth on a certain dark night, and accordingly Wawa secreted himself and a few chosen men under a cart which had been left a few rods from the wall, intending to scale the walls when the garrison were asleep; but Larrabee, in his watchful care, noticed something rather strange in the look of the cart, and tried the effect of a heavy charge of buckshot, aimed just below the body of the cart, when the scene changed suddenly, and retreating footsteps were heard. In the morning, blood was found there; and Wawa, after the war, confessed to have been wounded by the shot of Larrabee at that time. He also said that it was owing to Larrabee's strict watch that the garrison was saved.

river, ceased to exist. Most of the houses were torn down; the inhabitants deeming the present site of the town the more desirable location.

In the year 1774, a factory for iron-works was erected on what is now the island, a short distance below the lower dam. The iron ore was brought, some from Saco, some from Maryland ridge, and some from the land on the western side of the main road leading from Wells. A similar factory was built about the same time at the western end of the present lower dam. A grist-mill was also erected the same year, near the middle of the dam at the lower iron-works. Three salt factories were also erected, which were worked five or six years, yielding a handsome profit in consequence of the scarcity of the commodity. Stores and dwellings continued to be erected with a persevering spirit, so that in 1784 the settlement presented quite a flourishing and business-like appearance.

The travelling, in the early times, was entirely on the seaboard. But the water, in consequence of the rising of the tide at the mouth of Kennebunk river, was of so great a depth that travellers were unable to pass it. As the communication between the different parts of the province began to increase, it became necessary that this evil should be remedied. Accordingly, after the close of the war, in 1714, a ferry was here established by order of court. John Reynolds was appointed the first ferryman. The tolls which he was authorized to receive were: "For a man and horse, sixpence; for a single man, two pence."¹

As early as 1755, ship-building was a prominent branch of industry; in fact, to this Kennebunk owes her population and wealth. The first vessel was built in 1755, by John Bourne, of Wells; and from this time forward, the business progressed rapidly. Most of the vessels were then built on the Mousam river, a fact which, to some, may seem rather inexplicable, on account of the present shallowness of that stream. This, however, will be explained by subsequent facts. A few years after the close of the Revolutionary war, it was deemed highly probable that the quantity of shipping would increase, and, accordingly, it was considered important that the facilities for the passage of vessels up and down the

¹ It will be noticed that there was no toll fixed for the transportation of carriages. This may be explained by the fact that, at this time, and till many years afterwards, no carriages of any description were used. The first chaise seen here was that of Judge Paine, in 1755. Everybody in the neighborhood went to see the great curiosity. It is a little remarkable that previous to the year 1770 no sleigh had ever been used or seen, in Kennebunk. Mr. Little, the minister of the parish, contrived something which was intended to answer the purpose; but no adequate description can be furnished of its appearance.

river should be augmented. It was supposed that the long arm of the river, next to its mouth, might be advantageously cut off, and an outlet made to the sea, which would considerably shorten the distance from the bend, and possibly at the same time give them a greater depth. A corporation was formed, and many gentlemen from the neighboring towns embarked in the enterprise; but, after considerable labor and expense, the plan failed, and the river was left in a far worse condition than before. These difficulties soon put an end to ship-building in the Mousam river. Fishing was also carried on to some extent, and till as late as the year 1760, salmon, bass, and shad were very abundant in the Mousam river. Even at the present day, shad may be caught in the stream. Until about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, herds of deer were found in the neighborhood, and moose also were seen in considerable numbers.

Among the men who used their utmost endeavors for the permanent settlement of Kennebunk were Joseph Storer, Stephen Larrabee, John Mitchell, Nathaniel Kimball, Richard Kimball, William Rutland, — who was a second Larrabee in fearlessness, — Ichabod Cousins, Rev. Daniel Little, and many others. Much might be written about the usefulness of these pioneers, but space will not permit. Kennebunk took quite a prominent part in the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. In fact, says a reliable writer, "There was not an able-bodied man in town who did not have something to do in the struggle." Many of them were employed in the Penobscot expedition.

The surface of Kennebunk is generally level, and is suitable for the purposes of agriculture. There are two rivers — one called the Kennebunk, in the eastern part, on which most of the ship-building is done. A lock, costing about \$6,000, has been constructed on this river, whereby vessels of any burden can be built and safely carried down from the Landing village. The other river is the Mousam, a new outlet to which was made a few years ago at the sea, whereby vessels drawing eight or nine feet of water can now enter with safety. Ship-building and a seafaring life are the main occupations of the inhabitants. A merchant marine of over fifty ships is owned in Kennebunk, and there are many vessels built annually. There is a large number of fine residences and stores; and, in proportion to population, Kennebunk is second to none in the state for wealth. The principal places of business are called the Village, the Landing, and the Port. The Unitarians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Christians have each a house of public worship, and the Baptists have two. Twelve school districts, with fourteen public schools, afford ample facilities for the education of youth; and the

Ocean bank (with a capital of \$100,000), the Atlas Marine Insurance Company, and the Kennebunk Mutual Fire Insurance Company, are institutions which are held in estimation. There are four or five saw-mills and a yarn factory, doing some business. The only post-office is at Kennebunk village. Population in 1857, about 3,300; valuation for 1858, \$1,155,296.

KENNEBUNKPORT, York county, is bounded on the east by Little river, which separates it from Biddeford, and was formerly known by the name of Cape Porpoise. It must have been settled about the summer of 1619. If not then, the exact date is not known. After its discovery by Gosnold, in 1602, it was probably visited every summer by fishermen and traders, who built small huts for their summer residence, usually returning to Europe in the winter. Folsom says, "the settlement on Cape Porpoise was probably made about the same time as that at Winter Harbor. It presented many advantages for fishermen, many of whom made it a place of resort, and perhaps of abode, as early, probably, as any other point of the coast."

The Plymouth Company, February 12, 1629, granted a patent to John Oldham and Richard Vines, of a tract of land four miles in breadth, on the sea-shore, extending eight miles into the country, on the west side of Saco river. Vines took legal possession on the 25th of June, and several families that came over with him settled near Little river, within the limits of this town. This, probably, was the first permanent settlement, it being a matter of uncertainty whether persons ever spent the winter here previous to that time. This grant of land to Vines was entirely independent of the settlement known as the "Cape Porpoise Plantation," and had no connection with that at Little river. That this was the spot where the first settlement was made is rendered more certain from the fact that the inhabitants could here defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians, or more readily escape, than they could on the main land. There was no part of America to which there were so many conflicting claims, grounded on different grants from European powers, as to that portion in which Cape Porpoise is included. No less than six grants were made to different parties by various crowned heads of Europe.

In 1653, Cape Porpoise was brought under the control of Massachusetts, and was incorporated; yet, on account of its limited wealth and population, it was deemed little more than an adjunct of Saco. By an agreement made with the inhabitants, President Danforth — whose government of Maine concluded June 18, 1684 — was to give them a

deed of the town, which deed was executed on the 26th day of June of that year.¹

During the government of Andros, and when on his visit to Maine, he ordered the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise to put their roads in a better state of repair, which, as usual, were neglected. Although the Province, up to 1685, had generally increased in population and wealth, Cape Porpoise remained in a poor condition. Four mills constituted the whole of its business; and although it had sustained the appearance of being a separate municipality, by choosing officers and keeping a record, it was now only spoken of as a parish. In May, 1688, Andros destroyed even the appearance of its independent existence, by placing it under the jurisdiction of Saco, which guardianship, at most, lasted but a few months.

During the war entered into by Governor Andros against the eastern Indians, Cape Porpoise suffered much from their attacks; and, for more security, a company under the command of Lieutenant Puddington was stationed at the fort on Stage island. After Governor Andros's return to Massachusetts in 1690, his troops all deserted, and the Indians began to appear in greater numbers. The inhabitants of the Cape withdrew to the fort for protection, while those who resided between the Cape and Kennebunk river went to Wells. The fort was soon besieged by the Indians; and as the point of the island, on which it was built, was surrounded by deep water at all times, and the Indians were stationed at the narrow neck of land which leads to the main part, the whites were therefore completely prevented from escape, having only a poor boat wherewith to make their retreat. After sustaining the attacks of the Indians for some time, they became fearful of being surrounded, and withdrew to the southern part of the island, which, being narrow, left them exposed only on one side.

They remained for some time thus at the mercy of their savage enemies, almost destitute of provisions, and with no expectation of aid or relief from their critical situation, when Nicholas Morey, who was lame, offered to take the old boat and seek assistance. Accordingly, as soon as it was dark, he embarked; and, by sitting at the whole end of the frail bark, was enabled to keep the defective part out of water. Although the weather was pleasant, there was but little chance of his reaching Portsmouth in safety; but, buoyed up by the hope of assistance, the little band continued to defend themselves during all the next day, without provisions and only with a very limited supply of ammunition. Night coming on, and being closely besieged by a cruel, blood-

¹ This deed is still in existence.

thirsty foe, their situation was indescribably trying. Slight as the prospect of relief was, long, lingering looks were cast towards Portsmouth, when, late in the afternoon, they descried a small sloop standing directly towards the cape. Mr. Morey had arrived in safety at Portsmouth, and returned with this providential succor. When the sloop came into the harbor, a small swivel was discharged from her at the Indians, who immediately fled. The inhabitants were taken on board, and did not return till 1699. Scarcely had they experienced the pleasures of peace and safety, when the French again endeavored to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against them. War was declared between England and France, May 4, 1702, and the year following, hostilities recommenced. Five hundred Indians attacked the principal settlements in Maine, and "Cape Porpoise, being inhabited only by a few unsettled fishermen, was wholly desolated." How many of the inhabitants were killed or taken prisoners is not known. It is probable, that, having anticipated an attack, most of them made their escape. In 1713, a treaty of peace was made with all the eastern tribes; and many of the inhabitants returned to their homes and recommenced business.

In 1717, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise to be reincorporated, which petition was granted by the General Assembly of Massachusetts, and the name changed to that of Arundel. The assembly directed that a garrison should be erected on Montague Neck; but it does not appear that the order was executed, as no remains of a garrison are distinguishable on that spot. It does not appear that the inhabitants attempted to renew the settlement at Stage Harbor; but erected their buildings at what was called Folly Harbor, where the village at Cape Porpoise now stands. Inducements to obtain grants of lands were held out to settlers, who began to flock in from various parts of New England; and the town was more flourishing and populous than at any former period. Among the first settlers were William Scadlock and his sons William and John, Morgan Howell, Joseph Bowles, William Frost, Christopher Spurrell, Stephen Batson, Gregory Jeffery, Charles Potum, Thomas Warner, Griffin Montague, John Baker, William Reynolds, Roger Willine, Peter Turbat, Richard Hix, William Thomas, Thomas Merrill, John Barrett, and John Purrington, or Puddington.

This prosperous condition of affairs, however, was destined to be of short duration. The Indians began to assume a threatening attitude about 1721, and in 1722 Lovewell's war commenced. Several garrisons were erected; but, despite these arrangements for their protection, many of the inhabitants sought safety in places less liable to attack. In August, 1723, a man was either killed or carried off by the Indians;

and this was only the precursor of other deeds of heartlessness and diabolism. The settlers, however, supported their trials with heroic fortitude; and their deeds exhibit not only great presence of mind, but almost inimitable daring. In December, 1725, a treaty of peace was signed with the Indians, and in 1726, the inhabitants ventured from their garrisons, and looked forward to more prosperous times.

This treaty was ratified at Falmouth in August, 1726, and the Indians appeared to be satisfied with it. The French, however, induced them to violate the treaty, and several parties were sent out, one of which attacked the house of Philip Durrill, who lived where Durrill's bridge now is. The whole family was carried off, and all, with the exception of a boy, brutally murdered. In 1727, peace was permanently secured, and its good effects were soon evident in Arundel. The population increased greatly up to 1730, and land, as a natural consequence, became more valuable.

War again troubled the inhabitants in 1755, the period of the expedition to Louisburg. A company from this town were engaged in the enterprise, which was commanded by Captain Thomas Perkins, and many lost their lives. The Indians committed no depredations during this war, though the inhabitants were kept in a constant state of alarm. In October, 1748, the treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, and prosperity again began to smile upon the inhabitants. Cape Porpoise was then, as it always has continued to be, much frequented as a harbor. Several vessels were owned by the inhabitants; and, altogether, affairs began to wear a business-like aspect.¹

Nothing of further importance occurred till the war of the Revolution, in which the town of Arundel was not behindhand. She raised money to defray the expenses of ammunition, etc.; and, in 1775, many of the inhabitants repaired to Cambridge to join the army, several of whom were engaged in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. Arundel then, it would seem, exhibited more energy than at any preceding period in her history.

The only incident of local importance that occurred during the war was the following: On the 8th of August, 1781, an English brig, of eighteen guns, came into Cape Porpoise harbor, and took a schooner and a sloop belonging to Newbury. They carried off the schooner; but the sloop, having got ashore, was destroyed by fire. While the English had possession of these vessels, Samuel Wildes, who was partially

¹ In 1764, there were in Arundel 127 houses, 138 families, 833 white inhabitants, and five negroes. Those who had owned slaves within the twenty years preceding were Mr. Prentice, Mr. Hovey the minister, Robert Cleeves, Thomas Wiswall, Samuel Hutchins, John Fairfield, Gideon Walker, Andrew Brown, and Jonathan Stone.

insane, paddled into the harbor in a small canoe, and ordered them to give up the vessels and leave the place. After joking with him for a short time, they asked him aboard the brig. This he refused to do, and turned to pull ashore, when they wantonly fired seven muskets at him, wounding him in several places. When he got ashore, he was unable to stand from loss of blood, and remained in a critical situation for some time. The inhabitants were aroused at this outrage, and soon collected on Trott's island, with the intention of crossing over to Goat island, near which the brig was anchored. To prevent this, the brig sent a crew of men to the latter island; while a schooner of ten guns, which was in company with the brig, kept up a continual discharge of grape-shot. The infuriated citizens at length succeeded in crossing, when the English, finding they were likely to be outnumbered, retreated to their boats, closely followed by the inhabitants, who opened a deadly fire. So destructive was this attack, that the English turned to come on shore, for the purpose, as was afterwards supposed, of giving themselves up as prisoners. But the Americans, being under no regular command, and suspecting the British were returning to the attack, redoubled their fire, and compelled them to go back. Only one, it is said, of their number, was able to climb up the vessel's side, and it was thought sixteen or seventeen were killed. Captain James Burnham was the only one killed on the American side. Two pieces of cannon were afterwards carried on Trott's island, which so annoyed the British that they were compelled to take their vessel out of the harbor, which was accomplished only after the ammunition of the Americans was expended. February 19, 1821, the name was changed from Arundel to Kennebunkport.

The face of the country is moderately uneven, with little swampy or waste land. The soil is clayey, and produces grass in abundance. In the southeast part it is rocky, and affords large quantities of valuable building stone. The salt marshes are also very valuable. Within the limits of Kennebunkport there are no less than sixteen islands. Kennebunk river is navigable about half a mile from its mouth, and has two falls, about two miles from the bar, over which the tide flows at half flood. Goffe's Mill creek empties into Kennebunk river, between the upper and lower falls. Cape Porpoise, at the extremity of the cape, is a small but convenient harbor, and is the only safe one for coasting vessels between Portsmouth and Portland. The main entrance is between Folly island, on the west, and Goat island—where there is a light-house—on the east. There are from twenty-five to thirty feet of water in the harbor at low water, and it is sufficiently capacious for the largest class of merchant vessels. At high water, several hundred coast-

ing vessels can harbor with perfect safety. Batson's river is a little to the eastward of the cape. It is never used for a harbor, but is sufficiently deep for small fishing craft. Little river, which was called Eastern or Northern river on the early town records, is a small stream: vessels of two hundred tons burden have been built there. Brimstone and Great are the only two ponds. The highest hill is Mount Scargery, or Scargo, which is seen some distance at sea.

There are many substantial wharves and several piers built by government. There are about eighty miles of public road; also fifteen or twenty bridges and a large number of expensive causeways, besides eight bridges over Kennebunk and Little rivers, two of which have draws.

The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, ship-building, quarrying, and the lumber business. From the close of the Revolutionary war to 1790, the wealth of Kennebunkport, by lumbering and ship-building, increased amazingly. In 1812, in consequence of the embargo laid on shipping, the owners, who were never engaged more profitably, suffered severely in their pecuniary affairs. Kennebunk river was crowded with dismantled vessels, and, in order to protect them, a small fort was built on Kennebunk point, and a battery near Butler's rocks, on the eastern side of the river. Several privateers were fitted out; but all of them except one were captured by the English. In 1815, business again revived, and was carried on with great activity. In 1820, the amount of tonnage owned in this port was 7,509 tons; and its valuation in 1821 was \$324,122.

Trade declined considerably in 1826, and it has never fully recovered from this shock. There is, however, at the present writing, an increasing spirit of enterprise, which will, undoubtedly, eventually overcome this lethargy. Ship-building is carried on with something of the old spirit, and the fishing interests are gradually increasing. Agriculture, too, has also wrought itself into favor; but lumbering has in a great measure ceased, in consequence of the scarcity of timber. The custom-house was removed to Kennebunkport in 1815: the building is of brick, and was, till recently, the only one of that material in town.

There are three business places, known as Kennebunkport, Cape Porpoise, and North Kennebunkport; seven church edifices — three Methodist, two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Union; thirteen school districts, with sixteen schools; and two post-offices — Kennebunkport and North Kennebunkport; also two steam and several hydraulic saw-mills, two tanneries, several grist-mills, a brass foundry, and two ship-yards. Population, 2,706; valuation, \$1,400,000.

KINGFIELD, Franklin county, twenty miles from Farmington, in a direction nearly north, was formerly plantation No. 3, range one, Bingham's Purchase, and was surveyed by Solomon Adams in 1808. Settlements were commenced here about 1806, by a Mr. Blanchard from Weymouth, Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert of Kingston, Mass., Eben Pillsbury, Solomon Stanley, Joseph Longley, Benjamin Foster, William Trask, Charles Pike, and others.

It was incorporated January 24, 1816, and received its name in honor of William King, the first governor of Maine, a principal proprietor. It is watered by the Seven Mile brook, two branches of which meet near the southeast corner, where mills were early put in operation, and where there is a considerable village. There are some fine interval lands along the streams, and the town is noted for its surrounding mountain scenery. Meetings are sustained a part of the time by most of the religious societies, and several churches have been organized; but houses of public worship have not yet been built. There are five school districts, with the same number of schools; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one shingle mill, one carriage builder, and one post-office. Population, 662; valuation, \$73,273.

KINGSBURY is a new town in the southeast part of Piscataquis county, embracing an area of 23,040 acres of average farming land. It is watered by two of the head branches of Piscataquis river; was incorporated in 1836; has three school districts, with a like number of schools; and one post-office. It has also one grist-mill, one saw-mill, and one shingle machine. Population, 181; valuation, \$22,639.

KITTERY lies on the sea-coast, in the southwestern part of York county, and originally comprised, besides its present territory, that of Eliot, Berwick, South Berwick, and North Berwick, all of which was known as the Plantation of Piscataqua. It formed a portion of the estate of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Settlements were commenced as early as 1623, under the patronage of Gorges and Mason, who appointed Walter Neal agent for the disposal of the lands. Neal entered upon the business of settlement with commendable activity; and, before the expiration of the year 1634, had conveyed by grant or sale all the lands comprised in this tract. He then returned to England, and was succeeded by Francis Williams. The titles to the land derived through Neal have ever remained valid.

In 1647, the territory was endowed with town privileges by the court of elections, and its records begin March 19, 1648. Twenty-seven years after, the Indian wars commenced, and, during their continuance, the

history was but a constant alternation of war and peace. The inhabitants, while the foe were prowling about their dwellings, and ever and anon alighting upon their unsuspecting victims, became, as it were, familiarized to the scenes of this barbaric strife. The stirring events of those days were not in more striking contrast with the present quietude than were the social manners of the people. Ardent spirits, in the days of yore, were almost indispensable in all social gatherings, whether for pleasure or mutual aid. Even at ordinations, the reverend divines must needs have a glass of brandy to quicken the fervor of their devotions. In a bill of expenses incurred on such an occasion in the vicinity of Kittery Point, there are charges for eight quarts of rum, and two of brandy, for the clergy and council. At funerals the practice was still worse, and can only be surpassed by an Irish wake, where fighting and other indecencies are indulged in. The intoxicating cup was freely circulated, and the sighs and tears of sympathizing friends were awakened by potations of spiced rum; but they prayed as heartily as they drank, which was strong evidence of their sincerity, and may, in a measure, be a redeeming point for the unholy indulgence.

Although civil dissensions and political changes occurred to impede the general prosperity, yet the population and wealth gradually increased until the disastrous war of King Philip. The following are among the names of some of the early settlers: John Andrews, Philip Babb, Mary Baylie, John Bursley, Humphrey Chadbourne, William Chadbourne, Nicholas Frost, Charles Frost, William Everett, Nicholas Shapleigh, and Thomas Withers. The people of Kittery joined the inhabitants of York, Saco, Wells, and Cape Porpoise in the petition of August 12, 1656, to Oliver Cromwell, to be continued under the Province of Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction they placed themselves November 20, 1652.

Until 1636, the fur trade, fishing, and lumbering were the chief employments of the first settlers. About this time a large number of families—some of them farmers—were sent here by Mason and Gorges, and with them ample supplies of stock, provisions, and agricultural implements. The number of mills increased on the small rivers, and lumber and ship-timber soon floated down in gondolas to Kittery Point and New Castle, whence they were shipped to various ports, European and American. But the most lucrative, extensive, and durable business was the fisheries. It required but a small outfit, rarely failed of a good return, and always met with ready sale or a profitable exchange in American or foreign ports. Ship-building was an early and very extensive branch of industry on the Piscataqua and its tributary streams; and, from the fact that foreign merchants could supply themselves at a lower price here than elsewhere, many vessels were built.

A garrison house was erected on the point previous to the commencement of King Philip's war, and as early as 1700 a fort was erected. The celebrated Colonel Church, a desperate enemy of the Indians, in his eastern expedition in 1704, had orders to send his sick and wounded to what is now Portland, or to Pepperrell's fort at Kittery Point. This fort was probably a private concern, or built at the expense of the inhabitants. In 1714, the province of Massachusetts, in order to prevent the levying of improper duties by New Hampshire, made Kittery Point a port of entry, and adopted measures to retain it as such.

One of New England's distinguished heroes — Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. — was born in Kittery, in 1696. His father was a hard-working Welshman, who emigrated to the Isle of Shoals, and there, amid storms and struggles, from the humble calling of a fisherman, rose to the condition of a wealthy merchant, and bequeathed to his son the fortune and position of a gentleman. Young Pepperrell had as much taste for warlike pursuits as for the counting-house, and prospered by following both. The breaking out of the French war in 1745 afforded him the opportunity to be a hero, and he was not slow to avail himself of it. He was among the first to discover, that, if the French were to be subjugated in America, the preliminary step was the reduction of their Sebastopolian stronghold — Louisburg — on the island of Cape Breton. The enterprise was ultimately resolved upon, and Pepperrell placed at the head of the expedition. The fortress was taken, and the title of baronet was conferred upon the intrepid leader. Sir William died on the 6th of July, 1759, leaving a princely fortune, which, in a brief hour, was scattered broadcast by the confiscation act of 1778. His funeral obsequies were attended by a large concourse of people, and every mark of respect exhibited. The drooping flags at half mast on both shores of the Piscataqua, the solemn knell from neighboring churches, the responsive minute-guns from all the batteries, and the mournful rumbling of the muffled drums, announced that a great man had fallen, and was descending to the tomb. The old mansion of Sir William, now standing upon the point, is plain in its architecture; and, before being curtailed ten feet from each end, contained a great number of rooms. The lawn in front extends to the sea; and the restless waves, over which Sir William successively sought fortune and fame, still glitter in the sunbeams, and dash around the desolate mansion. The fires of hospitality are extinguished; and its present occupants are the families of poor fishermen. But little of its former elegance and ornamental work now remain.

The surface of Kittery is generally of an even character. It is compactly built, and there are many good stores and private residences.

Near the centre is a large body of water, called Spruce creek, which empties into the Piscataqua. There are two villages — Fore Side and Kittery Point, both places of considerable importance. Coasting and fishing are the principal pursuits from which the trade springs, and almost every branch of mechanical industry is prosecuted. The religious denominations have here five church edifices — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Christian. The town is divided into thirteen school districts, and has two post-offices — Kittery and Kittery Point. Population, 2,706; valuation, \$290,492.

Knox, Waldo county, lies equally distant from the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and is distant northwest from Belfast twelve miles. The settlement was first commenced in the year 1800; and the territory comprising it formerly belonged to the Waldo Patent. It was incorporated February 12, 1819, and received its name in honor of General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame. Knox contains an area of 17,000 acres, the principal portion of which has been bereft of its native growth of timber, and is now yielding ample crops to the husbandman: two villages — Knox and East Knox, with a post-office at each; three church edifices — Methodist, Baptist, and a union house; nine school districts; four saw-mills, one shingle mill, two carriage builders, and one pail-maker. Population, 1,102; valuation, \$133,194.

LAGRANGE, Penobscot county, on the west side of Penobscot river, thirty-one miles north from Bangor, was incorporated in 1832, and is watered by Birch stream and its branches, and by the east branch of Dead stream. The soil is good, and well timbered. It produces large quantities of wheat, and the usual varieties of grain common to the state. Lumbering is as yet the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. It has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), four school districts, with seven schools; one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two shingle mills, one carriage factory, and one post-office. Population, 482; valuation, \$38,300.

LEBANON, on Salmon Falls river, in the western part of York county, was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1733, to settlers, by whom it was inhabited a few years afterwards. Its Indian name was Towwoh, and it was incorporated under its present name, June 25, 1767. Lebanon has an extensive territory, and agriculture forms a large share of the attention of the people. It has two villages; four church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and two Free-will Baptist; one seminary, chartered and endowed by the State, and now in a flour-

ishing condition; twenty school districts, with nine schools; four saw-mills, three grist-mills, one shingle mill, one tannery, and four post-offices — Lebanon, Centre Lebanon, West Lebanon, and North Lebanon. Population, 2,208; valuation, \$354,809.

LEE, Penobscot county, is situated twelve miles east of Lincoln, on what is called the upper route from Bangor to Calais, equally distant, or sixty miles from each city. It was originally granted by the state of Massachusetts to Williams College, and was sold by the trustees of that institution to parties living in Cumberland county. An unfortunate lawsuit, relative to the title of the land, retarded for many years the settlement, as well as its prosperity. After a long period of litigation, which ended only in the Supreme Court of the United States, the case was decided in favor of the settlers. The first inhabitants took up their residence in 1824; and at that time there was no road nearer than Passadumkeag, twenty-eight miles below. Jeremiah Fifield and his wife, who are still living, were the first who moved in. In 1832, the town was incorporated, having at that time about four hundred inhabitants.

The land is generally good, and was originally covered with a dense forest of hard wood, — hemlock, spruce, and pine. There are large quantities of first-rate land here, both wild and partially cleared, which only requires skilful cultivation to make it productive. The facilities for lumbering have been such, and the apparent inducements so tempting, that too many have sought for an annual harvest in the forest, rather than in the field. The consequence is that the pine forests have melted away without yielding adequate returns for the labor bestowed; and those who have been engaged in the business denounce Maine as unfit to live in, and have gone or are going to "the Far West" to find happier homes in the prairie wastes of other states.

In 1845, the legislature incorporated the trustees of the Lee Normal Academy, and endowed it with half a township of land, which the trustees subsequently sold for about \$4,000. This sum now constitutes a permanent fund for the support of the school. Many of the first settlers understood the value, and prized the institutions of learning, and religion. Public worship has been maintained from the first settlement, — the Baptists, Congregationalists, Free-will Baptists, and Universalists having each performed their part in sustaining worship, and in giving a moral and religious tone to the character of the people. The first mill erected was in 1827, and was built on the Mattabunk stream, at the place where the village is now located. There are two Free-will Baptist churches in Lee; eight school districts, with nine schools; and one post-office. Population, 917; valuation, \$68,151.

LEEDS, Androscoggin county, is situated about twenty miles west from Augusta, and adjoins Wayne and Monmouth on the east. The first settlement was made during the Revolutionary war by Thomas and Roger Stinchfield, Josiah Fish, and Daniel Lane (the two former coming from New Gloucester, Me., and the two latter from Sandwich, Mass.), who located themselves near Leeds Centre. They were followed soon after by the Gilberts, the Jenningses, and Messrs. Cushman, Freeman, and William Fish. The settlement was called 'Littlesboro', from the fact of its being claimed by the Pejepscot proprietors, of whom Josiah Little was a principal one, and agent for the company. Their title came by deed from Warumbee and other Indian chiefs to Richard Wharton and others, July 7, 1684. Richard Wharton and Thomas Purchas, two of the proprietors, then resided at Twenty Mile Falls, on the Androscoggin river. Under this title, Little laid claim to the whole township, and the settlers purchased their lands of him; but the Plymouth company opposed Little's claim, and held, by decision of the courts, the eastern part. The consequence was, that the settlers in that section had to repurchase their lands of that company.

From its first settlement it bore the name of 'Littlesboro', but in 1801 it was incorporated as Leeds. Leeds is an agricultural town, and contains many excellent farms. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil generally good. The Androscoggin pond lies on the east, between Leeds and Wayne, and has its outlet in Dead river, which runs through here and empties into the Androscoggin river. The water-power is inconsiderable, there being but two saw-mills and one grist-mill in operation. The principal business is carried on at North Leeds and Curtis's Corner. The inhabitants are generally moral and industrious, and there are quite a number of active and enterprising men. The Androscoggin Railroad, from its junction with the Kennebec and Androscoggin Railroad, passes directly through to Farmington. There are four churches — two Baptist, one Methodist, and one belonging to the Friends; thirteen school districts; and four post-offices — Leeds, Leeds Station, North Leeds, and South Leeds. Population, 1,652; valuation, \$225,330.

LEVANT, Penobscot county, is situated about ten miles northwest of Bangor. The first settlement was made by William and George Tebbets, and Messrs. Boobar and Knowland, some time prior to the year 1800. In 1801, Major Moses Hodsdon, from South Berwick, settled on the land now occupied by the village in Kenduskeag, which was recently taken from Levant and added to the former town. In 1802, Major Hodsdon erected a saw and grist mill, three dwelling-houses, a

store, and blacksmith's shop, which were the first framed buildings erected in these parts, and in fact the only ones, save three or four others, which were standing at that time between here and the Kennebec river. Major Hodsdon was largely engaged in surveying, and in the purchase and sale of lands. Shortly after his arrival, his brother and others followed, who gave a rapid impetus to the settlement.

The inhabitants held the titles to their lands from William Wetmore, who purchased of the state in 1792. Kenduskeag plantation was the original name, which was retained until the period of incorporation, 1813, when the present name was given. The surface is uneven, though the soil is fertile. It is drained by Kenduskeag river and its branches. The village is situated on the river, where are several mills. There are three stores, one fulling-mill, one tannery, one grist-mill, and six saw-mills; two churches — Universalist and Methodist Episcopal; nine school districts, with ten schools; and two post-offices — Levant and West Levant. The population, in 1850, was 1,841; but the incorporation of Kenduskeag has probably reduced it to 1,200; valuation, \$169,397, which has also been correspondingly reduced.

LEWISTON, situated in the central part of Androscoggin county, making a nearly oblong square upon the easterly side of the Androscoggin, running upon the river about twelve miles, was a part of the Pejepscot claim. It was first entered for settlement in the spring of 1771 by Paul Hildreth and David Pettingill, with their families, who came from New Gloucester, and located about half a mile below the falls. In the spring of 1772, Lawrence J. Harris, of Dracut, Mass., immigrated hither with his large family, and brought men and materials for the erection of mills. Under an arrangement with Captain Moses Little, of Newbury, and Colonel Bayley, then the Pejepscot claimants, Mr. Harris was to receive two large lots of land around the falls, and one hundred acres for each of his five sons, the title of which land remained in his family until 1810, and is now included in the very valuable tract owned by the Franklin Company. Until that time, the nearest saw-mill was at North Yarmouth, twenty-five miles distant.

The next settler was a Mr. Varnum, also from Dracut. In 1773, a part of the territory was surveyed and lotted for the Pejepscot claimants by Amos Davis, D. Purinton, and Nathaniel Ingersal. Davis moved with his family, January 25, 1774, from New Gloucester, and Israel Herrick became a settler at the same time. A memorandum, made at that date by Davis, states that Thomas and Jonas Cobourn were also residents. The Revolutionary war brought in other settlers, who sought refuge further from the coast; among whom, in 1776, were

James Garcelon (the progenitor of all the Garcelons in this country), with his five sons (one of whom was Colonel William Garcelon of Lewiston), and two daughters ; Josiah Mitchell, Joel Thomson, Stephen Coffin, Mark Pettingill, Joel and Jesse Wright, and Solomon Cummings. Many others settled previous to 1780. In 1788, there were seventy-five families. Daniel Davis kept the first school, in a log house near the falls. Lewiston was incorporated February 18, 1795. The Friends organized the first religious society. Amos Davis built them a house upon his own premises. They erected another house in 1811. The Baptists organized a society, and built a house in 1818 ; and the



Lewiston, Me.

Free-will Baptists in 1820. Lewiston is somewhat broken in surface, but well cultivated, and contains many good farms. It has excellent clay for making bricks ; also several valuable ledges, furnishing the best of building materials, which is shown in the beauty of the dwelling-houses, and the substantial character of its stores and manufacturing establishments. This town is connected with the most flourishing and populous portions of the state by railroad. But its distinguishing features are its almost unrivalled water-power, and the extensive application of it to the propulsion of a great variety of machinery. A correct view of Lewiston Falls, from a beautiful photograph by Messrs. Locke, taken at a point near the toll-bridge, is given in connection with the



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article upon Androscoggin county. The river breaks over a ledge of rocks which crosses it diagonally, creating a natural fall of forty feet in a distance of two hundred feet, which, by the aid of dams, has been increased to fifty feet. This water-power is now owned by the Franklin Company. Its use may be best shown by a brief synopsis of the several manufacturing interests.

The Franklin Company, the successor of the Lewiston Water-Power Company, has a capital of \$400,000; runs one mill with five thousand spindles, and employs about 125 operatives; the manufactures are white cottons. Another mill is being fitted to accommodate fifteen thousand spindles. — The Bates Manufacturing Company, which went into operation in April, 1852, has a capital of \$800,000; two mills, with thirty-six thousand spindles, 812 looms, and one thousand operatives; manufactures fine white cotton sheetings and shirtings, fancy cotton stuffs, and cotton flannel; average annual product, three million yards; monthly pay roll, from \$15,000 to \$20,000. — The Hill Manufacturing Company has a chartered capital of \$1,000,000, with \$385,000 invested; one mill, with 414 looms and 22,400 spindles; manufactures fine cotton goods for bleaching; consumes annually 1,750 bales of cotton; employs four hundred operatives, with a monthly pay roll of \$7,800. The gross sales for year ending June, 1855, amounted to \$310,000. Since then 2,368 spindles have been added, and the sales have proportionally increased. — The Lewiston Bagging Company has a capital of \$150,000, of which \$75,000 is invested; one mill, which was built in 1854, and went into operation in 1856; seventy-four looms and 4,500 spindles; manufactures grain sacks, with an average of 2,500 sacks daily, which are sold at \$23 per hundred; employs 120 operatives, with a monthly pay roll of about \$3,000. — The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company has a capital paid in of \$59,000, and is wholly devoted to woollen goods, chiefly cassimeres, tweeds, and flannels. It runs five sets of machinery, employs about thirty males and thirty females, and uses annually 160,000 pounds of wool. — The Sabattis Manufacturing Company is situated at the outlet of Sabattis pond, in Lewiston, Webster, and Greene; has a capital of \$30,000; runs three sets of machinery; manufactures flannels, and uses about 80,000 pounds wool annually.

The Lewiston Furnace Company manufacture steam-engines, boilers, and machinery of all kinds, including Reynold's patent variable cut-off for steam-engines; it has a capital of \$35,000, employs forty hands, and has a monthly pay roll of about \$1,200. It is owned by Reynolds, Steinmetz and Company. — John Ferguson has a large machine shop in one of the buildings of the Franklin Company, which is employed upon mill shafting and gearing. It has eight engine lathes. Another machine

shop is carried on in one of this company's buildings, by Mr. Whipple, for the manufacture of wooden machinery. — There are also a corn and flour mill, having four runs of stones, capable of making 150 barrels of flour per day; a saw-mill having one gang and one single saw capable of cutting five million feet of lumber annually, with all the appliances for the manufacture of shingles, laths, sashes, blinds, doors, and bobbins; also a large card factory.

Lewiston has increased surprisingly within a few years, through its manufacturing interests. The Maine State Seminary, incorporated in 1855, and endowed by the state, is located here. There are also fourteen school districts; six church edifices — two Free-will Baptist, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Congregational, and one Roman Catholic; and one post-office. Population in 1850, 3,584, which has probably reached ere this, 7,000; valuation for 1858, \$2,500,000.

LEXINGTON, Somerset county, is situated on the western side of the Kennebec river, twenty miles from Norridgewock. It was incorporated in 1833, and has several ponds flowing into Seven Mile branch of Kennebec river, which afford fine mill seats. The surface is moderately uneven, but the soil is good, offering profitable investments for the farmer. Lexington has a thriving population, and lumber forms the principal source of wealth. It contains one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), one saw-mill, nine school districts, with ten schools; and one post-office. Population, 538; valuation, \$43,288.

LIBERTY, in the western part of Waldo county, eighteen miles from Belfast, was formerly comprised in the Waldo Patent. It was incorporated in 1827, and is diversified with rocky eminences and fertile valleys, well adapted to the pursuit of agriculture. It is watered by George's pond, and by several smaller streams. Liberty contains one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), nine school districts, with the same number of schools; two extensive tanneries, an iron foundery, a machine shop, a planing machine, saw-mills, stave mills, shingle mills, carding-machines; and two post-offices — Liberty and South Liberty. Population, 1,116; valuation, \$99,715.

LIMERICK, in the northern part of York county, contains about 1,400 acres of land. The settlement was commenced about the year 1775, by emigrants from Limerick, Ireland, who arrived simultaneously with settlers from the coast towns of Biddeford, Saco, York, Kittery, and Newbury, Mass. The name of Limerick was conferred upon it as a

compliment to those persons who came here from the county of Limerick, Ireland. The parents of James Sullivan, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, and General John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, were among the settlers.

Limerick was incorporated in 1787. The surface is hilly; but the soil is very productive of most farming staples. The best land is on the declivities of the hills. Mill privileges are quite numerous in Limerick, considering the small extent of territory which it embraces. There are two streams, one on the east side and one on the west, both which empty into the Little Ossipee river, which forms the southern boundary. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. Hay, corn, and potatoes are the staple commodities.

The Free-will Baptist is the oldest religious society here, having been organized in 1822. It has a church edifice, as has also the Congregational society. A few families of the Society of Friends have taken up their abode in Limerick; but they have no meeting-house. There are ten school districts, with eleven schools; a well-conducted academy, its building having a beautiful location on an eminence near the village; and one post-office. Manufacturing is carried on in three saw-mills, one grist-mill, two tanneries, and three shingle mills. Population, 1,473; valuation, \$235,780.

LIMINGTON, situated in the northern part of York county, is bounded on the north and east by Saco river. It originally formed a part of the tract of land purchased by Francis Small of Captain Sunday, and was settled about 1773, and called Ossipee plantation. It is a good agricultural town, and contains one village, with the usual trade of a country community. The mechanical establishments consist of five saw-mills, three grist-mills, three shingle machines, and one carriage manufactory. There are seventeen school districts, with thirty-one schools; an incorporated academy; a seminary; five church edifices — one Congregational, one Baptist, two Free-will Baptist, and one occupied by the Society of Friends; and three post-offices — Limington, East Limington, and North Limington. Population, 2,116; valuation, \$346,786.

LINCOLN, Penobscot county, is situated on the east side of Penobscot river, fifty miles north from Bangor, and covers an area of 57,600 acres. Israel Heald, John Carpenter, Alfred Gates, Benjamin Hammond, Stephen Chase, Humphrey Merrill, Ira Fisk, and others first settled, about the year 1825: possibly there may have been some previous to this. A part of Lincoln was purchased from the state by Governor

Lincoln and others; the remainder being sold to settlers. Those who located on the Lincoln purchase came mostly from Oxford county; those settling in other parts were from New Hampshire. Improvements were rapidly made; and mills were erected at an early day on the Mattanawcook stream, where the lower village now stands. The building of the military road from here to Houlton gave encouragement to the settlement, while its central location, which made it a rendezvous for lumbermen, gave it an additional impetus.

The surface is broken. Back from the river the land is rocky, and hard to cultivate; while near the river, it is free from stone and less stubborn. Nearly half the territory is under cultivation. This town has produced a large growth of valuable pine timber, which has mostly been cleared. That which remains is spruce and hemlock. Water is supplied by a great number of ponds, — Mattanawcook being the principal, — nearly all of which have their outlets in the Penobscot river. There are two villages, two miles apart; one, called the Lower village, situated one mile from the Penobscot river, on the Mattanawcook stream; and the other, called the Upper village, situated on the Penobscot, at the mouth of the Cumberlassis stream. At the upper village are a carding mill, saw-mill, grist-mill, a shingle machine, and a clapboard machine; at the lower village, a double saw-mill, a grist-mill, a tannery, a shingle machine, and a clapboard machine. Considerable business is done in axe making, and in wagon and sled making. A steamboat ascends the Penobscot from Oldtown to Mattawamkeag, landing at the upper village. The Oldtown and Lincoln Railroad is surveyed to Lincoln Centre, which, when built, will prove highly advantageous. At the outlet of Long pond, about three miles from the upper village, are a saw-mill and a shingle and clapboard machine. A Baptist church was organized here soon after the settlement of the town; but no edifice was erected until 1840. There are four post-offices — South Lincoln, Lincoln, Lincoln Centre, and North Lincoln; an academy with a fund of about \$3,000; and twelve school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,356; valuation, \$127,663.

LINCOLN COUNTY, situated a little west of the centre of the sea-coast of Maine, is a twin sister of Cumberland, both of which were established on the 19th of June, 1760, as the second and third counties in the province. The easterly line of Cumberland was then the westerly line of Lincoln, and for a long time this line in part remained unbroken; but other counties have interloped, and this ancient sisterly connection of counties has ceased. From the time of its formation, until the erection

of Hancock and Washington counties in 1789, Lincoln extended over quite three fifths of the territory of the province. Its westerly line was "from Small point northwesterly upon Casco bay to New Meadows river, and up said river to Stevens's carrying place at the head of said river; thence across said carrying place to Merry Meeting bay and Androscoggin river, and up said river thirty miles; thence north two degrees west on a true course to the utmost limits of the province." Its north was Canada, its east, Nova Scotia, and its south, the ocean. Hancock county came across Penobscot bay and river, and took in nearly the whole of the Waldo Patent. In 1799, the organization of Kennebec took four fifths of what remained after the formation of Hancock. Lincoln then continued undisturbed until 1827, when it parted with six towns to form Waldo; and it had an equal run of time again, down to the organization of Androscoggin and Sagadahoc, in 1854, when the former received three towns from it, and the latter was made entirely from it; all these creations and enlargements of other jurisdictions apparently pushing little Lincoln out to sea, or restricting it certainly within bounds which inlets of the sea make far into, and broad rivers almost traverse.

This county now contains twenty-five towns and three plantations: nineteen of these towns are situated either on navigable rivers or on the seaboard. The three plantations are Matinicus Isle, Monhegan Isle, and Muscle Ridge, all sparsely peopled. At the west is Sheepscot river, for the accommodation of Southport, Boothbay, Westport, Wiscasset, and Alna. More centrally located is the Damariscotta river, affording like facilities to Bristol, Newcastle, Damariscotta, and Nobleborough. The Muscongus river opens water communication to Bremen, Friendship, and Waldoborough, and the St. George river does a like service for Cushing, Warren, St. George, and Thomaston, while the broad Penobscot supplies South Thomaston and Rockland. The people of the county are very generally devoted to fishing and maritime interests. Pownalborough was made the shire town at the outset, and has ever continued so, although under another name; that part of it which remained after the incorporation of Dresden having, on the 10th of June, 1802, received from the legislature the name of Wiscasset, as being more generally known in the commercial world by that cognomen.

The district court of the United States holds one term at Wiscasset, commencing on the first Tuesday of September. The county belongs to the middle district for the state courts, the law term of which is held at Augusta. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court for civil and criminal business commence on the fourth Tuesday of January, and

the first Tuesday of October; and for civil and criminal business on the first Tuesday of May. Population, 47,048; valuation, \$8,191,197.

LINCOLNVILLE, Waldo county, is situated on the western shore of Penobscot bay, and is some seven miles in length, and about four miles in width. John Studley, and a man by the name of Wilson, were the first settlers, having arrived in the year 1774. The surface is broken, rocky, boggy, and mountainous. It is watered by several ponds, known as Canaan, Fletcher, Mulnox, Andrews, and Pitcher, or Knights; and is drained by the Megunticook and Duck-trap streams. Peaked mountain, situated in the northwest part, is the highest elevation, having an altitude of about eight hundred feet.

There are three small villages — Duck-trap, French's Beach, and Lincolnville Centre; three church edifices — Methodist, Baptist, and Free-will Baptist; seventeen school districts, with thirty-three schools; two post-offices — Lincolnville and Centre Lincolnville; also, four saw-mills, three shingle mills, two grist-mills, one tannery, one carriage builder, and two ship-builders. Population, 2,174; valuation, \$248,890.

LINNEUS, in the southeastern part of Aroostook county, at the head waters of the Mattawamkeag and Meduxnekeag rivers, was first settled by Daniel Neal, from New Brunswick, in 1826. It was surveyed into lots in 1827. Colonel Moses Burleigh, from Palermo, who settled in 1830, is now living, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a captain in the militia of Maine, in the war with Great Britain, in 1812; and was, with his company, called into service, and stationed at Belfast when the British came up the Penobscot river to capture the corvette *Adams*, lying at Hampden. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature several years; and after the separation of Maine, was for several years in the legislature of that state.

Linneus was incorporated in 1836. It was originally granted by Massachusetts to endow a professorship of botany. Much of the surface of the land is gently undulating; though a small portion at the northwesterly part is rather hilly and stony. The soil generally is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to grazing, and the usual productions. From eighty to ninety-two bushels of Indian corn to the acre have been produced. Limestone of an excellent quality is found in abundance in the northwest part, and is pronounced by Dr. Jackson, state geologist, to be equal in quality to the Thomaston limestone. Many beautiful specimens of magnetic iron ore have been found in different parts. There are several small ponds, — one at the northwest corner of the town; another near the northeast corner, in both which

salmon trout of a large size are found. Besides these, there are several smaller ponds. Linneus has eight school districts; two post-offices — Linneus and North Linneus; one saw-mill, two stores, and two blacksmith's shops. Population, 561; valuation, \$25,199.

LISBON, Androscoggin county, originally belonged to the Pejepscot Purchase, and formed a part of Bowdoin until June 22, 1799, when it was incorporated under the name of Thompsonborough, which, not being satisfactory to the inhabitants, was changed February 20, 1802, to the one by which it is now designated. In an agricultural point of view, Lisbon holds an important position; and, from its location, it is inferred that it will, at no distant day, attain a reputation second to none of the towns in the interior of the state. It lies on the east side of the Androscoggin river, on which there are falls known as the Ten-mile Falls. There are two villages — Lisbon and Little River, with a post-office at each; four church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist; eleven school districts, an academy, a public library; five saw-mills, and three grist-mills. Population, 1,495; valuation, 263,167.

LITCHFIELD is the most southerly town in Kennebec county, and is separated from the Kennebec by Gardiner on the east. Prior to its settlement, it was frequently visited by two hunters from Topsham — Andrew Jack, and one Graves, who came in pursuit of beavers, otters, bears, and other game. The former moved here about the year 1790. The settlement was commenced about 1775 or 1776, — the settlers erroneously presuming that the land was owned by the state. The principal proprietors were Charles W. Apthorp, of New York, Nathan and James Bridge, Dr. J. P. Sheafe, Messrs. Wood and Boardman, John Pitts and Lady Temple, who derived their titles from the Plymouth company. The settlers paid from \$1.75 to \$4.00 per acre for their land. Among the early inhabitants were Benjamin Hinekley, Eliphalet Smith, a family named Tibbets, William Potter, Barnabas Baker, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Smith, Andrew and David Springer, John Dennis, James Lord, and Joseph Sawyer.

Litchfield was incorporated in 1795. It has never been the theatre of any Indian attacks, or other important events. The surface is moderately uneven, though not broken. The land is well suited to agriculture, producing fine crops of corn, grain, and hay. It is well watered, — the eastern, northern, and part of the western boundaries being ponds and streams of water, which are skirted with intervals, yielding a large quantity of hay. Purgatory ponds form a continued chain, extending

management education. While the management education field has been largely successful in its efforts to improve the quality of management education, there is still much work to be done. The following are some of the challenges facing the field:

One of the major challenges facing the field is the need to improve the quality of management education. This is a complex task that requires the development of new and innovative ways to deliver management education. One of the most important ways to improve the quality of management education is to ensure that the curriculum is up-to-date and relevant. This requires a continuous process of curriculum review and revision. Another important way to improve the quality of management education is to ensure that the faculty is qualified and experienced. This requires a rigorous process of faculty hiring and evaluation. Finally, it is important to ensure that the students are engaged and motivated. This requires a variety of teaching and learning strategies that are designed to meet the needs of individual students.

Another major challenge facing the field is the need to improve the career prospects of management graduates. This is a complex task that requires the development of new and innovative ways to prepare management graduates for the workplace. One of the most important ways to improve the career prospects of management graduates is to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge that are needed in the workplace. This requires a focus on the development of practical skills and knowledge. Another important way to improve the career prospects of management graduates is to ensure that they have the opportunity to gain work experience. This can be done through a variety of ways, including internships, co-op programs, and part-time employment. Finally, it is important to ensure that management graduates have the opportunity to develop their leadership skills. This can be done through a variety of ways, including leadership training programs, student organizations, and participation in community service projects.

There are many other challenges facing the field of management education, and it is clear that there is much work to be done. However, by working together, we can overcome these challenges and ensure that the field of management education is able to meet the needs of the future. The following are some of the ways that we can work together to improve the field of management education:

through nearly the whole western part; and derive their name, so tradition says, from the abundance of flies and mosquitos, which harassed some hunters, who at one time encamped on the banks of one of them. **Lake** pond is a beautiful sheet of water. Litchfield is intersected by streams, affording excellent mill sites. Oak hill, a considerable elevation, extending from north to south through the western portion of the town, is rather rocky, but notwithstanding has some good farms upon it. The principal pursuits of the inhabitants, exclusive of farming, may be conjectured from the following summary:—five saw-mills, four grist-mills, one carding machine, three shingle machines, and one match factory; also one hoe and fork factory, where one thousand dozen of these tools are made annually. There are two villages — North Litchfield and Litchfield Corner, both prosperous; three post-offices — Litchfield, South Litchfield, and Litchfield Corner; three church edifices, occupied by Baptists, Free-will Baptists, and Congregationalists; and fourteen school districts, with sixteen schools. The Litchfield academy was incorporated in 1845, and endowed by act of legislature in 1849. It has a good library, apparatus, maps, charts, globes, and an extensive cabinet of minerals and curiosities. Many excellent teachers have received their education at this school. The Litchfield Liberal Institute was incorporated in 1846, and has received from the state three hundred dollars. Population, 2,100; valuation for 1858, from assessors' books, \$436,612.

LITTLETON, Aroostook county, is an eastern frontier town, and joins Houlton on the north. The northern half was granted to Framingham academy in 1801, and was surveyed in 1802. The southern half is the northern part of a township granted to Williams College, the southern half of which grant now constitutes the northern half of Houlton. The area of the town is 22,040 acres. That part of Littleton which was formerly granted to Williams College was made over to that institution by the commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1800, and was located the next year by Park Holland. The progress of this settlement has been very slow, which is evidenced by the fact, that, until 1856, it did not possess a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to incorporation. The southern half of the town is now quite thickly settled. A large proportion of the land is good, and is being profitably cultivated. Population, 255.

LIVERMORE is the most northerly town in Androscoggin county, and is situated on the west bank of the Androscoggin river. In 1736, a township six miles square was granted to Nathaniel Harris and others, and

was located between the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers. The proprietors commenced its settlement, laid out roads, erected a saw-mill and other buildings; but, after making these improvements, they lost the grant in consequence of its falling within the limits of the then province of New Hampshire. In 1771, the general court of Massachusetts, to make up the loss thus sustained, granted them a tract of land six miles square, on both sides of the Androscoggin river, which included East Livermore. It appears that the grant was made in consideration of military services rendered at the reduction of Port Royal, (now Annapolis,) in 1710. In August, 1772, the lots were located; and in 1774, the proprietors voted £4 each to the first ten settlers, provided they should build a house before 1776. A meeting of the proprietors was notified at Waltham, Mass., in May, 1775; but the war prevented any attendance, and no further meetings were held till March, 1779. In 1782, Deacon Elijah Livermore, who then resided here, undertook to build a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Livermore was incorporated in 1795.

Before the era of railroads, Livermore was on the great thoroughfare from Farmington to Portland, and was a considerable trading-mart; but the railroads have almost annihilated its business. Now every thing is quiet, except the unostentatious occupation of cultivating the soil, and the few mechanical pursuits necessary to an agricultural community. The Androscoggin forms the eastern boundary, separating the town from East Livermore. The land rises in gentle elevations from the river, there being little interval on its banks. The soil is fertile, and is generally cultivated to the summits of the hills.

Among the earliest settlers were Hon. Reuel Washburn, and Israel Washburn, Esq., as also Deacon Elijah Livermore, who was the original proprietor, and from whom the town took its name. He cleared a large farm, and here several of his descendants still reside. Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Hampden, and Hon. E. L. Hamlin, of Bangor, are his grandsons. The world is familiar with the fame of "the three Washburns," the sons of Israel Washburn, so that any allusion to them here would be almost supererogatory. Bishop Soule, of the Methodist church, is a native of Livermore.

There are two villages—Bretton's Mills and North Livermore; three church edifices—Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist; eighteen school districts, with thirty-six schools; four saw-mills, three shingle mills, two grist-mills; one hay-rake factory, one pill-box factory, and one match factory; also three post-offices—Livermore, Livermore Centre, and Livermore Falls. Population, 1,764; valuation, \$271,633.

LOVELL, in the westerly part of Oxford county, is a part of what is

called the Pequawket country, so named from the tribe of Indians, who had their head-quarters at Fryeburg, where the gallant and unfortunate Captain Lovewell and his little band of thirty-four followers had their desperate fight. Some years after, the legislature of Massachusetts granted a tract of land to the suffering heirs of Captain Lovewell and his company; but when the line was run between Maine and New Hampshire, it was found that this township (now called Pembroke), was in New Hampshire; and the legislature of Massachusetts, to make up for the loss thus sustained, granted to them another lying on the easterly side of Saco river, which was to be called New Sanbrook, and was to be six miles square, or equal to that amount of land. The usual conditions of a grant were fulfilled in this case. The southeasterly part of the township, as originally granted, is now incorporated as Sweden.

The settlement was commenced about the year 1779, in the south-westerly part, near Saco river, by Noah Eastman, Stephen Dresser, John Stearns, Captain John Wood, Oliver Whitney, Joseph McAllaster, Annias McAllaster, Benjamin Stearns, Josiah Heald, Levi Dresser, John Whiting, Abel Butters, James Kilgrave, and others.

Lovell was incorporated on the 15th of November, 1800. The surface, as a general thing, is uneven; but the soil is good. There are five ponds, the principal of which, called Kezer pond, from an old hunter, is a magnificent sheet of water, having three bays, about one mile wide and eight miles long; also, two small rivers—one, the outlet of Kezer pond, emptying into the Saco; the other taking its rise from five small ponds, mostly in the town of Waterford, known by the name of Kezer. At a short distance from these ponds, the stream becomes narrowed by a ledge, and, falling over the precipice, winds its way along the easterly part of the town, and passes through a very pleasant village, supplying excellent water-power. This village is doing considerable business for a place of its size. The houses are well built and pleasantly situated.

There are three churches in Lovell—one Methodist and two Congregational; three post-offices—Lovell, Centre Lovell, and North Lovell; and fifteen school districts, with twenty-five schools. Population, 1,193; valuation for 1858, \$222,000.

LOWELL, Penobscot county, distant forty miles northerly from Bangor, was first settled by Alpheus Hayden and Levi Done, of Canaan, Somerset county, who removed here March, 1819. These settlers, and others who soon followed, purchased their lands of the state. The son of Alpheus Hayden, the first person born here, was called Lowell, for whom the town was named. In 1841, the legislature annexed to Lowell what was called the Strip, north of township No. 1, Bingham's Penobscot pur-

chase. The settlers of this plantation purchased their lands of the Bingham heirs. Mary C. Dean (afterwards the wife of Stephen Kimball, of Bangor) was the first school teacher, and the Rev. Pindar Field the first minister of this plantation. Both these individuals were held in very high estimation by the people, and the plantation, which had been previously called Page's Mills settlement, was named *Deanfield*, in honor of them. In 1842, the legislature annexed what was called the Cold Stream settlement to Lowell.

Lowell was incorporated February, 1837, under the name of Huntersville, which was changed by the legislature the next year. The surface is uneven, and in some places broken. The land is somewhat stony but fertile, and will well reward the labor of the husbandman. There are large tracts of meadow land upon the rivers and streams, and large quantities of lumber for building purposes. The pastures on the hills are excellent for grazing. Several high elevations of land lie in the north part. The Passadumkeag river passes from east to west, some six or eight miles, through the town; and the stream Escutussis, from the lake of the same name, empties its waters into the Passadumkeag river.

The inhabitants of Lowell are engaged somewhat in manufactures. At Page's Mills, on the Passadumkeag river, there is a large tannery; also a mill for the manufacture of lumber, consisting of one single and one gang saw-mill, and a clapboard, lath, and shingle mill. One mile above, at the mouth of the Escutussis stream, there is another establishment for the manufacture of lumber, consisting of one saw-mill and one shingle and clapboard mill. All the above are new establishments, having been erected within a year. Ascending the Escutussis one mile, another saw-mill is reached; and, one hundred rods above, are a corn-mill, a flour mill, a clapboard mill, and a shingle mill, which are known by the name of Porter's mills. Two miles above this, at the outlet of the Escutussis lake, are the Verney mills, comprising a saw-mill and a shingle mill. In addition to the above, the inhabitants are quite extensively engaged in lumbering on the upper waters of the Passadumkeag, furnishing thereby large quantities of lumber to be manufactured on the main Penobscot river below.

The principal villages are at Page's Mills, formerly so called, and Porter's Mills. Some of the inhabitants of these villages have united with Burlington and built a meeting-house, not far from the town line, which is usually occupied by the Congregationalists. A portion of the inhabitants of Cold Stream settlement are connected with the Baptist church in Enfield. The people on Long Bridge are connected with a Free-will Baptist church. There are six school districts, and two post offices —

Lowell post-office, at Page's Mills, and the East Lowell post-office, at Porter's Mills. Population, 378; assessors' valuation for 1858, \$36,000.

LUBEC, Washington county, is situated on the peninsula opposite Campo Bello island, and was settled about 1780. It formed a part of Eastport until June 21, 1811, when it was incorporated under its present name, from Lubec in Germany. This town is possessed of an admirable harbor, which is of sufficient capacity for vessels of the largest draught — is never obstructed by ice — is easy of access, and well protected by Grand Menan and Campo Bello islands. The principal place of business is built on a point of land jutting out into the harbor, — a beautiful location, — and presenting a fine appearance. Lubec, from its situation, enjoys a very extensive trade with the Bay of Fundy and the great waters of Passamaquoddy bay, coasting and the cod and mackerel fisheries being the principal branches of business. West Quoddy Head light-house is situated at the western entrance into Passamaquoddy bay. Lubec contains two church edifices (Congregational and Methodist), fourteen school districts, one tannery, three grist-mills, nine saw-mills, and three post-offices — Lubec, Lubec Mills, and West Lubec. Population, 2,814; valuation, \$240,153.

LYMAN, in the central part of York county, was purchased in 1660, of an Indian sagamore named Fluellen, by John Saunders, John Bush, and Peter Tarbitt, who sold their deed in 1668, to Harlackindine Symonds. Symonds afterwards disposed of his title to Roger Haskins and thirty-five others, and, under their proprietorship, the town was settled in 1767. It was called Loxhall when incorporated, March 11, 1778, which name was changed to the present one, February 26, 1803, as a token of respect, it is believed, to Theodore Lyman, of Boston, originally of York, Me. When first organized, the people in their parochial affairs were connected with Alfred and Sandford, from which they separated in 1787 or 1788. John Low first represented Lyman in the general court in 1786.

Like most of the towns in the immediate neighborhood, the surface is generally smooth, and the land well adapted to the necessities of an agricultural community, Lyman being essentially of that class. In shape it is oblong, and is generally thickly settled. There are four ponds, called respectively Kennebunk, Swan, Bunganaul, and Barker's, which afford sufficient water for all purposes. The Baptists have two church edifices, and the Congregationalists and Methodists one each. Lyman Centre and Goodwin's Mills are the only two villages.

There are two saw-mills, one carding-machine, one grist-mill, one carriage factory, and one brick-yard. Education receives proper attention, there being twelve school districts, with twenty-two schools. Lyman, Lyman Centre, and Goodwin's Mills are the names of the post-offices. Population, 1,376 ; valuation, \$202,753.

MACHIAS is the capital of Washington county, and a port of entry. The first knowledge the English obtained of this place was in 1633, while the fierce contest was going on between France and Great Britain for supremacy on this continent. They erected a trading house here during the spring of that year, put in a stock of goods, and commenced a traffic with the natives. This trading house the English intrusted to the keeping of five or six armed men, who they thought might be able to defend it from pillage by the Indians ; and, if menaced by the French, give such timely warning to the proper authorities as would enable them to make arrangements for its defence before the enemy could arrive. In this they were deceived, for when La Tour, the French commander, in the spring of 1634, learned of this establishment, he immediately started from Port Royal, and made a descent upon it, capturing it after a slight resistance on the part of the armed force, two of whom were killed. The survivors he took prisoners, and, with the goods they had in charge, returned to Port Royal, from whence the prisoners were liberated shortly afterwards,—the goods apparently being retained as lawful prize. From this time, for upwards of one hundred and twenty years, no attempt was made by either nation to settle the wilderness of Machias.

In 1761-62, a great drought prevailed in the eastern part of Maine ; and the people living on the seaboard, in order to procure hay for their cattle, pushed further into the wilderness east of the Penobscot, and became acquainted with this place, and the advantages it offered for settlement. They thereupon petitioned the general court of Massachusetts for a grant of the territory, which petition was allowed in 1770. Of the eighty petitioners for this grant, no less than fifty-four were from Scarborough.¹ Among the settlers in 1763, were persons named Scott, Libby, Stone, Larrabee, Hill, D. Fogg, and J. Foster, most of whom were at West Falls. The Messrs. Foster, Munson, Sevey, and Scott,

¹ In regard to the settlement of Machias, a statement has gained currency, that the settlers fled here to escape punishment for participation in the King riot, which occurred at Scarborough, on the 19th of March, 1776. This can scarcely be true ; for the riot did not take place till six years after the grant had been made to the signers of the petition. It is not, however, improbable that some of the culprits might have fled here for concealment for a time among their former townsmen.

settled at East Falls. In 1765, Morris O'Brien and his sons built a double saw-mill at the former place. Other persons came in, and before 1770 several mills were erected on both East and West rivers, and one on Middle river.

In 1775, an affair occurred which acquired for the inhabitants much credit. Captain Ichabod Jones, of Boston, having obtained from Admiral Graves permission to freight his (Jones's) vessel with provisions, and carry them to this settlement, upon condition of returning with a cargo of wood and lumber for the British troops, arrived here early in June, accompanied by the *Margaretta*, an English schooner, well armed, under the command of Midshipman Moor. Jones had a meeting of the settlers, who consented to allow the vessel to load. But Benjamin Foster and a party from East river conceived the bold design of making the British schooner their prize, and her officers prisoners. The first attempt proved unsuccessful; but afterwards, aided by Jeremiah O'Brien and his sons, they succeeded in capturing the schooner without much loss of life on either side, — two of the Machias men having been killed and several wounded, while the commander of the British schooner fell in the encounter, with several of his men. Nor did the exploits of these brave men end here. They succeeded subsequently, by a bold stratagem, in capturing a British schooner of seventy or eighty tons with her tender, and making their commanders prisoners. For their heroism, they afterwards received the thanks of the provincial congress.

In 1777, in consequence of the expedition planned against Fort Cumberland, St. John's, and other places on the Bay of Fundy, Machias became a general rendezvous for the American forces, and the British admiral at New York sent the *Rainbow*, two frigates, and an armed brig to frustrate the expedition. They arrived in August, and came to anchor in Machias bay; and, after committing several depredations in the immediate neighborhood, proceeded to the foot of the falls in Middle river, where they were received by Major Stillman and party on the one side, and by Joseph Neptune, chief of the Passamaquoddy tribe, on the other, and were effectually repulsed. Every man in the place able to bear arms was upon the shore, as well as between forty and fifty Indians, who raised and kept up a hideous yell, which so reverberated as to induce the supposition that the forests were full of wild savages. Discouraged by these appearances, and by the vigor and spirit with which they were resisted, the British squadron in a day or two left the place, and the town was not molested again during the war.

Machias was incorporated June 23, 1784, and formerly embraced within its limits East Machias, Whitneyville, Machiasport, and Marsh-

field. In 1781, the first church was organized, and in 1794, the first meeting-house erected. A convention being held at Portland in 1786 to consider the expediency of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the people of Machias resolved that it was not expedient to urge such separation. This action was repeated in 1791.

Its excellent location, the fertility of its soil, and its navigable privileges, which are equal to any on the coast, render Machias one of the most flourishing towns in the state. It is watered by Machias river, which flows across the northeast corner. Machias does a business annually in ship-building, lumbering, and manufacturing, of upwards of \$2,000,000. There are two meeting-houses — Congregational and Methodist; one school district, with eleven schools; a post-office, a printing-office, two founderies, sixteen saw-mills, lath and shingle mills, a carriage manufactory, grist-mill, a telegraph station, a court-house, a jail, two hotels, and other buildings and conveniences. Population, 1,590; valuation, \$600,000.

MACHIASPORT, Washington county, is an Atlantic frontier town, situated on the western shore of Machias bay. It originally belonged to Machias, and was separated and incorporated in 1826. It has a great number of mills; and the inhabitants are very extensively engaged in the lumber trade, as also in fishing and coasting. It is a port of entry, and has an excellent harbor. The railroad to Whitneyville, a distance of eight miles, conveys the lumber from that place to this town for shipment. It was in this part of old Machias that the Plymouth colony established their trading house in 1633. It was subsequently occupied by the French several years. The details of other portions of the history are involved in the article on Machias. There are four religious societies — one Congregational, two Free-will Baptist, and one Second Advent; nine school districts, several saw-mills, one grist-mill, and one post-office. Population, 1,266; valuation, \$106,405.

MADISON, Somerset county, is situated on the east side of Kennebec river, and was incorporated in 1804. It is watered by a pond, the outlet of which is at Skowhegan; and the soil is of the greatest fertility. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in agricultural pursuits, for which there is a wide field. Madison has three villages, pleasantly situated; three church edifices — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist; nineteen school districts, with thirty-two schools; three saw-mills, two grist-mills, two shingle mills, and two post-offices — Madison, and East Madison. Population, 1,769; valuation, \$281,045.

MADRID, Franklin county, is something more than twenty miles northwest from Farmington. The first settlements were commenced about 1807 or 1808 by Abel Cook, David Ross, John Sargent, Lemuel Plummer, Miller Hinkley, Joseph Dunham, Ebenezer Cawkins, and Nathaniel Wells. It was formerly owned by Mr. Phillips, and subsequently passed into the hands of Jacob Abbot, whose heirs still own the unsettled land, amounting to nearly half the township.

Madrid was incorporated in 1836. Some of the land is good, while other portions are unfit for cultivation. It has three saw-mills, a grist-mill, two clapboard machines, and two shingle machines. As yet there is no house of public worship. Meetings are held in school-houses; and though the town is but partially settled, the inhabitants have sustained stated meetings on the Sabbath most of the time from the earliest date of their arrival. There are seven school districts, with twelve schools; and one post-office. Population, 404; valuation, \$23,964.

MANCHESTER, Kennebec county, is situated about nine and a half miles west of the Kennebec river, extending from east to west about three miles, and from north to south about eight miles. The first settlement was commenced in 1775. Nathaniel Floyd, a native of Plymouth, Mass., took up a "settler's lot" in the south part; and the same year, Thomas Allen, a native of Braintree, Mass., obtained of the government a lot in the north part, which remains in the family until the present day, and is now owned by a grandson of said Thomas Allen (William H. Allen, president of Girard college). In 1776, Captain John Evans and Francis Fuller of Cape Cod, and Reuben Brainard of Haddam, Conn., took up lots; Samuel Cummings, of Stoughton, Mass., took up one in 1778; and several other persons soon after. From this time to 1790, settlers came in from Massachusetts in such numbers that most of this part of the country was taken up in farms.

Manchester was incorporated August 12, 1850, by the name of Kennebec, and is composed of parts of Hallowell, Litchfield, Winthrop, and Readfield. A strip upon the northeast side of Manchester was annexed to Augusta in 1856. The name was changed, April 18, 1854, to Manchester. The surface is somewhat uneven. A large portion of the Cobbossee Contee pond, a beautiful sheet of water, about nine miles long by one mile wide, interspersed with numerous islands, lies in the southwestern part. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, which at the present time is carried on by many on scientific principles with good success. There are two manufacturing establishments,—one of painted carpetings, and one of hay forks and

manure forks. In the eastern part is a fine quarry of excellent granite, from which large numbers of blocks are excavated annually and shipped to other states. There are three church edifices in Manchester, one occupied by the Baptists, one by the Society of Friends, and one as a Union meeting-house; seven school districts, with the same number of schools; one village, and one post-office. Population, 1,000; valuation, 277,448.

MARIAVILLE, Hancock county, is situated on the west bank of Union river. The first settler was a Mr. Fabrick, who arrived here about 1802. Captain Benjamin Epps, Daniel Epps, Emerson Alcott, Seth Alcott, James Fletcher, James Hapworth, and Elisha Goodwin settled here soon after. The principal inducement which brought these pioneers to this region was the timber, from which they expected to reap a profitable harvest, but were disappointed.

Mariaville was incorporated into a plantation in 1820; and, in 1822, it was reduced to its present limits, by taking from its territory the present towns of Aurora, Amherst, and Waltham. It was incorporated in 1836. The surface is broken, and in some parts rocky to a considerable extent. Union river furnishes supplies of water. Situated on West brook is a tannery, which is doing a very good business. There are also two grist-mills and one saw-mill, besides two clapboard and two shingle machines. There is one church edifice, owned and occupied by the Baptists; five school districts, with eight schools; and one post-office — North Mariaville. Population, 374; valuation, \$36,847.

MARION, situated in the eastern part of Washington county, was incorporated in 1834. It is watered by a large pond on the west, which separates it from East Machias. The surface is hilly, and the soil of a variable description; but chiefly of a moderately productive character. The village is situated in the northeast part, on the post-road leading to Dennysville. The town contains several saw-mills; three school districts, and one post-office. Population, 207; valuation, \$21,369.

MARSHFIELD, Washington county, was formerly the northern part of Machias, and received its act of incorporation, June 30, 1846. The people are, for the main part, engaged in farming operations; but ship-building and lumbering are carried on to a moderate extent. The town is pleasantly situated, and is increasing in importance and population. It has two school districts, with the same number of schools; three saw-mills, four shingle mills, two grist-mills, and one carding-machine. Population, 294; valuation, 41,354.

MASARDIS, Aroostook county, is situated upon both sides of the Aroostook, opposite the mouth of the St. Croix river. Colonel Thomas Goss was the first settler, who, previous to the Aroostook war, in 1839, ran away from his family in Levant, and eloped with a widow Nelson. During his flight, he went to New Brunswick, and made his way round by the St. John and the Aroostook to this town, and commenced its settlement. He remained here in solitude until the breaking out of the Aroostook war, when a son of his, from Levant, who had been drafted into the service, discovered his residence, and was greatly surprised to identify his father. This son soon after moved here with his family, and was followed by John Nolan, who married a daughter of widow Nelson. The widow died in 1840; and after her death Goss united his fortunes with an Irishwoman, and pushed on up the river road, and commenced a settlement in No. 12, range 6, between the Aroostook river and Portage lake.

In the spring of 1839, at the time of the war, Leonard Reed moved here with his family, and was followed by Abiel McAllishe, Joseph Pollard, Cyrus McKinney, Alexander Woodward, William Fitzgerald, and a man by the name of Fogg. The first settlers were mostly men of intemperate habits; and their influence has been seriously felt upon the present inhabitants. While a great improvement has been going on in the way of temperance in other parts of the state, Masardis has been backward in the march; and is as far behind to-day as she was twenty years since. Masardis was incorporated in 1839.

The surface is level, and along the river the soil is a rich alluvium; but, back from the river, it is not so good. As yet no church edifice has been erected, and most of the few houses are near the mouth of the St. Croix, which is crossed by a bridge. A post-office is established here; and there are three school districts. The first store, of which there are but few, was opened by one Woodward, who made a fortune in the rum traffic. Population, 122; valuation, \$10,209.

MASON is situated in the western part of Oxford county, and was a grant of land to Fryeburg academy. It was incorporated in 1843. We are unable to give any account of its early settlement, or of the manufacturing or agricultural interests of this town. It has one school district, with two schools; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, and one shingle mill. Population, 93; valuation, \$12,022.

MATTAMISCONTIS is a very poor township, situated in Penobscot county, on the west bank of the Penobscot river, near Lincoln. It was incorporated in 1839, but the population has been and still is so small

that they have not been able to support their town organization. There were fifty-four inhabitants here in 1850, but there are not half that number now. Valuation, \$6,000.

MAYFIELD, Somerset county, is situated on the east side of Kennebec river, twenty-nine miles from Norridgewock. It was incorporated in 1836, and originally formed a part of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase. It is drained by the south branch of Piscataquis river, and by a tributary of the Kennebec. The town is up to the present time but sparsely settled, and hence its resources, if it has any, are as yet undeveloped. It contains two school districts, and one church edifice (Free-will Baptist). Population, 133; valuation, \$3,435.

MAXFIELD, Penobscot county, is situated on the west side of Penobscot river, forty-five miles north from Bangor, and was incorporated in 1824. It is watered by Piscataquis river and Sebois stream, furnishing good water-power, which is used in propelling several saw-mills. The surface is undulating, with a varied soil, particularly adapted to the production of grain. It has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist), two school districts, with two schools, and one post-office. Population, 186; valuation, \$8,784.

MEDFORD, in the southeast part of Piscataquis county, twenty miles from Dover, was incorporated in 1824, by the name of Kihnarnock, which was changed to its present name in 1856. It is watered by the Piscataquis river, and by the outlet of Scootum lake. The well timbered soil is adapted to the growth of grass. It contains one church (Free-will Baptist), three school districts, and several mills. Population, 322; valuation, \$30,378.

MEDYBEMPS, in the eastern part of Washington county, became a corporate town in the year 1841. It has a pond on the north, by the outlet of which it is drained. As yet it is of moderate capacity, but from the character of the soil, the plentifulness of its woodlands, and its favorable location, it will eventually prove a good place for settlement. It has three school districts, and one post-office. Population, 287; valuation, \$19,739.

MERCER, Somerset county, lies on the east bank of the Sandy river, about seven miles from its intersection with the Kennebec at Indian Old Point,—formerly the site of the village of the Norridgewock Indians, and celebrated as the place where that tribe and their priest

Father Râsle, were destroyed in 1724. The settlement was commenced soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, — about 1784. Tradition says, Nathaniel Emery, many years a pensioner, was the first settler. He was emphatically the pioneer of the town, — his custom being to fell a few acres of trees, build a log house, then sell his improvements and commence again. Prominent among the first settlers were Nahum Baldwin, from New Hampshire, Samuel Hineckley, from Georgetown, Me., Nathaniel Davis, of Cape Ann, Mass.,¹ Joshua Greenleaf,² Ambrose Arnold, and eight or ten others. The first settlements were commenced on the river lots, and the intervals there, prior to settlement, were covered with a stately growth of maple, elm, butternut, and other kinds of hard wood, indicative of a strong and productive soil.

With the exception of the river lots, Mercer was mostly an unbroken wilderness until 1801, after which it was rapidly settled; and, in a few years, there was not an unoccupied lot. The titles to all the land, except that in the easterly part, were obtained from the Plymouth company. It was incorporated in 1804. In 1835, twenty families, with their farms, were annexed from Starks. In 1840, a portion of Mercer, containing twenty-five families, was set off to form Smithfield; and in 1841, another portion, containing twelve families, was given to New Sharon.

The surface is gently undulating, with one large swell, called Beech hill, nearly in the centre, which contains over twenty beautiful farms. The landscape, as seen from Beech hill, is surpassed at but few locations in the country. North pond, in the southeast corner, is three miles long by two wide, and lies partly in Mercer, partly in Smithfield, and partly in Rome. It is well stocked with fish of various kinds. The only village lies on the Big stream, which passes through the town from north to south, and falls into the Sandy river, two miles below. There are four stores, a tin and sheet-iron manufactory, a carriage and sleigh factory, a starch factory, a shovel-handle factory, a tannery, two saw-mills, a grist-mill, four shingle machines, three blacksmiths' shops, and other operations. Besides these, there are four churches — Congregational, Universalist, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts, with eighteen schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,186; valuation, \$146,504.

MEXICO, Oxford county, is situated on the north side of Androscoggin river, twenty-five miles from Paris, and was incorporated in 1818.

¹ Mr. Davis was in early life a soldier, and was at Fort William Henry, having narrowly escaped the massacre that followed the taking of that fort.

² This gentleman settled here in 1785, and died in 1856, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

When a plantation it was called Holmanstown. It is watered by two of the tributaries of the Androscoggin river, and is possessed of a good soil, and has average water-power. It has one church (Universalist), six school districts, with the same number of schools; a tannery, two saw-mills, two shingle mills, and a post-office. Population, 482; valuation, \$57,480.

MILLBRIDGE, Washington county, was set off from Harrington, Steuben, and Cherryfield, in 1848. It is watered by the Narraguagus river, at the mouth of which there is a thrifty little village, and tide-mills for sawing lumber and grinding grain, which cost in their erection upwards of \$100,000. Considerable ship-building has been done here. The principal business of the inhabitants is fishing and coasting. Some few vessels are employed in the foreign trade. Millbridge has one village; two church edifices—Union and Methodist; eleven school districts, with eleven schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,170; valuation for 1858, \$250,000.

MILFORD, Penobscot county, is situated on the east side of Penobscot river, opposite Oldtown and Orono. It was incorporated in 1833, and is at present the terminus of the Bangor and Oldtown Railroad. The surface is level, but the soil is generally poor and swampy. The principal business in which the inhabitants are engaged is lumbering. There is one village here, and there are four school districts, with five schools, one saw-mill, one shingle mill, and one post-office. Population, 687; valuation, \$128,876.

MILFORD is situated in the southeast part of Piscataquis county, eighteen miles from Dover, and was incorporated in 1823. It is a beautiful township, situated on the fertile banks of Sebec and Pleasant rivers, at their union with the Piscataquis, by which it is watered. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and well adapted to the production of grain. The village contains a number of dwellings, stores, and workshops, and there are a few mills and manufactories. It has two churches (Congregational and Free-will Baptist), seven school districts, and one post-office. Population, 932; valuation, \$89,416.

MIXOT, Androscoggin county, originally comprised in the town of Poland, was granted to a man by the name of Baker, by Massachusetts, to make up for the loss of a similar tract granted to him, which was found to be in New Hampshire. Moses Emery was the first settler, having arrived in 1772. Messrs. Bray, Wellcome, Safford, Hawke, Buck-

man. Dwinal, Shaw, and Varel were among those who followed shortly afterwards. Minot was incorporated February 7, 1802. On the arrival of the first settlers, there were several Indians belonging to the Anasagunticook tribe in the immediate vicinity. The first meeting-house was built May 29, 1805, and the second July 3, the same year. Auburn was incorporated from the eastern part of Minot in 1842.

The surface is hilly, but not mountainous, and is well adapted to agriculture, which is the principal pursuit. The Little Androscoggin river furnishes water-power of a serviceable and profitable description. Lumber is an article of manufacture, comprising pine boards and plank, clapboards and shingles, (split and sawed,) oak and other hard wood plank, sugar-boxes for the Havana market, and shooks and staves. Some business is also carried on in the manufacture of leather — boots, shoes, saddles, and harness. There are four religious societies — Congregational, Universalist, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts, with eleven schools; and three post-offices — Minot, West Minot, and Mechanic Falls. Population, 1,734; valuation, \$297,184.

MONHEGAN ISLAND belongs to Lincoln county — is situated just outside of the entrance to Muscongus bay, and is only a plantation. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "Grand Island." It was discovered by Captain George Weymouth in 1605, who gave it the name of St. George's island, dividing the honor of the name between his patron saint and himself. This name, however, it did not long retain, its former one being considered more appropriate. Monhegan Island has always been a place of resort for European fishermen and traders; and the winter of 1618-19 was spent here by a part of the crew sent over by Sir Ferdinando Gorges. In 1623-4, Prince mentions it as "a settlement of some beginnings," and as a "plantation of Sir F. Gorges." In 1626, Abraham Shurt was sent over by Elbridge and Aldsworth, the owners of the Pemaquid Patent, to purchase the island from Abraham Jennings of Plymouth, the owner, for which he gave £50. It was depopulated in King Philip's war; but was soon after resettled, and has ever since continued in a thriving condition.

The island comprises upwards of a thousand acres of good land, has a bold shore on all sides, a large projection of rocks at its northeastward part, and has one good harbor. There are 103 inhabitants, about fourteen dwelling-houses, and a school-house, where the children are educated and religious meetings held. The people are industrious, prosperous, and well informed; and are engaged in fishing — both at home and on the Grand Banks — and in agriculture. Several vessels are owned on the island. There are no officers of any kind — the people's affairs

being governed and guided to suit themselves, conformably to certain rules and usages which they have laid down. There is a light-house on the island, which was erected in 1824. Valuation, \$3,506.

On the island of Mananas, which is merely an adjunct of Monhegan, is a rock bearing inscriptions, which have caused a good deal of research and inquiry among antiquaries, though the result has not been very satisfactory. The characters are about eight inches in length, and penetrate quite deeply into the rock. They appear upon what seems to be a stratum softer than the main ledge, which is hornblende, and they all stand in proper parallels with each other, and obliquely to the course of the stratum. Every effort hitherto made to prove these characters of Indian or Scandinavian origin has failed. Dr. Hamlin has taken a cast of the inscription in relievo, and sent it to the American Antiquarian Society at Copenhagen for examination; but no report has yet been received. He did not pretend to recognize the simple Runic characters in these inscriptions; and, although at first inclined to regard them as the attempts of some illiterate Scandinavian, he, as well as others who have investigated the matter, have concluded that they are mere fissures in the rock.

MOXMOUTH, Kennebec county, is about fifteen miles west from Augusta, midway between the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers. The first settlers were Thomas Gray, Joseph Allen, Philip Jenkins, Reuben Ham, and Jonathan Thompson, who came from Brunswick in 1776; and in the winter of 1777 moved in with their families. After two years, Ichabod Baker, John Welch, Alexander Thompson, Hugh Mulloy, and John and Benoni Austin arrived. About 1781 came Peter Hopkins and James Blossom, and not long after about thirty others, among whom were General Henry Dearborn, Simon Dearborn, Benjamin Dearborn, and John Chandler. The first settlers found here quite a tribe of Indians, who gradually disappeared.

The settlement was first called Freetown, under the belief that the land was free to every settler. Shortly after it was called Bloomingboro'. The first plantation meeting was held the 24th day of August, 1781. The following is a copy of the notification:—"By the desire of a number of inhabitants of Bloomingboro', the whole are hereby notified to meet at the house of Mr. Ichabod Baker's, on Friday y^e 24th day of August, 1781, at 12 of the clock, in order to act on the following articles: First, to chuse a Morderator; 2dly, to chuse a Clark; 3dly, to see if the inhabitants will think proper to chuse one man to act as Capt. for the preasant year; 4thly, to see if the inhabitants will except of the proposals made to them by the Committee of the general court; 5tly,

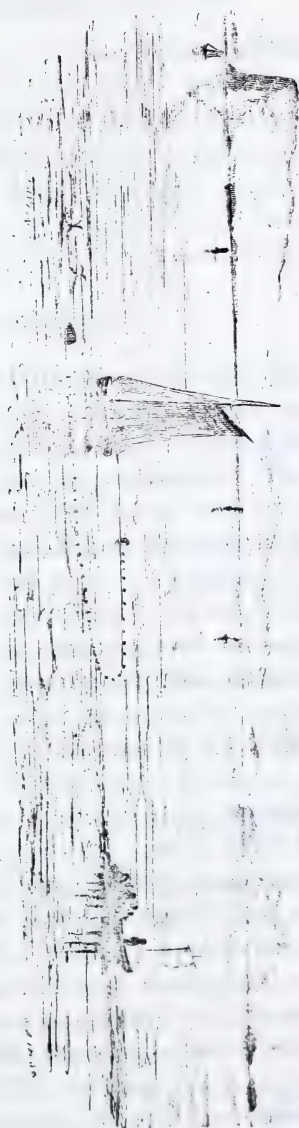
The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.

The Association is composed of members who are physicians and surgeons, and who are engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The Association is organized into sections, each of which is devoted to a particular branch of medicine or surgery. The sections are: Internal Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology and Syphilology, Radiology, and Pathology. The Association also has a number of committees and subcommittees, which are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the Association's policies and programs. The Association's main office is located in Chicago, Illinois, and it has a number of regional offices throughout the United States. The Association's primary purpose is to promote the interests of the medical profession and the public health. It does this by advocating for the medical profession, by promoting the highest standards of medical practice, and by providing information and resources to the public. The Association is a non-profit organization, and its funds are derived from the contributions of its members. The Association's activities are carried out through a variety of means, including the publication of journals, the holding of conferences, and the provision of educational programs. The Association is a member of the International Medical Association, and it is also affiliated with a number of other medical organizations. The Association's website is located at <http://www.aamc.org>.

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Montezuma Lake



to act on any other thing, that shall be thought proper by said inhabitants.

"PETER HOPKINS,

"HUGH MULLOY,

"CHRISTOPHER STEPHENS.

"*Bloomingsboro', August y^e 20th, 1781.*"

"At the Meeting, — Chose Peter Hopkins, Morderator; 2dly, chose Hugh Mulloy, Clark; 3dly, chose Peter Hopkins to act as Captain the preasant year; 4thly, voted that the Destrict wherein we now reside shall be known by the name of Wales, beginning at the South line of Winthrop, and running Southward eight miles, or thereabouts; 5thly, voted, that whatever tax, or taxes, the Hon. Gen. Court shall think proper to lay on said Destrict, we levi and raise within ourselves.

"HUGH MULLOY, *Clark.*

"*Wales, Aug. y^e 24th, 1718.*"

At the next plantation meeting, April 22, 1782, they chose assessors, and voted to raise £3 to defray plantation charges. Many of the settlers never dreamed of paying for the soil, but erroneously believed they could hold their claims by possession. The township was a part of the Plymouth right, and had been sold to different individuals, among whom were the Hon. James Bowdoin, General Henry Dearborn, and Samuel Sawyer; and a portion remained, taxed, in the first land-tax bill, to William Vassal, one of the Plymouth Company. The settlers obtained their titles from the owners above named, or their representatives; the land costing them from one to three dollars an acre.

The plantation was incorporated under the name of Monmouth, January 20, 1792, — so named by General Henry Dearborn from Monmouth, New Jersey, in the battle of which, June 28, 1778, he was engaged. At this time the place contained about fifty-five families. At the first town meeting, April 2, 1792, it was voted to raise £30 for the support of schools; £100 to make and repair highways; £15 for preaching, and £6 to defray town charges, all to be paid in corn and grain, excepting the highway appropriation. In 1794, a contract was made for carrying the mail through Monmouth, — this being the first mail route that was established to Hallowell and Augusta east of Portland. Up to 1794, the settlers were chiefly without public religious instruction. In 1793, however, the Rev. Jesse Lee formed a Methodist circuit in the province, and the first Methodist society in Maine was formed here during the next year, for which a meeting-house was finished in 1796. This society now numbers nearly two hundred members.

In the same year, a meeting-house was constructed, to be used for religious worship and town meetings, on land given for the purpose by Lady Temple, a non-resident proprietor. The house was partly finished, so that the meetings were held in it in 1799, and it was completed in 1800. It stood some forty years, when, becoming dilapidated, it was taken down, and the Monmouth town-house built in its place.

Among the distinguished individuals who have been residents of Monmouth may be mentioned Generals Henry Dearborn and John Chandler. At the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, General (then Colonel) Dearborn came into the settlement, and became proprietor of 5,235 acres of land, made a farm, built mills, and made Monmouth his home for a number of years. He spent a portion of the time here for the remainder of his life. He was greatly respected among the settlers. General Chandler was the poorest man in the settlement; and was an itinerant blacksmith. His talents were of a high order; and, by perseverance and industry, he became wealthy. From poverty he rose to be a major-general in the militia, a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, a representative in congress, United States senator, collector of the port of Portland, and filled several other important offices. Among others who have been residents may be mentioned General James McLellan, a distinguished merchant of Bath; Colonel Greenleaf Dearborn, of the United States army; General Ira Blossom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Hon. Anson G. Chandler.

There are three villages, all important places of business: North Monmouth, East Monmouth, and Monmouth Centre. North Monmouth village is at the outlet of Wilson pond, so named from one Wilson, who was drowned in it by the Indians. This village has two manufactories for making boot-webbing and binding, a shovel and hoe factory, a tannery, machine shops, turning shops, a sleigh and carriage manufactory, boot and shoe shops, mechanic shops, stores, and mills. The water-power is excellent, and the place is rapidly growing. At East Monmouth village, situated at the outlet of the South pond, are mills, a carpet factory, and a store. At the Centre village, situated at the outlet of Cochnawagan pond, are mills, a sash, door, and blind manufactory, stores, and the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance office. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad passes through Monmouth.

Monmouth is one of the best agricultural towns in the state, with not a lot of waste land in it. There are five houses for religious worship—the Methodist chapel; the Union house at North Monmouth, occupied by Methodists, Christians, Congregationalists, and Universa-

ists; the Union house at East Monmouth, occupied by Methodists and Baptists; the Baptist house on Monmouth Ridge; and the Congregational house at Monmouth Centre. Monmouth academy is one of the oldest and most efficient institutions of the kind in this state. There are three post-offices—Monmouth, North Monmouth, and East Monmouth; and fourteen school districts. Population, 1,925; valuation of taxable property for 1858, \$516,700.

MONROE, Waldo county, joins Frankfort on the west. The first settlement was commenced soon after that of Frankfort. It was at first called Lee plantation; and in 1822, when it became an incorporated town, it received its present name, James Monroe being then president of the United States. The surface is broken. It is watered by the north and south branches of Marsh stream. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture; and of late considerable interest has been taken in the cultivation of the various kinds of fruit-trees adapted to the climate. There are two small villages; twelve school districts, with twenty-three schools; three post-offices, called Monroe, Monroe Centre, and North Monroe; and one church edifice, owned and occupied by the Free-will Baptists, Universalists, and Methodists. There are also three shingle mills, one carding-machine, one tannery, one grist-mill, one pail factory, and one carriage factory. Population, 1,606; valuation, \$184,206.

MONSON, Piscataquis county, is situated eighteen miles northwest from Dover, and was incorporated in 1822. It is watered by Piscataquis river and Wilson's stream, which furnish good water-power for mills. The surface is of a varied cast; a large portion of which is wild land. It is settled by an industrious class of people, who have furnished themselves, as far as practicable, with the various essentials necessary to comfort, and the prosecution of their limited business. There are two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; eight school districts, with eleven schools; an academy, generally well attended; some mills and other machinery, and one post-office. Population, 654; valuation, \$66,733.

MONTICELLO, Aroostook county, bounded south by Framingham academy grant, (now part of Littleton,) was incorporated July 29, 1846. The river Meduxnekeag passes through it from west to east, and furnishes good water-power. Monticello is situated in a very fertile section of country, and holds out, from the productiveness of its soil, the best inducements for the settlement of industrious and energetic farmers. The

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is the history of the progress of the human mind, and of the development of the human soul. It is the history of the human race, and of the human mind, and of the human soul. It is the history of the human race, and of the human mind, and of the human soul.

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surface is densely covered with timber, the preparation of which for market at present forms the principal pursuit of its inhabitants. There are seven school districts, and one post-office. Population, 227; valuation, \$16,518.

MONTVILLE, Waldo county, is distant from Augusta twenty-six miles, and from Belfast fourteen miles. The first settlement, according to Williamson, was made as early as 1780; though circumstances lead us to suppose that it was not commenced till 1783. A Mr. Stannard had a temporary abode here about 1778-79, but moved away about the time of the arrival of the first settler, James Davis, a Presbyterian minister, originally from Massachusetts. Two years after, Mr. Davis's two sons, William and Joshua, arrived; also another Davis, a distant relative of James, all of whom settled in the neighborhood of what is now known as Liberty. These families intermarried, and soon became so numerous that the place was called Davistown, which name it retained till the date of its incorporation. William Clark and Archibald McAlister, from Jefferson, then Ballstown, settled here soon after; and, about 1793, Timothy Barret, a native of Concord, Mass., came to Montville, and lived as a hermit till within about three or four years of his death, in 1847, at the supposed age of eighty-five. Montville was the second grand division of the grant, known as the "Twenty Associates' Proprietary," the most of which was subsequently owned by Joseph Pierce, of Boston, from whom the settlers obtained the titles to their lands.

Montville was incorporated February 18, 1807. The surface is quite uneven, being broken into hills and mountains. Near the centre there is a considerable mountain, called the Hogback, on the west side of which the water flows into the Sheepscot river, on the east side into the George's river, and on the north side into the Sebasticook. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture, notwithstanding the broken condition of the country. The slopes of the hills furnish good pasturage, and in many places excellent tillage. Lumber is here manufactured, but of late only to a limited extent, as the forests are nearly exhausted.

The Rev. Moses McFarlin, born in 1781, came here in 1799, commenced preaching in 1805, and still frequently occupies the pulpit. Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, a representative from this district in the congress of 1855-7, is also a preacher, and was, in 1845, speaker of the house of representatives of Maine. There are four church edifices — three of which are occupied by the Free-will Baptists; four post-offices — Montville, Centre Montville, South Montville, and East Montville; and sixteen school districts. Population, 1,881; assessors' valuation for 1858, \$347,000.

MORRILL, Waldo county, historically included in Belmont, from which it was taken, was incorporated March 3, 1855, named in honor of Anson P. Morrill, late governor of the state. The first settlements were commenced in 1801-2 by James Weymouth, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Coming, and Nathaniel Cushman. All these settlers purchased their lands from General Knox, the original proprietor under the Waldo Patent.

The town is moderately uneven, but with very little waste land. Agriculture is the leading occupation. Morrill is watered by Cross's pond and Passagassawaukeag stream. The manufactures consist principally of lumber. There are four saw-mills, one grist-mill, four shingle mills, and five stave mills. About twenty thousand lime-casks are annually manufactured, besides large quantities of staves, shingles, and boards. It has one village; also one church, owned and occupied by the Baptists, Free-will Baptists, Methodists, and Christians; six school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 750; valuation of real and personal property, \$80,512.

Moscow, Somerset county, formerly township No. 1, in the second range on the east side of Kennebec river, belonged to Bingham's Purchase, and was incorporated January 30, 1816. It is twenty-eight miles from Norridgewock, and is said by Williamson to have been settled in 1773, which is certainly somewhat earlier than several settlements below this on the Kennebec. The land was surveyed and lotted in 1812, at which time a petition to the legislature was started for incorporation. It was signed by the greater part of the adult male residents, as it represented "that there were between thirty and forty heads of families in said township." The petition further set forth the usual occasion for corporate rights—"that the roads were bad and out of repair," and that they had no legal means of enforcing a contribution towards their support from the unwilling. This place sometimes, naturally enough, went by the name of Bakerstown — Nathan Baker and no less than six other Bakers being among the petitioners; but it should not be confounded with Bakerstown, which was the original name of Poland, Minot, and Auburn. The petitioners asked for incorporation by the name of Northfield; but after the action of the several legislatures from 1813 to 1816, the town emerged by the name of Moscow.

The soil is good, and there are many well-tended farms, which yield to their owners good supplies of grain and the other staple products of this part of the country. Water is supplied by a pond, and by a branch of the Kennebec river. There are two religious denominations — Baptist and Free-will Baptist; eleven school districts; one post-office — West

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1880
BY
JOHN B. HENNINGSEN
VOLUME I
1630-1700
PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1880

Moscow; and a saw-mill and shingle mill are among the mechanical operations. Population, 577; valuation, \$48,616.

MOUNT DESERT is an island at the southern extremity of Hancock county, and is the most extraordinary one on the coast of Maine, perhaps on the whole coast of America. It is remarkable for its size, its singular topography, its bold and wild scenery, and, still more, for its wilder and stranger history. Mount Desert is especially a mythical region. Whoever visits it, if he is familiar with its earliest records and legends, will, as he sits upon some bold pinnacle of its mountains, and glances over its sea-cradled islands, its sun-burnished creeks, its mountain lakes, and its alp-like ravines, almost expect to see the savage emerge from some glen, or to see lying at anchor the rude shallop of two hundred years ago; or, stranger still, to behold some wanderer from England, France, or Spain, in the habiliments of his time, with steeple hat, peaked beard, slashed doublet, and sword by his side, climbing the sea-wall thrown up by the ocean, to seek his rude cabin upon the shore.

Mount Desert, from its imposing appearance, was a natural attraction to the earliest voyagers. From the early part of the sixteenth century, this region was visited, and its waters made to contribute largely to the luxuries of the tables of the European nobility. Later, or in the early part of the seventeenth century, it was a familiar locality to the voyagers De Monts, Gosnold, Pring, Weymouth, and Smith. In 1608, a French Catholic mission was established here by the Jesuits, Biarde and Masse. The place selected by them is supposed to have been on the western side of "the Pool," a part of the sound which stretches from the southeasterly side to the head of the island. Here they constructed and fortified a habitation, planted a garden, and dwelt five years, entering with great zeal and perseverance upon the work of converting the natives to their faith.¹

¹ Dr. Mather, in his "Magnalia," says, that there fell into his hands the manuscript of a Jesuit, employed by the French to instruct the Indians in holy and divine things, in which there were such *thick-skulled* passages as these:—

"Q. How is the soyl made in heaven?—A. 'Tis a very fine soyl: they want neither meat nor clothes.—Q. Are they employed in heaven?—A. No; they do nothing. The fields yield corn, beans, and pumpkins, without any tillage.—Q. What sort of soyl is hell?—A. A very wretched soyl: 'tis a fiery pit in the centre of the earth.—Q. Have they any light in hell?—A. No; 'tis always dark. There is always smoke there; their eyes are always in pain with it; they can see nothing but the devils.—Q. What do they eat in hell?—A. They are always hungry there; but the damned feed on hot ashes and serpents there."

Such was the barbarous divinity employed by the Jesuits to bring the Indians within the pale of the "true church."

It is doubtful if there were any residents upon the island at this time, except savages. In 1612, the possession of this island, with all the interests of De Monts in Acadie, fell into the hands of Madame De Guercheville, a devout Roman Catholic lady, whose piety, as is common, found its objects of regard at a distance. She despatched a colony of twenty-five persons to Mount Desert, under the superintendence of her agent Suassaye, where they landed in the year 1613. By the assistance of the ship's crew, they erected a few rude cabins, raised a cross, and, after celebrating high mass, called the place St. Saviour.

But their prosperity was short-lived. In 1616, or thereabouts, Captain Samuel Argal, of Virginia, being cast away on one of the islands in Penobscot Bay, learned from the natives the particulars of the French settlement on Mount Desert, and resolved to destroy it. He returned at once to Virginia, and fitted out an expedition for the purpose of expelling these worshippers of the "scarlet woman" of Babylon from the English patents. The French being surprised, the place was taken with but a feeble resistance. The Jesuit cross was broken down, and the cross of king James erected in its place. No further attempt at settlement was made until 1761, when Abraham Somes came here, and built a house at the head of the sound, ever since known as Somes's Sound.

The inhabitants suffered much during the Revolutionary war, both from the attacks of the enemy and for the want of necessaries; but their patriotism is abundantly shown by the records of the town from 1776 to the close of the war. The British never had a permanent occupation of the island during the war; consequently, what the inhabitants suffered was from their predatory excursions, pillage, stealing of stock, and those embarrassments incident to a constant state of alarm from attacks which might be expected at any moment. The period of the last war with England presents but little of interest in this town. The same patriotism, however, that was manifested during the Revolution, was exhibited during this war. Two hundred dollars per annum was appropriated for powder and ammunition; and the place was kept in a state of defence.

The act of incorporation of Mount Desert bears date February 17, 1787. From this time the inhabitants set to work with commendable spirit to populate their beautiful town. This island is now divided into three distinct municipalities, — Eden, Tremont, and Mount Desert, — containing an area, in the aggregate, of 60,000 acres. Its topography is a natural curiosity. Contrary to the ordinary level formation of islands, it exhibits evidences of convulsions of nature, which have thrown up huge granite mountains to the number of thirteen, and given to the

scenery of the island striking and picturesque features. These thirteen mountains are situated to the west and north. Their crests meet the sky; and from the receding ship the mariner may be gazing at them as the last that is visible of his native land, while, to the homewardbound sailor, a view of their hazy tops sends gladness to his heart, assuring him as it does of proximity to family and friends. The altitude of the highest peak is stated by Williamson to be 2,300 feet; by Dr. Jackson, in his Geological Survey, 1,900 feet; and by C. O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, 1,480 feet. On the summit of one of these mountains there is a pond of some acres, without any visible inlet or outlet. The whole island abounds in ponds and streams, which are filled with fine fish.

Mount Desert has become noted, during the last few years, as a place of summer resort, and Nahant may yet look to her laurels. A steamer plies regularly between this place and Rockland, connecting with steamers to Belfast, Bangor, Portland, and Boston. There are eleven school districts, with seventeen schools; two post-offices — Mount Desert, and Winter Harbor; three religious societies — Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist; one carding-machine, four ship-builders, one tannery, and one carriage builder. Population, 782; valuation, \$79,181.

MOUNT VERNON is situated in the northwest part of Kennebec county, and was included in the Kennebec Patent. Settlements were made as early as 1774, and the town was incorporated June 28, 1792, receiving its name from the plantation of General Washington. Mount Vernon is a very pleasant spot, having a fine soil; while its productions are numerous and profitable to those who make agriculture a business. It is watered by several ponds, which afford good water-power. Mount Vernon has three villages; three churches — a Baptist, a Free-will Baptist, and a Union house; thirteen school districts, with nineteen schools; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one shingle machine, one turning machine, one planing mill, one clothing mill, and one post-office. Population, 1,479; valuation, \$239,056.

NAPLES, Cumberland county, distant from Portland thirty miles and from Augusta sixty-three, was formed from Otisfield, Harrison, Raymond, Bridgeton, and Sebago, and a tract of about seven thousand acres, called Songo river, not previously within the limits of any incorporated town. In 1849, additions were made from Otisfield; and, in 1851-2, from Sebago, making the present area of land 16,500 acres. Lying within its limits is the south end of Long pond, consisting of fifteen hundred acres; also Brandy pond, eleven hundred acres; Cold

Rain pond, fifty acres; and Trickey pond, six hundred acres, — making in all some 3,300 acres of water. The whole area falls but little short of twenty thousand acres. Sebago pond makes the southern boundary for two or three miles.

Songo river, leading from Brandy to Sebago pond, is six miles in length. This river, being navigable by the aid of one lock, forms a connecting link between the ponds for the Cumberland and Oxford canal. A small steamer, for carrying passengers and towing boats and rafts of logs, plies upon the river. Crooked (sometimes called Pequawket) river, a tributary of Songo, is, as its name indicates, very tortuous, and forms most of the eastern boundary. It flows through here, being some fifteen or twenty miles in length. Muddy river, entering near the north-westerly corner, flows southeasterly to Sebago pond. Both the latter streams furnish mill-sites.

The formation of Naples is granitic, in which are injected many veins and dikes of quartz and trap. The granite contains a large proportion of mica and felspar, rendering it coarse and of little value as a building material. There are some localities, however, where the rock assumes the character of gneiss, and quarries well. Many granite and gneiss boulders, some of large size and worn as from the action of currents, are scattered here and there, evidently brought from the hills at the north-northwest. These are easily worked, and supply the demand for home use. Specimens of flesh-colored felspar are found, which are very beautiful.

Naples was endowed with corporate privileges in 1834. The general surface is pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain; pond, river, and brook. There is a great variety of soil, from the arid, sandy plain to the moderately tough clay; though the major part, being the detritus of a granite formation, is a gravelly loam, with many pebbles and boulders of all sizes interspersed. The hills are not precipitous, but afford good grazing for the flocks and herds.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants in summer. Probably nine tenths of the taxable property consists of farms, farm stock, and implements. Farming is pursued with little system or science; each one seemingly endeavoring to produce a variety, instead of relying upon a leading crop. Hay is the most valuable crop, and is consumed at home. Lumbering, in winter, affords employment for many, though the stately old forests of pine, oak, and hemlock, for the last fifty years, have sadly dwindled away before the woodman's axe.

Naples has three saw-mills, two grist-mills, and one establishment for the manufacture of mackerel-kits, half and quarter barrels. Shoe-making and bootbinding furnish occupation for many fingers in times when

the trade is good. Naples and Ede's falls are the only two villages, at each of which there is a post-office. A town-house, used also as a church for all denominations, is the only public edifice in town. There are twelve school districts, with an average winter attendance of 264 scholars. Population, 1,025; assessors' valuation for 1858, \$246,441.

NEWBURGH lies on the south line of Penobscot county, in the second range of towns west of Penobscot river. It was originally a part of the tract granted to General Henry Knox for his military services in the Revolutionary war, and was sold by him to Benjamin Bussey, who continued to own all the unoccupied land till his death. The settlement of Newburgh was very much retarded by the exorbitant price demanded for land by the proprietor; but after his death, the lands being offered at a more reasonable rate, purchasers were readily found, and the settlement increased rapidly. Among the original inhabitants were Freeman Luce, Edward Snow, Levi Mudgett, James Morrison, Abel Hardy, Thomas Morrill, Ezekiel Smith, George Bickford, and Daniel Piper, who arrived here about the year 1794.

Newburgh was incorporated in 1819. The surface is varied, — the north and westerly part being somewhat hilly and rocky, while the southeasterly part contains extensive tracts of interval, situated along the banks of the Soudabscook, by which the town is watered. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, potatoes, English grain, and hay; and a very laudable enterprise is manifested in raising the various kinds of fruit-trees common to this latitude. Formerly, large quantities of hemlock bark and cord wood were hauled to the markets on the Penobscot river; but that business is now nearly abandoned for the more profitable employment of agriculture. Newburgh has one church edifice — Free-will Baptist; nine school districts, with the same number of schools; four saw-mills, five shingle machines, one wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment; and three post-offices — Newburgh, Newburgh Centre, and South Newburgh. Population, 1,399; valuation, \$115,354.

NEWCASTLE, Lincoln county, lies on a tongue of land formed by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, at the head of tide-water, about fifteen miles from the ocean, and twenty-four southeasterly from Augusta. It is more than six miles in length and four in breadth. The earliest settlement, supposed to have been about the time Pemaquid and Arrowsic were settled, was made upon the Sheepscot side of the peninsula, and covered an area of about four hundred rods in length, and ninety-two in width. All that is definitely known of this early set-

tlement is contained in the traces of habitations found, the next century after, by the inhabitants, who, with their descendants, have since held undisturbed possession. A street ran the whole length of the neck, upon both sides of which, at uniform distances, were laid out the two-acre lots into which the homesteads were usually divided; and on these, cellars and other traces of this ancient settlement have been discovered. Easterly from these were the farms of one hundred acres, reached by a road called the "king's highway," which also led to the woods and the mill, which latter was situated on a stream about a mile from the settlement, now called Mill Brook. On the highest point, opposite the falls and overlooking the town, was a small fort. No means are presented of ascertaining correctly the population of this place at that early time; but Sullivan, in his history of Maine, quoting from the account of Sylvanus Davis, says: "There were in the year 1630, eighty-four families, besides fishermen, about Pemaquid, St. George's, and Sheepscot."

In 1665, Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, commissioners appointed by the Duke of York, arrived at Sheepscot, this being a part of the territory claimed by him as within his patent from the crown.¹ They met at the house of John Mason, appointed Walter Phillips clerk, erected the whole territory into a county, by the name of Cornwall, called the plantation at Sheepscot New Dartmouth, established the line between this place and Pemaquid, and summoned the inhabitants to appear and take the oath of allegiance to the Duke, twenty-nine only of whom complied with the order. They vested the civil power in a chief constable, three magistrates or justices of the peace, and a recorder. The justices were Nicholas Raynal, Thomas Gardiner, and William Dyer. This government lasted till 1675, when the desolations of King Philip's war reached this coast. The people of Arrowsic fell before the tomahawk, and their habitations were laid in ashes. A little girl only escaped. She fled through the woods fifteen miles to Dartmouth, and sounded the alarm; and the terrified inhabitants escaped in a ship just built by Sir William Phips, which was then lying in their harbor nearly ready for sea. But their settlement shared the fate of Arrowsic.

Upon the close of the war, about three years subsequently, the settlers began to return and rebuild. Commissioners John Palmer and John West, appointed by the Duke's governor at New York, and Colonel Dungan, arrived at Sheepscot in 1686, and began to lay out the town in lots as before; but were regarded with hatred for their avarice, favoritism, and extortionate practice in their apportionment of land.

* See ante, article on Bristol, p. 67.

Their rule, however, was abruptly terminated by the second Indian or French war, upon the accession of William of Orange to the throne, in 1688; and these precincts were again laid in ruins, and continued so for nearly thirty years; the native forests, in the mean time, reclaiming heritage where cultivated gardens and the abodes of living men so lately had existed.

In 1718, Rev. Christopher Tappan, of Newbury, sent two men to inclose a portion of this territory, which he had bought of the claimants as early as 1702, a part of which then belonged to the settlers driven away by the Indians, and the other part to Walter Phillips, of Salem, whose title was derived from Indian sagamores by three several purchases, in 1661, 1662, and 1674. Tappan himself arrived in 1733, began to survey his lands on the Sheepscot side of the town, and laid out forty-five one hundred acre lots, two of which were allotted to the first settled minister and the first parish. The latter remains in the same hands at the present time. Tappan's title to the east of Mill river, however, was disputed by William Vaughan and James Noble, who held under the Pemaquid Patent. After a sharp litigation, Vaughan's title prevailed, and the settlers there hold under him to this day, while those on the west side of the river derive title from Tappan.

Newcastle was incorporated June 19, 1753, being the twelfth incorporated town in Maine. Being between two rivers, it has become naturally divided into two villages, one on the Sheepscot and the other on the Damariscotta side. The latter is the largest, and contains several stores, ship yards, an academy, bank, printing-office, and public-house. A free bridge connects it with Damariscotta. A toll-bridge connects Sheepscot with Alna. Newcastle formerly furnished large quantities of lumber and ship-timber for the market, but since the scarcity of these materials, attention has been turned more to farming and ship-building, the latter of which has, however, become temporarily quiet through some heavy failures. A considerable business has also been done in brick making. There is a variety of soil, which is well adapted to the usual agricultural productions, of which hay is the chief, a considerable quantity being shipped for sale, after supplying the ordinary wants of the place.

There are three church edifices — the Union at Sheepscot, Congregational at Damariscotta Bridge, and Roman Catholic at Damariscotta Mills; five religious societies — two Congregational, a Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic. The academy was incorporated in 1801, with a grant of land for its endowment, — has a good fund, and has maintained a school the greater part of the time since its commencement. There are fourteen school districts, with twenty-six schools, the

amount of money raised for the support of which, including the bank tax, is about \$1,800. A newspaper (the Lincoln Democrat) is also published. There are two post-offices — Newcastle and Sheepscot Bridge; and one bank, with a capital of \$50,000. Population, 2,012; valuation, \$392,503.

NEWFIELD (previously the plantation of Washington), in the north-west part of York county, contains 14,543 acres of good land, and was embraced within Small's Purchase in 1661. It was surveyed in 1778 — settled the same year — and incorporated in 1794. Rev. John Adams was settled in 1781, when there were but five families. Josiah Towle was the first representative to the legislature, in 1806. The Little Ossipee and its tributaries furnish ample supplies of water. The principal buildings and business operations are situated upon Mount Eagle, a beautiful swell of land in the southern part. A mineral polish, much in use, is found here. Newfield has two villages, four church edifices (two Free-will Baptist, one Congregational, and one Methodist), ten school districts, three saw-mills, three grist-mills, three shingle machines, an iron foundery, a carriage factory, and two post-offices — Newfield and West Newfield. Population, 1,418; valuation, 212,832.

NEW GLOUCESTER, in the northerly part of Cumberland county, is situated partly between Poland and Danville in Androscoggin county. It was granted by act of the general court, May 27, 1735, to the inhabitants of Gloucester, Mass., who were instructed to lay out a township of six miles square in the vicinity of North Yarmouth, if the land could there be obtained; and if not, in some other place convenient, in the eastern parts. It was ordered, that it should be laid out into sixty-three equal shares; one of which was to be reserved for the first settled minister, one for the support of the ministry, and one for the support of schools. The further conditions of the grant were: first, that on each of the other lots, the proprietors should, within five years, have a good family settled; second, that they should have a meeting-house built; third, that they should have a good orthodox minister permanently stationed; and for the due performance of this contract, each settler was bound in the sum of forty pounds, — failing to do which, the defaulter's share should revert to the province. It was at once settled by inhabitants from the parent town, who built a dozen log houses on Harris hill, and a mill on Royall's river. In 1743, they had erected nineteen framed houses — and two bridges across the river, at a cost of £400 — had made twelve miles of road, and cleared considerable land.

The survey was made by Edward King, and the plan dated June 20,

1737. The grantees failing to fulfil the conditions, by reason of the Indian troubles, many of those who had already settled were ordered off by the governor. In April, 1753, a petition having been presented by the grantees, asking for longer time to fulfil the conditions, eighteen months were allowed them. The first attempt at resettlement was made in March, 1754, when it appears a block-house was erected, which was subsequently a provincial garrison, a storehouse and asylum for settlers, and, for sixteen years, a place of public worship. It was sold at auction, in 1772, for seven bushels of corn, and stood until 1788. Through pecuniary and other inducements, in 1756, twenty men undertook the settlement of the place, agreeing to dwell here a year. Israel Parsons removed here in 1762 — was the first magistrate in the plantation — was a representative to the legislature in 1783, and during other years — and held several other honorable offices. James Stinchfield was among the earliest settlers, having removed hither with his father's family in 1753. He was engaged in the erection of the first fort — was distinguished in the hunt, and in Indian warfare, and was, for some time, a leading man in town. The first proprietors' meeting in the plantation was held in November, 1763. Rev. Samuel Foxcroft was ordained minister of the first church in 1765.

New Gloucester was incorporated in 1774, and has been one of the most distinguished towns in the state. Being a half shire with Portland, the courts sat here from 1791 until the organization of Oxford county in 1805, when they returned to Portland. The first post-office was established in 1793. The surface is beautifully diversified, and presents, in some parts, a delightful rural prospect. Its husbandry, and its public and private buildings, are evidences of independence, industry, taste, and skill. The highest land is under cultivation; and there are good roads and comfortable dwellings on every eminence. There are six saw-mills, two grist-mills, two tanneries, four churches — Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, and Friends'; fourteen school districts, with twenty-two schools; and three post-offices, called New Gloucester, Upper Gloucester, and West Gloucester. Population, 1,848; valuation, \$327,670.

NEW LIMERICK, Aroostook county, is six miles long, east and west, and three miles wide. True Bradbury, Eben Bradbury, Jonathan Hayes, John Felch, and Samuel Morrison were among the first settlers, — the most of whom emigrated from Limerick, York county. The town was surveyed in 1809, by Benjamin Marshall, and was incorporated in 1839. Not more than a quarter of it is cleared, though more than half is occupied by settlers. There are three schools, with an average of forty scholars. Population, 160; valuation, 13,383.

NEWPORT is situated in the western part of Penobscot county, and is distant twenty-five miles from Bangor. The settlement was commenced about the year 1808,—the earlier inhabitants being William Martin, Isaac Lawrence, Nathaniel Burrill, John Whiting, Daniel Bicknell, John Ireland, and Elam Pratt, most of whom came from Bloomfield, Somerset county, and purchased their land of Benjamin Shepard, who lived in Bloomfield at that time.

The township was called East Pond plantation until its incorporation, June 14, 1814. The surface is generally level; and a large pond of about fifteen miles circumference lies nearly in the centre, in which the east branch of the Sebasticook river takes its rise. The principal village, situated at the outlet of the pond, covers about one square mile, and is divided by the Sebasticook river. The water-power offers superior inducements to capitalists; and this, in connection with the opening of the railroad from Bangor to Waterville, will, without doubt, soon make Newport one of the most flourishing villages between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers.

The chief employment of the inhabitants is agriculture; but in different parts of the town are a number of saw-mills, for the manufacture of boards and shingles. Besides these mills, there are a grist-mill, foundery, cabinet shop, eight stores, a number of harness and blacksmith's shops, and a carriage manufactory, where are manufactured annually carriages to the amount of \$10,000, which, for durability and finish, are not excelled by any in the state. There is one church edifice, in which the several denominations worship; there are also eight school districts, and three post-offices — Newport, East Newport, and North Newport. Population, 1,210; valuation, \$195,203.

NEW PORTLAND, situated in the western part of Somerset county, is six miles west from the Kennebec river, and forty-five miles west-north-west from Augusta. This township, with that of Freeman on the west, was granted by Massachusetts to the sufferers of Falmouth (now the city of Portland), which was burnt by Captain Mowett in 1775. It was organized into a plantation in 1808. The first settlement was commenced by David Hutchins of Chelmsford, Mass., who moved, with his family, from thence to what was then called Sheepscot (now Newcastle), in 1784; and next into the wilderness on Seven-Mile brook, where he made the first opening in the at that time dense forests of New Portland. His son, James, was two years old when he moved here, and is still living on the identical farm cleared by his father. Josiah Parker arrived in 1786 from Groton, Mass., where he was born. He served in the fourth regiment Massachusetts militia, in the war of the

Revolution, was honorably discharged at West Point, and was still living (May, 1856), in the ninety-second year of his age. He has borne an honorable and arduous part in the affairs of New Portland, as he previously did, in his younger days, in the service of his country. Ebenezer Richardson from Sedgwick came in the same year, and John and William Churchill from Bingham, in 1788; Eben Casley from Gorham, Samuel and Benjamin Gould, Solomon Walker, Charles Warden, from Woolwich, and John Dennis from Groton, N. H., arrived and settled here subsequently. Dennis was a blacksmith, and was the first man who could repair the axe, the harrow-tooth, or the ploughshare for the pioneer settler. Four of the early settlers are now living, at the advanced ages of ninety-two and ninety-six. All of them are pensioners.

In 1809, in accordance with a vote of the town, Beniah Pratt was invited to become the town minister, which he accepted; but, for some cause, was not settled. In 1815, Samuel Hutchins, son of the first settler, was called and settled, and had part of the ministerial lands. The Free-will Baptists were the first principal sect, to which the divines above named belonged. In 1810-11, a Baptist church was collected and organized, over which Oliver Peabody was ordained pastor.

New Portland was incorporated in 1808. The surface is uneven, lying in large swells; though the land will admit of high cultivation. Seven-Mile brook, rising near the base of Mount Abraham and Mount Bigelow, flows through from northwest to southeast, dividing the town into two nearly equal parts. Besides Seven-Mile brook, there are two small streams, respectively named Lemon and Gilman. These three streams furnish an abundant water-power, which is made useful in driving three or four saw-mills and several grist and flour mills. The agricultural interests will compare favorably with those of any other town of its age in the state. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in his Geological Report, published in 1838, says: "New Portland is large and flourishing, having a pretty good soil, bearing crops from twelve to forty bushels to the acre, according to the dressing. From the specimens of the wheat seen at the flour mill, I should not consider it generally of the first quality, it not being full and heavy; but there were some samples that were excellent. From the nature of the soil, I should have anticipated such a result; for it is of granitic origin, and is poor in lime, a deficiency easily remedied, as limestone occurs in the vicinity in loose masses, but by searching may be found in place."

There are three small villages — New Portland, East New Portland, and North New Portland, at each of which there is a post-office; three houses of public worship — one occupied by the Universalists and Congregationalists, one by the Free-will Baptists, and one by various denom-

ations; and eighteen school districts, with twenty-five schools. Population, 1,460; valuation, \$230,631.

NEWRY is situated in the west part of Oxford county. The first settlement was made in 1781, by Benjamin Barker and his two brothers, from Methuen, Mass., and Ithiel Smith of Cape Elizabeth, Me. The titles to the land were derived from Massachusetts. The plantation name was Sudbury-Canada. It was incorporated with its present name, June 15, 1805. The surface, in its general aspect, is wild and mountainous. Bear and Sunday rivers — fine streams — flow through nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, falling into the Androscoggin. Newry has one village, two public-houses, a store; three post-offices — Newry, North Newry, and South Newry; two religious societies — Methodist and Free-will Baptist; and six school districts, with six schools. Population, 459; assessors' valuation \$43,000.

NEW SHARON is situated in the extreme southeasterly part of Franklin county, bordering upon the counties of Somerset and Kennebec. Prince Baker, a native of Pembroke, Mass., arriving in 1782, was the earliest settler. He was soon followed by Nathaniel Tibbits, Benjamin Chambers, Benjamin Rollins, James Howes, and Samuel Prescott. The township was purchased from the state of Massachusetts by Prince Baker and others, February 14, 1791. It was incorporated June 20, 1794, and contains 28,600 acres, most of which is excellent soil. New Sharon has an advantage in location over most of the towns in the county, as to access to market and water communication.

The mills at the Falls were first built by Abel Baker, in 1801. They afterwards passed into the hands of Abel Mayhew, and were rebuilt by him and much improved. The bridge was built about 1809 or 1810, and has since been rebuilt with permanent stone abutments. The water privilege at the village is superior, and the location possesses many advantages for a business place. It has, in addition to the grist-mill, a saw-mill, shingle machine, starch factory, one or more tanneries, fulling-mill, carding machine, a number of blacksmith shops, and several stores. At Weeks's mills, in the northwest part, there is a set of mills, a starch factory, and a considerable village. New Sharon has six churches — Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, Universalist, Free-will Baptist, and a free meeting-house; two post-offices — New Sharon and East New Sharon; and nineteen school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,732; valuation, \$293,526.

NEW VINEYARD, Franklin county, is situated east of Strong and north

of Industry, and is distant from Augusta forty miles, and from Farmington eight miles. It was purchased from the state by an association of individuals belonging to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., together with Jonathan Knowlton, of Farmington, who acted as their agent. After the survey, it was divided by lot among them. Nearly all the first settlers came from Martha's Vineyard; hence it took the name of New Vineyard from the commencement of its settlement. Daniel Collins and Abner Norton commenced improvements and removed their families here in the fall of 1791. They were the only families who remained in the place the following winter. They were soon after followed by Samuel Daggett, Jonathan Merry, James Manter, Ephraim Butler, John Spencer, Cornelius Norton, David Davis, John Daggett, Benjamin Benson, Joseph Smith, Henry Butler, Herbert Boardman, Charles Luce, Henry Norton, William Farrand, Seth Hillman, Ezra Winslow, and Calvin Burden. Settlements north of the mountains were commenced soon after by people mostly from Middleboro', Mass., among whom were George Pratt, Eleazer Pratt, Paul Pratt, Elias Bryant, Simeon Hackett, Jabez Vaughan, Zephaniah Morton, and Beniah Pratt.

New Vineyard was incorporated February 22, 1802. The soil is generally good, especially in the northerly and easterly sections. There is quite a range of mountains extending nearly across the centre, from east to west, dividing the waters of the Sandy river from those of the Seven-Mile brook. The principal stream is the outlet of Porter's pond in Strong, which discharges into the Seven-Mile brook, and on which are a number of valuable mill-sites. A first-rate grist-mill, two saw-mills, a clover mill, a shingle machine, and various other kinds of machinery; one store, a number of mechanics' shops and dwelling-houses, form a considerable village, which has been known as Vaughan's Mills.

There are two churches—one Congregational and one Free-will Baptist; ten school districts, with twelve schools; and two post-offices—New Vineyard and East New Vineyard. Population, 635; valuation, \$65,538.

NOBLEBOROUGH is situated in the central part of Lincoln county, on the east bank of Damariscotta river, and contains an area of about ten thousand acres. It originally formed a part of the possessions of Elbridge and Aldsworth, known as the Pemaquid Patent,¹ and was settled about the same time as Newcastle, which is situated on the opposite side of the river. It was a favorite resort of the natives for hunting and fishing; and they resisted, with the bravery of desperation, the erection of the

¹ See Bristol.

white man's cabin on their fair plantation. Nobleborough was involved in the bloody issue that depopulated more flourishing but less beautiful towns along the coast; and, during the whole period of the Indian wars, the blood of the white man and the savage was mingled together in saturating the soil. After the barbarous contest was decided, the inhabitants were involved for many years in a harassing controversy about the title to their lands, which was not settled until 1814. The territory was claimed under the Brown right, and the title was pursued until 1765, by James Noble, who had married the widow of William Vaughan. Vaughan either commenced or revived the settlement under Colonel Dunbar about 1730; but it had a slow growth, as there were only thirty men here able to bear arms at the commencement of the Revolution. Noble and his coadjutors were dispossessed in 1765, though they did not abandon their claim.

The town was incorporated November 20, 1788, and named by Arthur Noble, one of the heirs of the proprietor; but the name was not popular with the people, principally because of their antipathy to all who were proprietary claimants. It is connected with Newcastle by two bridges across the Damariscotta, which are about two miles apart. Nobleborough has done considerable heretofore in lumbering and ship-building, but the people are now generally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Rev. Adoniram Judson, father of the world-renowned missionary to Burmah, was settled over the second Baptist church here in 1819. There is a great curiosity in Damariscotta, opposite the upper falls, being a bank from twelve to fifteen feet in depth, composed of oyster shells, deposited here, in all probability, by the natives, years before the discovery of the continent. This large oyster bank has led some to think, that here was situated the far-famed mythical city of Norumbega. In 1849, the town was divided, and the southern part incorporated by the name of Damariscotta. There are four church edifices—three Baptist and one Methodist; twelve school districts, with twelve schools; two saw-mills, one lath machine, one shingle machine, seven stores; and two post-offices—Nobleborough and Damariscotta Mills. Population, 1,408; valuation, \$234,312.

NORRIDGEWOCK, situated in the southern part of Somerset county, is the shire town. It is built on both sides of the Kennebec river,—is thirty miles north from Augusta, and fifty-five west from Bangor. Its name is of Indian origin, and signifies "smooth water." It is noted for having been the head-quarters of a powerful tribe of Indians, sometimes called the "Canibas," and sometimes the "Norridgewogs," belonging to

the Abnaki nation. Norridgewock was taken possession of by the French as early as 1610. Râsle spent thirty-seven years of his life here, as a missionary to the Indians, and acquired such an influence over them that he controlled all their affairs. The village even now is a beautiful place; but when inhabited by the Indians, it was almost a second paradise. It stands in a lovely and sequestered spot, a point around which the waters of the Kennebec, not far from their confluence with those of the Sandy river, sweep past merrily, as if to the music of the rapids above.



Destruction of Norridgewock, and death of Râsle.

All the forays of the Norridgewock Indians upon the unprotected English settlements along the coast were, it is believed, instigated by Râsle, the Jesuit priest.¹ Conference after conference was held, and

¹ "Father Râsle was distinguished for his literary attainments. He was thoroughly educated, and wrote the Latin with classical purity. He made himself fully acquainted with all the Indian dialects, and prepared a dictionary of the Abnaki language, which is preserved in the library of Harvard College. He taught many of the Norridgewocks to write, and held a correspondence with some of them in their own language. He was a zealous Catholic, and devoted himself to the service of the church. He was mild in his

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treaty after treaty made, between the English and the Indians, in almost every one of which the English thought themselves overreached; but, whenever they attempted to put a different construction upon them, for the purpose of securing more important advantages, the sagacious priest would inform the Indians of their designs, and thus frustrate them. Nor was this all. Whenever they suffered in any respect at the hands of the English, a terrible retribution invariably ensued, either in the burning of hamlets or the murder and pillage of the settlers; and when the English were at war with the French, the Indians were always found on the side of the latter.¹ In all the ulterior designs of the English upon the Indians, whether in wresting their territory from them or in cheating them in trade, they were held in check by their dread of this tribe. Under these circumstances, only one remedy remained, which was the destruction of the village, and the murder of Râsle and his Indians. Accordingly, on the 12th August (old style), 1724, a detachment of two hundred and eight men from Fort Richmond stole up the Kennebec, and reached the fated village. The Indians remained ignorant of the contemplated attack till the shots of their enemies had penetrated their wigwams, causing death and destruction. Râsle, the object of the savage vengeance of the English, was killed; but, not satisfied with this, they scalped him, and carried the scalp to Boston. The Indians, when they beheld the bleeding corpse of their idolized priest and counsellor riddled with bullets, immediately, in the greatest consternation, took to flight, and attempted to cross the river; but their pursuers, following close behind, shot them in the water; and those few even who succeeded in reaching the opposite bank were killed before they could gain a place of safety. The English then returned to the village; and, having secured Râsle's papers and other effects, burnt down the church and the wigwams, and then withdrew, with such precipitation that it seemed rather a flight than a victory.²

manners and convincing in his speech; his conversation had a charm that would compel the savages to listen to him." — Allen's *History of Norridgewock*, pp. 42, 43.

¹ It may seem strange to some that the Indians were always found on amicable terms with the French, while they were ever making inroads upon the settlements of the English. But the means used by the two nations were entirely opposite. While the French, with their social fascination and flexibility of character, used every method of conciliation towards them, — giving them warlike implements, accompanying them on their hunting excursions, and becoming intimately identified with them by marriage, — the English looked upon them with detestation and horror, taking every opportunity for their extermination, and using every means to annoy and exasperate them. The gorgeous display and the imposing ceremonials of the Romish church also exerted an irresistible influence upon the mind of the rude savage.

² Mass. Hist. Coll. vol. vii. p. 254. — Upon this memorable event in our annals, Father

Writers have disagreed in opinion as to the justness of the retribution thus meted out to Râsle and his proselytes.¹ But it would seem that the dispassionate verdict of men at this day, — remote from the fierce jealousies of two great nations contending for territory, from the wounded pride and disappointment embittered by the duration of the contest, — should be rendered against such a wholesale massacre, and that milder, more reasonable, and Christian means might have been resorted to in pacifying the savages, who, it must be admitted, had grave charges to prefer against the English, of treachery, chicanery, and double-dealing practised by them from the time they first placed foot on American soil. Vestiges of the ancient settlement are in existence even now. Broken utensils, glass beads, and hatchets, have been turned up by the plough of the husbandman, and are preserved as valuable relics by the people in the neighborhood.

No attempts at settlement were made till after the Revolution. Some persons, however, emigrated here in 1772 and 1780, from Massachusetts and New Hampshire; but, not being imbued with the spirit of enterprise, or failing to see the advantages which the place possessed for ultimately becoming a thriving settlement, some of them pushed further up the river, while others returned again to Massachusetts. When peace was proclaimed, the town received as settlers a large number of young men, who, inured to active labor from their infancy, had their robust constitutions more perfectly developed by hard service in

Charlevoix should be heard. "There were not," says he, "at the time the attack was made, above fifty warriors at Norridgewock; these seized their arms, and ran in disorder, not to defend the place against an enemy who was in it, but to favor the flight of the women, the old men, and the children, and to give them time to gain the side of the river, which was not yet in possession of the English. Father Râsle, warned by the clamors and tumult, and the danger in which he found his proselytes, ran to present himself to the assailants, hoping to draw all their fury upon him, that thereby he might prove the salvation of his flock. His hope was vain; for hardly had he discovered himself when the English raised a great shout, which was followed by a shower of shot, by which he fell dead near to the cross which he had erected near the centre of the village. Seven Indians who attended him, and who endeavored to shield him with their own bodies, fell dead at his side. Thus died this charitable pastor, giving his life for his sheep, after thirty-seven years of painful labors." — *Historie Generale de Nouvelle France*, II. 382-4.

¹ One writer says, "The inhumanity of the English on this occasion, especially to the women and children, cannot be excused, and greatly eclipses the lustre of the victory." — *History and Biography of the Indians of North America*. By S. G. Drake, p. 312. Whittier, in his graphic and picturesque style, has commemorated the murder of the aged pastor and his flock in verse. A granite obelisk, three feet square at the base, and eleven feet high, with an inscription recording the massacre, marks the spot where the Indian church once stood. It was erected by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston.

the American army. To their efforts alone must be attributed the permanent settlement of Norridgewock. The celebrated Benedict Arnold passed through here in October, 1775, on his perilous expedition to Quebec.

Norridgewock was incorporated in June, 1778; and in the summer of 1794 the first meeting-house was erected, at the public expense. In relation to this circumstance, the records state that it was "voted to get one barrel of good West India rum, and two hundred pounds maple sugar, to be used at the raising of the meeting-house." The court-house was built in 1820, and remodelled in 1847, at a cost of about \$7,000; and the present bridge across the Kennebec river was built in 1849, at a cost of \$11,000.

Norridgewock contains about twenty-six thousand acres, the surface of more than one third of which is level, and free from stone. The soil is generally better adapted for tillage than for grazing, and is mostly of good quality and easily cultivated. Limestone is found here in abundance; but, being mixed with slate, is unfit for building purposes. A granite quarry is situated on Dodlin hill, on the south line of the town, from which large quantities of good stone are annually excavated. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, who are an industrious people, the greater part of whom have enough and to spare of this world's goods. Their perseverance and energy have enabled them to recover from the pecuniary shocks experienced by the land and timber speculations of 1837.

There are two villages, called the South and the North, in the latter of which the county buildings are located. Each of these villages is in a thriving condition, there being quite a number of dwelling-houses in each, besides stores and offices. In the way of manufactories, the south village surpasses the north,—having a good flour-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, and other operations. Roads have been constructed to almost every place of note, and so great has been the progress in this line, that but little expense would be necessary to connect every farm by a good road. There are six religious societies in Norridgewock — Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Christian, and Universalist, with three meeting-houses; two post-offices — Norridgewock and South Norridgewock; a female academy, erected in 1837, by voluntary subscriptions; and sixteen school districts, with fifteen schools. Population, 1,848; valuation, \$344,406.

NORTH BERWICK, situated in the southwest part of York county, formed a part of Berwick, in which its history is included. It was set off and incorporated in 1831. The surface is uneven, and the soil is for

the most part sandy and not very productive. There is one village, called Doughty's Falls; two church edifices, belonging to the Baptists; nineteen school districts, and twenty-six schools; one factory, having an invested capital of \$50,000; two saw-mills and two grist-mills; two other mechanical establishments; and one post-office. Population, 1,593; valuation, \$331,148.

NORTHFIELD is situated in the central part of Washington county, and is watered by the west branch of Machias river. It was incorporated March 21, 1838, having been previously township No. 24 in the east division of the county. It has three school districts, with a maximum attendance of eighty-three scholars. Population, 246; valuation, \$24,950.

NORTH HAVEN, Waldo county, is situated at the entrance of Penobscot bay, and originally formed a part of Vinalhaven, from which it is separated by a strait, or thoroughfare, about a mile in width. It was for some time known as North Fox Island. It has suffered considerably in consequence of the advantages taken of an act, passed by the legislature of 1850, giving the majority of the inhabitants the right to have such roads as they deemed fit. The majority decided upon having no roads at all; or, what is worse, to have roads fenced up with gates and bars, wherever the owners of land might wish to locate them, which have proved of no public convenience or utility whatever. The minority made a violent opposition, and have brought the matter before every legislature since the passage of the obnoxious act. At the session of 1857, the controversy was referred to the county commissioners for settlement.

North Haven was incorporated by the name of Fox Isle, June 30, 1846, which was changed July 13, 1847. The surface is generally even. Hay is the staple production. The inhabitants are engaged principally in fishing and farming. There are four small villages, one post-office, six school districts, with eleven schools; one church edifice, owned and occupied by the Baptists; four dry and West India goods stores, and one public-house. Population, 806; valuation, \$82,550.

NORTHPORT, Waldo county, is situated on the west side of Penobscot bay, and joins Belfast on the south. The prime movers in the settlement were Thomas Burkmar, Samuel Bird, David Miller, Colonel Thomas, Stephen and John Knoulton, H. Flanders, Adam Patterson, Mark and John Welch, Zachariah Lawrence, Captain Ebenezer Frye, Major Benjamin Shaw, David Alden, Henry Pendleton, and Micajah Drinkwater. These men arrived but a short period prior to the Revolutionary war; and hence had scarcely more than discussed their plans

of settlement, ere they were called off to the more stirring and dangerous life of the army. No further efforts at settlement were made till the conclusion of peace, when there were accessions of emigrants from different parts of the state.

During the time the English occupied Castine, a descent was made by them on this town, when several of the citizens were plundered. Shots were exchanged from the shore; but no damage was done on either side. One shot, however, from the English struck the house of Jones Shaw, and is still to be seen imbedded in one of the corner boards, where it will remain, doubtless, as long as the house stands.

Northport extends nine miles on Penobscot bay, and is about four miles wide, its surface being considerably broken, particularly along the shore. It is drained by Saturday cove and Little Harbor streams. In the southwest part is situated Knight's pond, a considerable body of water, having its outlet in Duck-trap stream, and falling into the bay in Lincolnville. The principal avocations of the inhabitants are farming and fishing. The town was incorporated February 13, 1796.

There is one church edifice, which was erected about the year 1835, and is occupied by all denominations. There are two small villages, Brown's Corner and Saturday Cove—which takes its name from the circumstance of the Rev. John Murray having arrived in this cove on a Saturday, and remaining over Sunday, on which day he preached to his crew, and those few hearers who could be gathered from along the shore. There are two post-offices, called Northport and East Northport; and ten school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,260; valuation, \$146,735.

NORTH YARMOUTH, Cumberland county, is situated a short distance from Casco bay, and originally embraced Yarmouth, Cumberland, Pownal, and Freeport. Some attempts at settlement were made as early as 1640, as a fortification was found here on the arrival of the settlers at that time, which had been occupied by George Felt, who purchased it of John Phillips, a Welshman. In 1646, William Royall purchased the farm, which, with the river, yet bears his name. In 1645, John Cousins lived on the neck of land which divides the branches of Cousins river, and owned all the island which still bears his name. Richard Bray, James Lane, John Maine, John Holman, Messrs. Shepard, Gendall, and Seward, Thomas Blashfield, Benjamin Larrabee, Amos Stevens, Thomas Reading, and William Haines were among the early settlers. During the first Indian war, in 1675, the settlement was destroyed, and the inhabitants abandoned the place, to which they did not return till the conclusion of peace, in 1678.

North Yarmouth was incorporated on the 22d of September, 1680, and was laid out on the land commonly called Maine's point, in a very compact manner, with the view of defending it from the attacks that might be made by the Indians.¹ In 1688, another assault was made upon the settlement by the savages, and the thirty-six families comprising its population abandoned their stock and improvements, and sought a refuge from the fury of the natives. Captain Gendall, the most wealthy and enterprising of all the settlers, a Mr. Scales, and several others, fell victims to the Indians' revengeful cruelty. Nineteen years of Indian warfare intervened; and when the settlers ventured again (about 1713) within the precincts of their former home, they found the sites of their habitations covered by a young growth of trees. Nothing daunted, however, they went to work with vigor, and the settlement again presented tokens of civilization and improvement. New proprietors were admitted, among whom were Gilbert and Barnabas Winslow, Jacob Mitchell, Seabury Southworth, and Cornelius Soule, descendants of the first settlers at Plymouth.

Till after the year 1756, the Indians were exceedingly troublesome. In 1725, William and Matthew Scales were killed, as was also Joseph Felt, whose wife and children were carried into captivity, from which they were afterwards released. Joseph Weare, grandson of Felt, pursued the Indians on every opportunity with unrelenting hate. His deeds of daring, and the number of natives put to death by him, would form a thrilling narrative. Joseph Sweat was killed June 16, 1746, and Philip Greely on the 9th of August of the same year, at the Lower Falls, where a party of thirty-two Indians had secreted themselves for the purpose of surprising Weare's garrison. These events continued till May 4, 1756, when the Indians attacked the house of Thomas Maines, killing him and an infant in the arms of Mrs. Maines, and taking a girl, named Skinner, captive. Beside those mentioned above, there were four persons killed and some eight or ten carried into captivity. No further depredations were committed after the date last named.

The comparative quiet which the cessation of Indian hostilities had given to the inhabitants was interrupted by the war of the Revolution, and the town, on the 20th of May previous to the Declaration of Independence, "voted unanimously to engage with their lives and fortunes to support congress in the measure." No place in New England can boast of a more steadfast and consistent career in the crisis than North Yarmouth. One among the distinguished individuals who have resided

¹ North Yarmouth was called *Wescustogo* by the Indians, and it is more than probable that they had a settlement on Lane's island, as several evidences have come to light, in the shape of skeletons of the aborigines, which would give reason for the supposition.

Lee was Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, who officiated as a clergyman for some years, and afterwards studied medicine. He commanded a company under General Pepperrell in the memorable expedition to Louisburg, and remained there as surgeon to the garrison the winter following the surrender of that place.

The surface is generally even, and the land of a good quality. North Yarmouth is watered by Royall's river, which runs directly through it. It contains two church edifices — Congregationalist and Methodist; nine school districts, and nine schools; two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and two post-offices — Centre and East North Yarmouth. Population, 1,121; valuation, \$395,501.

NORWAY, in the southerly part of Oxford county, is estimated to contain about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of a tract, estimated at six thousand acres, purchased of Massachusetts in 1787; a six thousand acre tract granted to Mr. Lee, and called the Lee Grant; and two other tracts, known as the Cummings Gore, and the Kent Gore. The township was brought to the notice of the first settlers by the reports of hunters, who travelled through its territory in pursuit of deer and other game, with which the forests abounded. James Stinchfield, Jonas Stevens, and some others, came into the township on a hunting excursion around the great Pennessewasse pond and other streams, and, seeing the beautiful growth of wood and other indications of fertile soil, determined to settle here.

In 1786, Joseph and Jonas Stevens, Jeremiah and Amos Hobbs, and George Lessley, came and commenced vigorous efforts in clearing lands and erecting dwellings. Shortly, three of them brought their families. Many others soon followed; and the place began to wear a populous aspect. Captain Rust, a large proprietor of land, performed many acts of kindness to the settlers, for which he was very much beloved and esteemed; and, in honor of him, the township received its name, which it retained until its incorporation, March 9, 1797. At this date, the inhabitants were thinly scattered about in small clearings, dotted here and there with log houses, many of them with large families of young children, often poorly clad and fed; notwithstanding which, they were not without their comforts and consolations. Many of the earlier settlers were soldiers in the Revolution; one of whom, Phineas Whitney, served throughout the war, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, being one of the last to leave the field. In 1843, the records of the town from the beginning were destroyed by fire.

Norway has a fertile soil, and is watered by the great Pennessewasse pond, which furnishes good water-power for mills and other machinery.

By industry and economy, rapid advances have been made in agricultural improvements—in buildings, and in mechanical and mercantile business. Norway has five meeting-houses—two Congregational, one Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, and one Methodist; thirteen school districts, with fifteen schools; a prosperous academy, a weekly newspaper, twelve or fifteen stores, ten blacksmith shops, two iron founderies, seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, clapboard, shingle and lath machines, a plough factory, one large carriage factory, a large paper-mill with the latest improvements, carding and clothier's mills, and a variety of boot and shoe establishments; as also two post-offices—Norway and North Norway. Population, 1,963; valuation, \$326,473.

OLDTOWN, Penobscot county, is situated on the west side of the Penobscot river, about twelve miles above Bangor. Its history will be found in that of Orono, of which it formed a part until March, 1840, when it was incorporated as a separate town. The inhabitants, mostly from the western part of the state, were enticed here by the hope of making a fortune in the lumber business; and are an enterprising, active, and intelligent population. They seem to be a homogeneous compound of people from various nations, particularly Irish, Germans, Canadians, and Scotch.

The surface is generally pretty even. A "horseback," so called, runs the entire length, from north to south, which, according to the testimony of geologists, has been formed by the action of water. The town is drained by Penobscot river, and Pushaw and Birch streams. Agriculture is but little attended to, the inhabitants being principally engrossed in the lumber business, which is very extensively carried on. There are twelve gangs and fifty-nine single saws employed in sawing boards and timber, and some fifty machines used in the manufacture of clapboards, shingles, laths, and other small lumber. The Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford Railroad, the second completed in the United States, passes through here. The Penobscot Railroad, now building, will also pass through. A noticeable feature in Oldtown is the boom in Penobscot river, erected some years since at a cost of \$100,000. Its object is to stop all the lumber coming down the river, and prevent its going out to sea. During the rafting season, there are three hundred men or more employed in rafting out the lumber which is driven into it. The largest quantity ever rafted in one year was in 1855,—181,000,000 feet. There was estimated, at one time, to be six hundred acres of logs in the boom, from which some idea can be formed of the magnitude and importance of the lumber business.

There are four villages—Upper Stillwater, Greatworks, Pushaw; and

Oldtown village, which latter contains a majority of the inhabitants. In this village is located the Lumberman's Bank, with a capital of \$75,000. There are also five dry goods and four variety stores, four groceries, two millinery shops, three clothing stores, one tin manufactory, and one saddlery. It has eight school districts, with sixteen schools; seven churches — Congregationalist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Universalist, Methodist, Union, and Roman Catholic; three post-offices — Oldtown, Upper Stillwater, and West Greatworks. Population, 3,087; valuation for 1858, \$496,094.

ORIENT, in the southern part of Aroostook county, was surveyed in 1831 by General John Webber, and the settlement was soon after commenced by Abraham Longley and others. It became an incorporated town in 1856, and was made up of Orient gore, and the east half of township No. 9, lying west of the gore, and south of the town of Amity, near the monument, in the county of Aroostook. The westerly part is broken; but the easterly part, bordering on the Schoodic Grand lake, is quite level, has a tolerably good soil, and is partly cleared. It has one post-office, and three school districts. Population, 205.

ORLAND, Hancock county, situated on the east bank of the Penobscot river, was one of the six first-class townships granted by Massachusetts, in 1762, to David Marsh and 559 others. It became an incorporated town, February 11, 1800, and its surface is rough and broken. It is watered by a chain of ponds extending nearly its whole length, called Toddy ponds, having their outlet in the Penobscot river. Besides these there are Cragie's and Long ponds, lying mostly in Bucksport, as also Great pond. Orland is not very valuable for agricultural purposes, and as a consequence the inhabitants are principally engaged in other pursuits, mainly lumbering, ship-building, and fishing. There is one village in Orland, three church edifices — Methodist, Congregational, and Universalist; eighteen school districts, and twenty-two schools; six saw-mills, two grist-mills; and one post-office. Population, 1,579; valuation, \$277,433.

ORNEVILLE, in the southeast part of Piscataquis county, was incorporated in 1832, under the name of Milton, afterwards changed to Almond, and then to Orneville. It is watered by several ponds and by the Pushaw river, a tributary of the Penobscot. The surface is rolling and the soil good. It contains eight school districts, with the same number of schools; one post-office; two grist-mills, three saw-mills, and

two shingle mills. The Bangor post-road passes through the village. Population, 424; valuation, \$28,926.

ORONO, Penobscot county, is situated on the west bank of the Penobscot river, and joins Bangor on the north. It was originally the property of Massachusetts, and was settled, in 1774, by Jeremiah Colburn and Joshua Ayres. It embraced an island in the Penobscot river, which was settled soon after by John Marsh, and consequently called Marsh Island. The McPheters, the Whites, and the Spencers were early settlers. John Bennoch, a native of Scotland, came here from Boston about 1808, and Andrew Webster, father of the late Col. E. Webster, settled about the same time. They were the most active and enterprising among the lumbermen on the river, and contributed largely in laying the foundation of the present prosperity of Orono. The plantation name was Stillwater. It included Oldtown as a part of its territory until 1840, the period of its incorporation. The present name was derived from a distinguished chief of the Tarratine tribe of Indians, who had his residence here, and whose devotion to American liberty was regarded as a strong reason for thus perpetuating his memory.

The surface is generally even. Immediately on the banks of the Penobscot there is some fine tillage land; but back from the river it is poor and unproductive. Marsh island is connected with the main land by a covered toll-bridge. The Bangor and Oldtown Railroad passes through the western part, and the Orono and Milford follows up the west bank of the Penobscot, both crossing the Stillwater branch, as well as the main river, to Milford, which at present is the terminus of both. Lumbering and fishing were the principal occupations of the inhabitants for many years; but, of late, they have turned their attention more to agriculture. There are two sets of saw-mills on the first dam, having three gangs and twenty single saws, together with shingle, lath, and clapboard machines; and on the second dam, three gangs and twenty-seven single saws, a portion of which are in operation. There is also at this place another block of mills, called the Basin mills, drawing the water by which they are propelled from the main river. They contain two gangs and about twenty single saws, besides several shingle, lath, and clapboard machines. This block has superior advantages over the others in not being affected by drought, and by having facilities for securing and containing a large number of logs. The town has one village, part of which is situated on the main land, and a part on Marsh Island; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; the Orono Bank, with a capital of \$50,000; two post-offices — Orono and Upper Stillwater; and one school district, with twelve schools. Population, 2,785; valuation, \$259,930.

ORRINGTON, Penobscot county, is situated on the east bank of Penobscot river, and formerly comprised within its territory Brewer and Holden. It was settled by mariners from Massachusetts, who had been compelled, in the Revolutionary war, to leave their legitimate business and seek other employments. As soon as hostilities ceased, many of these settlers, with their sons, sought again a life on the ocean. Captain Brewer and Simeon Fowler were among the early settlers, and purchased from the government a tract of land on Penobscot river, containing 10,864 acres, for which they paid £3,000 in consolidated notes. The remainder was granted to Moses Knapp and others. The survey was made in 1784, and the town was incorporated in 1788.

The surface is a medium between that of Bucksport and Brewer—not so hilly and rocky as the former, and not so level, sandy, or loamy as the latter. It is drained by Brewer and Wentworth streams, which flow diagonally through the town, and fall into the Penobscot. Orrington has three small villages; four church edifices—three Methodist and one Congregational; twelve school districts, with thirteen schools; seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, two shingle mills, one wood-turning establishment, one tannery, and four post-offices—Orrington, South Orrington, East Orrington, and Goodale's Corner. Population, 1,852; valuation, \$256,605.

OTIS, Hancock county, is bounded on the north by Ellsworth. The first settlements were commenced about fifty years ago. Among those who were prominent pioneers in the work of improvement were Isaac Frazer, W. M. Jellison, Nathan Young, Allan Milliken, James Gilpatrick, Benjamin Davis, and others. The first farms were cleared in 1823, the titles to them having been obtained from Leonard Jarvis. Otis was incorporated in 1835. Its surface is quite uneven. Some of the rivers which flow into Frenchman's bay have their source here, and Union river passes the northwest corner. On Flood's pond several mills are built, and Springy pond is the site of a clapboard mill. On Beech Hill pond there are other mills, owned by residents of Ellsworth. The principal portion of the inhabitants are Free-will Baptists; as yet, however, they own no church edifice, and from necessity hold their meetings in the school-houses. There are three school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 124; valuation, \$19,341.

OTISFIELD, in the northern part of Cumberland county, thirty miles from Portland, was formerly a plantation under the same name. It was incorporated in February, 1798. The soil is very good, and as an

evidence of its productiveness, it may be stated, that, in 1837, it yielded four thousand four hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat. It is watered by Pequawket river, which empties into Sebago lake, and by Thompson's pond. There is a pond known as Long pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Casco, having its outlet in Pequawket river. Otisfield contains two church edifices, one occupied by the Methodists, and the other by the Free-will Baptists; twelve school districts, with twenty-four schools; three saw-mills; four shingle machines; a capital invested in trade of about \$6,000; and three post-offices — Bolster Mills, Otisfield, and East Otisfield. Population, 1,171; valuation, \$211,185.

OXFORD, in the southerly part of Oxford county, originally formed a part of Hebron, from which it was incorporated in 1829. It was settled during the closing years of the Revolutionary war by Captain Isaac Bolster from Worcester, John Caldwell from Ipswich, Job and Joseph Cushman and Peter Thayer from Plympton, Daniel Whitney, Daniel Bullen, Zadoc and Abraham Dean, Elliot Richmond, Daniel and Asa Bartlett, Nathaniel Fuller, Holmes Thomas, Zebulon Chadbourne, James Soule, and James Perry from different places, — all from Massachusetts. These settlers came within a few years of each other. The progress of the settlement was slow, — more so from the various obstacles that deterred settlers from pushing out into the wilderness, than from any difficulties presented by the soil or position of the place. William C. Whitney settled here in 1796, and remained until about 1840, having held several important offices. J. S. Keith and J. J. Perry are distinguished residents, both having been members of the state senate. Mr. Perry recently represented this district in the Congress of the United States, and has been chosen to the thirty-sixth Congress.

The surface is somewhat hilly, but nearly all of it capable of cultivation. Water is supplied by the Little Androscoggin river and the outlet of Thompson's pond, on which there are some good mill-sites. There are in Oxford three saw-mills, a grist-mill, two woollen factories, a tannery; two villages — Welchville and Cragie's Mills; three religious societies — Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, — the two former of which have houses of public worship; ten school districts, and ten schools; and two post-offices — Oxford and Welchville. Population, 1,233; valuation, \$183,800.

OXFORD COUNTY extends about one hundred miles in length upon the western boundary of the state, and made originally the northern parts of York and Cumberland. The act establishing it was passed March 4, 1805. Its southerly line then began upon the Androscoggin, at the

southeasterly corner of the town of Turner, and ran west to the present easterly line of the county; thence southerly and westerly as the line now runs, taking in Hebron, Norway, Waterford, and the towns of Sweden, Denmark, and Hiram, since incorporated. Great Ossipee river was made its southern limit, Canada its northern, and its western the state of New Hampshire. In 1838, the county of Franklin received five towns and a large number of plantations from Oxford, making more than half its territory. In 1854, it gave two towns to form Androscoggin county. It has now thirty-four towns and eighteen plantations and parts of plantations, covering an area of about seventeen hundred square miles, the northern portion of which is mostly unsettled. Some parts are rough and mountainous; but the greater portion is fertile, and well adapted to cultivation, especially that along the rivers and lakes. The county is well watered by the Androscoggin, Saco, and their tributaries, and in the northern part are the large lakes Umbagog and Mooselocmeguntic. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Paris has always been the shire town. The county belongs to the western judicial district, the law terms of which are held at Portland. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court for civil and criminal business commence at Paris on the second Tuesdays of March, August, and November. Population, 35,463; valuation, \$5,349,340.

PALERMO is situated in the west part of Waldo county, twenty-four miles from Belfast. It was formerly called Sheepscot Great Pond, and the petition for incorporation was presented in 1801, which set forth, among other things, that they had "a great proportion of roads to make and maintain within their bounds, and ten miles of road at least out of their limits, which road led to the head of navigation on Sheepscot river, their highest market." The petitioners were fifty-five in number, among whom were Gabriel Hamilton, Jacob Greeley, Jabez Lewis, James Dennis, William C. Hay, Joseph Whittier, Charles Lewis, Samuel and Stephen Longfellow, John Gliddon, and Joseph Bowler. The township was surveyed in August, 1800, by William Davis, and contained 27,100 acres. It was incorporated by its present name (Lisbon was the one mentioned in the petition), June 23, 1804.

The surface is varied with hill and dale, but not mountainous; and the soil is good, consisting mainly of a gravelly loam. Palermo has one village, called Branch Mills; two Baptist church edifices; fifteen school districts, with thirteen schools; three post-offices — Palermo, Palermo Centre, and East Palermo; three saw-mills, two grist-mills, three shingle machines, and one starch factory. Population, 1,659; valuation, \$177,886.

PALMYRA, in the southeast part of Somerset county, twenty-five miles from Norridgewock, was purchased of Massachusetts by a Mr. Barnard of New Hampshire, for twelve and a half cents per acre, and was afterwards sold by him to Dr. John Warren of Boston. It was surveyed, in 1798, by Samuel Weston. The first settler was Daniel Gale, who removed his family here in 1800. It was incorporated in 1807, and a post-office was established in 1824. The surface is rolling, and the soil very productive of grass and grain, to the cultivation of which, attention is mostly directed. Palmyra is drained by the outlet of Moose pond, — the west branch of Sebasticook river, — which affords water-power. The town contains one church edifice (Methodist), fifteen school districts, with the same number of schools, and the various elements necessary to the comfort and convenience of a country town. Population, 1,625; valuation, \$162,897.

PARIS, the shire town of Oxford county, is situated forty-seven miles northwest from Portland, and about forty-two miles west from Augusta. It extends from northeast to southwest about twelve miles, and from southeast to northwest about six miles, and contains about seventy square miles. It was originally granted to Captain Joshua Fuller and his sixty-four privates, by Massachusetts, in 1771. The first settlement was commenced in 1779, near the centre of the town, by John Daniels, John Willis, Benjamin Hammond, Lemuel Jackson, and Uriah Ripley. Joseph Daniels, born in February, 1784, who is still living, and has always been a resident, was the first native citizen. The first settled minister was James Hooper, Baptist, who was ordained in Lemuel Jackson's barn, June 25, 1795. Mr. Hooper remained in charge of his church forty years. In 1803, the Baptists erected a house for public worship at Paris Hill. Paris was incorporated June 20, 1793, and became the shire town upon the incorporation of the county in 1805. It has furnished six members of congress, namely, Levi Hubbard, Albion K. Parris, Enoch Lincoln, Timothy J. Carter, Rufus K. Goodenow, and Charles Andrews, of whom the last only was a native.

The surface is uneven, Streaked mountain, on its eastern line, being its highest elevation. It presents every variety of soil except clay, very little of which is found. It is superior for pasturage and hay crops, and is one of the best stock and dairy towns in the state. The orchards are large and productive, and a source of great income. The first apple-tree and pear-tree were brought by Lemuel Jackson from Massachusetts in 1780, and both are still in good condition. Moose pond, in the north part, is the only sheet of water of any magnitude. The Little Androscoggin runs its entire length from northwest to southeast, and

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furnishes several fine water privileges, which are occupied by saw and grist-mills, a woollen factory, manufactories for cane-seat chairs, cast-iron ploughs, and portable galvanized iron ovens. Boots and shoes are manufactured to some extent. In the north part is a beautiful spring, whose waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and nitre. Snow's falls, on the Little Androscoggin, is one of the wildest and most picturesque waterfalls. Mount Mica, in the eastern part, is much resorted to by the scientific to obtain specimens of mica, green and red tourmalines; other minerals being also found here in abundance. The Grand



County Buildings upon Paris Hill.¹

Trunk Railway runs the entire length of the town. It crosses the Little Androscoggin upon a granite bridge, erected at a cost of \$60,000.

There are three villages—Paris Hill, South Paris, and North Paris, the first of which contains fifty-five dwelling-houses and the county buildings, and, from its high elevation, enjoys a fine air and delightful prospect. The Oxford Normal Institute, at South Paris, has for years been a flourishing literary institution. The Paris Hill academy, erected and sustained solely by individual effort, is well patronized, and has a very desirable location. There are eighteen school districts; four church edifices—one Congregational, two Methodist, and one Baptist; five post-offices—Paris, South Paris, West Paris, North Paris, and Snow's Falls. Population, 2,882; valuation for 1858, \$340,800.

¹ The above view was taken in January, 1858, and has as much scope as could well be obtained by the camera, on account of the sharp elevation of the hill above all neighboring points. The foreground of the picture indicates the mode of the artist's arrival.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of the human soul, of the development of the human character. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human character.



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PARKMAN, in the southern part of Piscataquis county, fifteen miles from Dover, was incorporated in 1822, and received its name from Dr. George Parkman, who was murdered by Dr. Webster. It is watered by a branch of Piscataquis river; and the surface is generally even, with a soil excellently adapted to agricultural development. The manufacture of butter and cheese receives considerable attention. A thriving little village, called Parkman Corner, has sprung up near the centre of the town. The people have intelligence, thrift, and industry, and are reaping the benefits arising from these characteristics. There are three church edifices (Methodist, Free-will Baptist, and Congregational); fourteen school districts, with twenty-four schools; two post-offices — Parkman and Parkman Centre; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, and two shingle mills. Population, 1,243; valuation, \$117,194.

PARSONSFIELD is the northwestern corner town of York county, on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, and contains an area of twenty-two thousand acres. It is a part of the tract sold by the Indian sagamore, Captain Sunday, to Francis Small and Nicholas Shapleigh, in 1661. Small removed to Cape Cod, where he died soon after, and, on the division of the property in 1771, this portion of the purchase fell to the claimants under Shapleigh, — Alexander Scammel, Joseph Moulton, and Philip Hubbard, — who conveyed it to Thomas Parsons and thirty-nine associates. The tract was shortly afterwards surveyed into one hundred acre lots, two of which were reserved for each proprietor, nine for the use of schools and the support of the ministry, and one for a mill privilege. The next year (1772), twelve families settled, which were increased during the four years following to forty families. Among the names of the early inhabitants were John and Gideon Doe, of Newmarket, N. H., who settled in 1775. Parsonsfeld was incorporated March 9, 1785; and the first warrant for a town-meeting was issued by Simon Frye, of Fryeburg, justice of the peace.

The surface is rough and hilly, and the soil requires a considerable dressing to make it productive. Cedar, Wiggin's, and Randall mountains are the three principal elevations. Water is supplied by Great brook, which flows into the Ossipee river, and by Spruce, Long, and Mudgett ponds. There are four villages — Kezar Falls, Middle Road, Weeks Corner, and North Road, all of them small; eight church edifices — four Free-will Baptist, one Congregational, one Baptist, one Friends' and one Union; a seminary, under the direction of the Free-will Baptists; seventeen school districts, with thirty-four schools; and six post-offices — Parsonsfeld, North Parsonsfeld, South Parsonsfeld, East Parsonsfeld, West Parsonsfeld, and Kezar Falls. There is a set of saw, shingle, and grain mills at Kezar Falls; and one in the west

part of the town, known by the name of the Lord mills; besides some other mills of less note. Population, 2,322; valuation for 1857, \$190,000.

PASSADUMKEAG, Penobscot county, on the east bank of Penobscot river, thirty-two miles from Bangor, was incorporated in 1833. It is drained by Passadumkeag river, and the surface is varied, with a fertile soil, promising bountiful harvests to the industrious farmer. The admirable location of the village of Passadumkeag will eventually secure for it the trade of a large section of country. The lumber business engrosses the principal attention of the inhabitants. The town contains some excellent mill privileges; has four school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office. Population, 295; valuation, \$20,066.

PATTEN, Penobscot county, eighty miles from Bangor, and bounded on the east by Aroostook county, was incorporated in 1841. It is watered by a small stream, which has its origin within the town, and passes from thence into Aroostook county. This town, some think, has within it the elements of future wealth. Its forests abound in timber, and the soil is well suited to the production of wheat and other grains. There are five school districts, with six schools; and one post-office; also a grist-mill. Population, 470; valuation, \$46,447.

PEJEPSCOT PURCHASE. The Pejepscot settlements originated in the enterprise of Thomas Purchas and George Way, in 1624-5.¹ They claimed on both sides of the Androscoggin to the falls at Lewiston, southwardly to Maquoit, also the Merryconeag peninsula, Sebascodegan and other islands. Upon the breaking out of the Pequot war, Purchas, wishing to strengthen the position of the settlements, which were very much exposed to the ravages of Indians, by a conjunction with Massachusetts, assigned this territory to Governor Winthrop by deed, executed August 22, 1639, with a provision that Purchas himself, his heirs and associates, should for ever have the protection of government, and that they should be allowed always to occupy the lands that they might clear within seven years ensuing.² Purchas continued unmolested in the enjoyment of his lands for thirty or forty years, and grew wealthy from trading with the natives. But his neighbors, the Anasagunticooks, had become very much excited during King Philip's war, and feeling a strong

¹ Williamson (vol. i., p. 266.) says, they settled at the head of Stevens river, which is in Bath; but some claim the honor for Brunswick.

² 1 Haz. Coll. 457.

aversion to him, a party of them, on the 5th of September, 1675, plundered his house during his absence, and left without offering any personal violence to the inmates, but with the threat that "others would soon come, and treat them worse." This promise was soon fulfilled, and the settlements were desolated. The colonial charter of Massachusetts being vacated in 1684, the inhabitants of Maine felt less interest in a government regulated solely by appointment from the crown, and began to resume purchases of the Indians. A very important deed of conveyance was executed July 7th of that year, by Warumbee and five other sagamores of the Anasagunticooks, to Richard Wharton. It was at first supposed the conveyance included the lands between Cape Small point and Maquoit, thence extending northward, on the western side of the Androscoggin river, four miles in width, to the Upper (Lewiston) falls; and from there, five miles in width, on the other side of the river, down to Merry-Meeting bay, including the islands upon the coast. The deed premised that Thomas Purchas, the first possessor of the tract, settled near the centre of it sixty years before, and obtained, according to report, a patent from England; that Nicholas Shapleigh had, at some time, purchased of the sagamores Merryconeag peninsula, Sebascodegan island, and the other islands between Cape Small point and Maquoit, and had died, seized of them; that the widows and heirs of Purchas and Shapleigh, after a few reservations, had joined in a quitclaim of the whole to Wharton; and that the six sagamore grantors, wishing to encourage him in settling an English town there, and in promoting the salmon and sturgeon fishery, as well as in consideration of the money they had received, did grant and confirm unto him the afore-described tract. They reserved to themselves, however, the use of all their ancient planting grounds, and the usual privileges of hunting and fishing. From the indefinite description of the boundaries in the deed, and from the doubt as to what "falls" were intended, a great controversy arose. Some of the subsequent proprietors have claimed as high up the river as the great falls in Rumford.

The Indian ravages in 1690, which again laid waste the Pejepscoot and surrounding country, quieted controversy for several years. Some attempts at resettlement were made in 1699; but Wharton dying insolvent, the tract was sold, in 1714, to Messrs. Winthrop, T. Hutchinson, Ruck, Noyes, Watts, Minor, Mountford, and two others, for only £100, who at once applied to the general court for confirmation of the purchase as they bounded it,¹ and encouragement in settling and defending

¹ They supposed it ran "from five miles above the uppermost falls of Androscoggin river, on a northeast line, over to Kennebec river, including what land lies to the south-

the three proposed new towns of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell. Their prayer was granted, and Fort George was built and garrisoned for their defence. The legislature gave further confirmation in 1726, but with this clause — “saving all other interests that may be found therein.” The history of this purchase had now reached a point where controversy could not be allayed without the arbitrament of law; or, this failing, till the parties, — worn out with tedious litigation, — should be more disposed to a compromise.¹ The case occupied much time at a term of the court in 1754, being conducted by two of the ablest advocates in the country — the attorney-general, Jeremiah Gridley, for the Plymouth company, and the renowned James Otis, for the Pejepscot proprietors. A compromise was arranged, after much difficulty, in 1758, but was not finally carried out till 1766, when the Pejepscot proprietors released to the Plymouth company the lands between New Meadows and Kennebec rivers, — comprising the present towns of Phippsburg and Bath, — and determined the line between them, on the south of the latter company, to run from the mouth of the Cathance river, W. N. W., and the west line to be fifteen miles from Kennebec river.² But, in regard to the true running of the compromise line, disputes afterwards arose, which were not decided until the present century. Massachusetts had, in 1787, defined the Twenty-mile falls to be Lewiston falls, which gave the proprietors all below that point on the west, and below a line near the north line of Leeds on the east. Dissatisfied with this, they procured a reference in 1798, composed of Levi Lincoln, Samuel Dexter, and Thomas Dwight, and refused to abide by the award made in 1800; but were compelled to do so by actions brought on the award, decided against them in 1814, by which the tract was limited as fixed by the legislature, embracing, on the west side of the Androscoggin, Brunswick, the greater part of Durham and Danville, a corner of Poland, and the present town of Auburn; and, on the easterly side, Topsham, a part of Lisbon, all of Lewiston and Greene, and three fourths of Leeds.

PERU, Oxford county, bounded north by the Androscoggin river, is twenty-eight miles from Augusta. The original grant of two miles square was made by Massachusetts to Merrill Knight, Daniel Lunt, Wil-

ward of that line, down to Merry-Meeting bay” — which confirmation only increased the difficulty, by coming into collision with the Kennebec proprietors, or the Plymouth company.

¹ “These proprietors had waged a paper war some time before they carried their controversy into court. Pamphlets were published on both sides, in which personal abuse was not spared.” — Smith and Deane’s *Journal*, p. 157, note 1, by William Willis.

² See Kennebec Purchase, ante, p. 169.

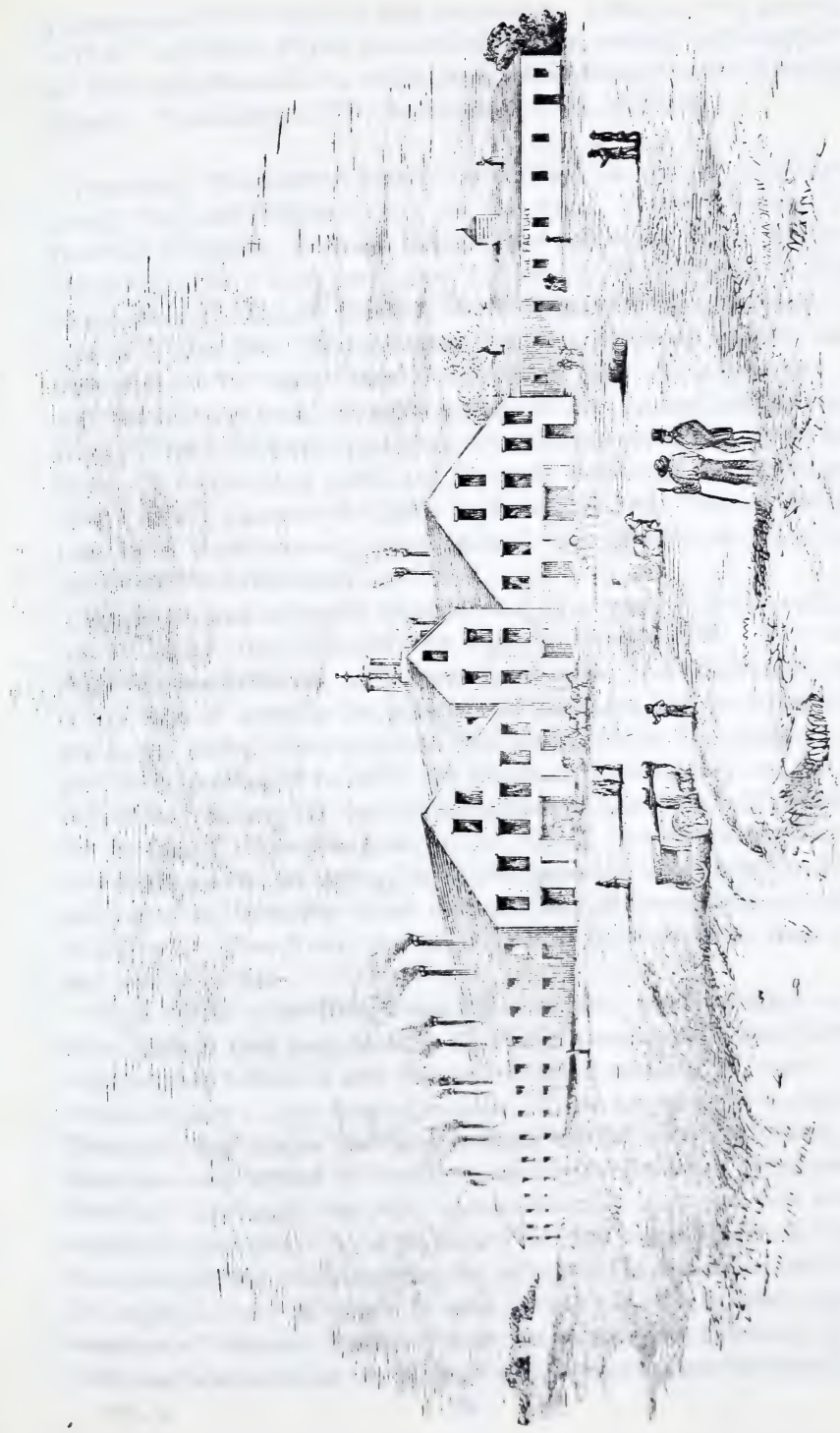
liam Brackett, and a Mr. Bradish of Falmouth. The settlement was commenced by Knight, who came with a large family about the year 1793. He was soon followed by Lunt and Brackett, and by William Walker, Osborn Trask, and Brady Bailey, also from Falmouth. Many others soon settled upon the same tract, the descendants of whom form a considerable portion of the population of Peru. The remainder of the township was afterwards purchased of the state, in tracts or grants, by E. Fox, Lunt, Thompson, and Peck, and separated into as many grants, designated as Peck's, Fox's and Thompson's grants, and Lunt's upper and lower tracts, the upper tract including the original grant of two miles square. From these proprietors the settlers obtained their titles.

The township was organized as a plantation in 1812, and incorporated as a town in 1821. The surface is uneven and broken. On the Androscoggin, which forms its northeasterly boundary, there is generally a narrow interval, between the river and highland, very smooth and fertile. Bordering upon Spear's stream are also several farms of like smoothness and fertility. Wheat and other grain were formerly among the staple productions; but of late these have been superseded by corn, oats, hay, and grass. The soil of Peru continues good and equally free from stone to the very summit of the hills, on which may be seen some of the best plough fields.

The only mountains of note are Black Mountain and Tumble-down Dick, more commonly called Dick. Black Mountain received its name from its black appearance when first discovered, being at that time covered with a dense growth of pine, spruce, and hemlock, to its very summit. Dick is a small mountain, which, when viewed from a distance, resembles Mount Washington. On the north it rises gradually to its summit, and on the south it breaks off in an abrupt and frightful precipice, never scaled by man or beast. At the foot of this mountain is a small pond, known as the Cranberry pond. Further to the east, in the southerly and easterly part of the town, is Worthy pond, which is some two miles in length. The small Cranberry pond is the source of the east branch of Twenty Mile river. Spear's stream crosses the town, draining much of its waters and those of Franklin plantation into the Androscoggin.

Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, first delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory, was a native of Peru. He died on his passage between San Francisco and Oregon, *en route* home. James H. Withington, formerly the able and successful principal of Hallowell academy, was also a native.

There is a small place of business on Spear's stream, formerly known as Putnam's Mills, having a grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle and lath mill;



Penbroke Iron Works.

a cabinet-maker, blacksmith, and two stores. Peru has two post-offices — Peru and West Peru; one church edifice, owned and occupied by the Episcopal Methodists; and eleven school districts, with twenty-two schools. Population, 1,109; valuation in 1858, \$133,804.

PEMBROKE, Washington county, is situated on an arm of Passamaquoddy bay, and adjoins Perry on the east. The first settlers were Hateville Leighton, Edmund Mahar, and William Clark, who arrived here about 1774. They were soon followed by Robert Ash, M. Denho, Joseph Bridges, Zadock Hersey, Caleb Hersey, Samuel Sprague, Theophilus Wilder, Bela Wilder, Moses Gardiner, Stephen Gardiner, and M. Dunbar, most of whom came from Maine and Massachusetts. It is said, but without proof, that Theophilus Wilder settled here as early as 1740. These settlers brought with them the industrial and frugal habits, respect for law, love of order, and the stern virtues, of an illustrious ancestry. They obtained the titles to their lands from General Benjamin Lincoln, of Revolutionary memory, and other proprietors. The Indian name was Pennamaquon.

Pembroke was originally incorporated as a part of Dennysville; but was set off and incorporated as a separate town in 1832. The surface is uneven, but there are no mountains of note. A considerable portion of the land is suitable for agricultural purposes, but the citizens have not as yet turned their attention that way. There are, however, a few good farms, sufficient to settle the question that farming can be made profitable. Among the natural curiosities of this section of country are the far-famed Cobscook falls, caused by the tumultuous rushing of a vast column of water through a narrow passage, over rugged rocks, into and out of an immense basin or reservoir. It bears some resemblance to Hurl-gate, New York; the scene here, if possible, being more terrific and wild than there.

Prior to the year 1844, some three or four small vessels were built here; and, in that year, Hon. S. C. Foster permanently established the ship-building business, and pursued it for a number of years, during which he built a large fleet of vessels. There are now seven ship-yards. Pembroke has one of the best harbors on the coast of Maine. The town has been settled for nearly a century, and though about one hundred sail of vessels visit the harbor annually, not one was ever lost within its precincts. A large factory for the manufacture of iron has been erected, the main building of which is 171 feet wide and 160 feet in length, a view of which is here given. It was erected under the auspices of General Ezekiel Foster, an enterprising merchant of Eastport, and is situated on the Pennamaquon stream, near the head of tide-

water, which furnishes it with unsurpassed water-power, rarely interrupted by drought. The dams are built of stone, at a trifling expense, and are entirely free from any hazard by flooding. This factory is supplied with all the essentials necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, and the grounds and general arrangements are made with special reference to convenience, utility, and economy. The proprietorship has changed hands two or three times, and the establishment is now owned by Messrs. William E. Coffin and Company, of Boston. The quantity of iron spikes, rivets, and nails produced at this factory in 1856 did not fall short of five thousand tons. The iron produced here is said to be equal to any manufactured on the globe.

The southern shores of Pembroke are washed by the sea; the harbor is easy of access, and its proximity to the fishing grounds renders it one of the best locations for carrying on that important branch of business in this region, the resources of which are inexhaustible; it has a water-power unemployed, except for unimportant purposes, sufficient to carry several large factories. Its advantages for farming, lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, ship-building, and carrying on the freighting business, warrant the belief, that, eventually, Pembroke will raise its head among the important towns of the state. Pembroke contains two church edifices, one a Union church, and the other a Baptist; eleven school districts, with the same number of schools; one post-office, one stone factory, three saw-mills, one grist-mill, four shingle machines, four lath machines, and one rolling-mill, connected with which is a spike, nail, and rivet factory. Population, 1,712; valuation, \$158,994.

PENOBSCOT, Hancock county, is situated east of Penobscot bay, opposite Belfast. It formerly embraced within its limits Castine and a great part of Brooksville, extending from Orland, by the shores of Penobscot river and bay, around by Cape Rozier to Buck's harbor. What year the settlement was commenced is uncertain. The birth of the first child, Mary Grindle, which took place in 1765, leads us to suppose, however, that it occurred about that period. Some of the early settlers were Charles Hutching, Giles Johnson, Elijah Winslow, Jonathan Wardwell, Pelatiah Leach, Andrew Herrick, David Dunbar, Elijah Littlefield, and Eliphalet Lowell, nearly all of whom came from towns in Maine. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from the proprietors.

Penobscot was incorporated in 1787. The surface is generally smooth and even, there being no eminences of any note. There are two ponds, each being about three miles in circumference, on the outlets of which there are good mill-sites. There is a small village at the head of the Northern bay, having three stores, and other places of business.

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The manufactures consist of two or three coopering establishments, four or five shoe factories, three saw-mills, and three grist-mills. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; though even that is not prosecuted very extensively. There are three meeting-houses — two Methodist, and one Union meeting-house; fourteen school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices — Penobscot, and North Penobscot. Population, 1,556; valuation, \$160,286.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, situated towards the easterly part of the state, is of a long, irregular shape, presenting three dissimilar rectangles, and has an area of two thousand seven hundred and sixty square miles. The act establishing it was passed February 15, 1816, under which it was made to include "all that territory in the county of Hancock which lies north of the Waldo Patent, on the west side of Penobscot river, and north and west of the following lines on the east side of said river; beginning at said river at the south line of Orrington, Brewer, and the gore east of Brewer, to the west line of the Bingham Purchase; thence northerly by said Bingham Purchase, to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly on the north line of said Bingham Purchase to the county of Washington." The county then embraced two or three times its present area. The organization of Piscataquis county, in 1838, deprived Penobscot of the five ranges of townships north of Dexter, Garland, Charleston, Bradford, and Lagrange; and the next year, Aroostook received from Penobscot the ranges of townships numbered three, four, and five north of Mattawamkeag. In 1843, Penobscot was again cut down by annexing to Aroostook ranges of townships six, seven, and eight north of township numbered eight. Its territory remains as it was left at that time, and but little more than half of it has yet been settled. There are forty-seven towns and forty-one plantations. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; but there are no elevations of note. The soil is generally fertile, and produces good crops of hay, wheat, corn, and potatoes. The manufacture and shipping of lumber have for many years monopolized the capital and energies of the people; but as these employments are becoming less lucrative by reason of the large influx of timber from the region of the great lakes of our country, attention is more and more turned to that sure basis of the wealth and prosperity of a state, — agriculture. The Penobscot — that crowning glory of God's handiwork among the rivers of Maine — traverses the entire length of the county, and receives in its course the waters of the Mattawamkeag, Piscataquis, Passadunkeag, Greatworks, Pushaw, and Kenduskeag rivers, and many others of less magnitude. About one half the length of the excellent military road from Bangor into Aroostook lies within

this county. It is also traversed by the Penobscot and Kennebec, and the Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford Railroads, and will be the route of the projected European and North American Railroad, if that great connecting link shall ever be completed.

Bangor has always been the capital. The supreme judicial court holds a law term here for the eastern district (which embraces the counties of Waldo, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook), on the fourth Tuesday of May. The jury terms of this court for civil business commence on the first Tuesdays of January, April, and October; for criminal business, on the first Tuesdays of February and August. Population, 63,089; valuation, \$9,094,465.

PERKINS, Sagadahoc county, is an island in Kennebec river, formerly called Swan island, a part of Dresden, from which it was incorporated June 24, 1847; and is four miles long by two hundred rods wide. It is noted for being at one time the residence of the bashaba of the Abnaki nation. It is well situated both for agricultural and mercantile business. It has one school district, with a maximum winter attendance of fourteen scholars. Population, 84; valuation, \$26,721.

PERRY, Washington county, is washed on its eastern shore by the waters of the Passamaquoddy, and on the south by those of Cobscook bay, giving, by their numerous indentations, an extent of about forty miles of sea-coast. This township was sold by the state of Massachusetts, in 1783 or '84, to General Benjamin Lincoln and others, on condition that the proprietors should place here twenty settlers within a given time, and give to each one hundred acres of land. This was very soon accomplished, for Perry was a fine timbered township, and the lumber was easily got to market, which was a very prominent object with new settlers. For many years, the forest furnished the principal means of subsistence. The trade of the settlers was mainly with St. Andrew and Robbinston, carrying thither timber, spars, shingles, and other articles, and bringing back provisions and rum. In process of time, however, there were a few trading houses built on Moose island (now Eastport), which diverted a part of the trade of the town in that direction. It seems surprising, that men could sustain life as the people here did; and the wonder increases, when we consider that they had under their feet a soil, and around them a climate, capable of furnishing all of the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of life.

This state of things continued till 1808, when even the settlers in this remote part of an almost unknown region felt the effects of the political tornado that was desolating Europe. Bonaparte had stopped the

English in their shipment of timber from the Baltic, which as a consequence diverted their trade to her colonies on this side of the Atlantic. St. Andrew grew up very rapidly; and the timber trade became the business of the whole surrounding region. This was then the California of the country. One man alone got out timber in ten days which he sold for \$300; and it was no uncommon thing for men to bring home \$500, and even \$1000, at a time, as the proceeds of their lumber. But where is it all now? It is not in Perry. It seems to be a law of nature, that a curse must always attend the lumber business, and that poverty must be its constant attendant. Money could be obtained so much more easily by lumbering than by the slow returns of agricultural pursuits, that the inhabitants neglected to avail themselves of this sure source of independence, if not of wealth; and, in process of time, they found themselves, with their improvident and wasteful habits, living from hand to mouth, their market destroyed, their resources cut off, and their families destitute.

The climate is salubrious, not subject to the extremes of heat and cold,—the thermometer seldom rising above 75° or falling below 10°. The shores are bold, allowing vessels of one hundred tons, in most places, to lie so near as to be laden from the bank by wheeling from fifty to eighty feet. The tide rises thirty feet. The surface is free from mountains or large hills. The southern part of the town is very rocky and uneven; the northern part, more level. There is a lake ("Boyd's") in the northwest part, emptying into Passamaquoddy bay by Little river, affording by its falls numerous mill-sites. Farming is the most common employment of the inhabitants, who live pretty equally distributed along the coasts of the two bays, forming nowhere a settlement which can properly be called a village. At Little river, however, there is a meeting-house, (Congregational,) a school-house, post-office, store, blacksmith shop, three saw-mills, and a grist-mill. The only other church edifice is a Roman Catholic chapel at Pleasant Point. There is a Unitarian society. The post-office is furnished with a mail *occasionally*,—when the postmaster can find some market-man willing to convey it from Eastport,—as a regular conveyance would not pay the expense, and the government is too poor. Beside the mills before mentioned, there are several shingle and lath mills, one fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. There are thirteen school districts, with twelve schools. Population, 1,324; valuation, \$115,374.

PHILLIPS, Franklin county, lies about seventeen miles northwesterly from Farmington. It was formerly called Curvo, a name it received from Captain Perkins Allen, on account of its resemblance to a port he

The first part of the history of the
world, from the beginning of
time to the present day, is
divided into three periods. The
first period is the period of
creation, from the beginning of
time to the birth of Christ.
The second period is the period
of the life of Christ, from the
birth of Christ to the death of
Christ. The third period is the
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birth of Christ to the death of
Christ. The third period is the
period of the church, from the
death of Christ to the present
day.

The second period of the history of the
world, from the birth of Christ to the
death of Christ, is divided into
three periods. The first period is
the period of the life of Christ, from
the birth of Christ to the death of
Christ. The second period is the
period of the church, from the death
of Christ to the present day.

had visited in a foreign voyage. Improvements were commenced as early as 1790 or 1791, — Perkins Allen, Seth Greeley and son, Jonathan Pratt, Uriah and Joseph Howard, and Isaac Davenport, being among the first settlers. The town was endowed with corporate privileges, February 5, 1812, and received its name in honor of Mr. Phillips, the former proprietor. The soil is productive, the water-power superior, and the situation such as to command most of the trade and other business of the interior of the county; while the inhabitants find a ready cash market for all their surplus wool, seed, and most other articles.

Phillips formerly embraced a territory of about nine miles in length, and five in width; but, in 1823, a section from the northeast corner was set off to form a part of Salem. There are two important villages on the Sandy river, near the southern extremity of the town. The lower village has a noble waterfall, a superior grist-mill, a tannery, a fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and other operations. The Upper Village, a thriving little place, half a mile above, has several stores, a tannery, a bridge, a saw-mill, a starch factory, with other manufactories; and, still higher up, there are a grist-mill and saw-mill.

An object of striking interest in Phillips is a deep ravine, connecting with a large basin, from forty to sixty feet deep, in loose sand, which is the site of a pond of about eighty acres, that had probably stood for ages, till within ten years. In 1847, the Messrs. Noyes, two brothers from Weld, erected a grist-mill upon a small stream that discharges its waters into the Sandy river at Bragg's Corner. After constructing their dam about one hundred rods above, on the stream, they found the water-power insufficient, and conceived the further design of tapping this pond on top of the hill, about half a mile up the brook, and at a height of seventy feet above it, which they did by constructing a plank flume, bulkhead, and gate, so as to regulate the flow from the pond. After the completion of the work, and while they had retired temporarily to their farms to increase their means for future operations, a leakage was discovered in the flume, which threatened to undermine the pond. The house of a Mr. Shepard was above the mill, near the pond. Alarm was felt and given; the neighbors assembled; some were engaged in sounding the pond, and others in examining the works, when one of the number seized and shook one of the flume-posts to test its strength, and the water gushed through. The stream quickly wore through the indurated clay, a thin layer of which made the bottom of the pond, then increased with immense velocity, widening and deepening the chasm, until the impetuous torrent swept all before it, scattering the buildings of Mr. Shepard and the mill into a thousand fragments, and even hurling the

rocks from their foundation beds. Mrs. Shepard and her children barely escaped by flight to an adjoining hill. No vestige of the former appearance of the surroundings below now remains.

The religious societies are the Methodist, the Free-will Baptist, and the Congregational. In the Upper Village there is a Methodist meeting-house, and in the Lower Village a Union meeting-house. Phillips has seventeen school districts, with twenty-seven schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,673; valuation, \$208,745.

PHIPSBURG, Sagadahoc county, is a peninsula, bounded on the north by Bath, east by the Kennebec river, south by the ocean, and west by Quohog bay. It originally belonged to the Pejepscot Purchase, and included the ancient Cape Small point and Cape Small point harbor. It is noted as the place where the Popham, or Sagadahoc colony, passed the tedious winter of 1607-8. In 1716, the Pejepscot proprietors conceived the project of making this a fishing settlement, and prosecuted the enterprise very successfully in making surveys, cutting out roads, and erecting houses. Dr. Oliver Noyes, one of the proprietors, was the principal director and patron. He named the settlement Augusta;¹ and, at a meeting of the inhabitants, held November 6, 1717, it would seem that the settlement was thriving, and had a goodly number of inhabitants. From the record it appears, that Captain John Penhallow, of Portsmouth, N. H., author of the "Indian Wars," had taken up his residence here, and was a prominent and useful inhabitant.

In 1716, Dr. Noyes erected a stone fort one hundred feet square, for the purpose of protecting the settlers, who were now coming in very fast. A sloop, named the *Pejepscot*, was obtained, and employed between Augusta and Boston, carrying out lumber and fish, and bringing back merchandise and settlers. The settlement continued to flourish until the time of Lovewell's war, when it was depopulated, the houses burnt, and the fort destroyed by the Indians. In 1737, the proprietors made another effort to rebuild Phipsbury, and sundry persons from Falmouth, encouraged by them, removed to the town. The names of those upon the record are Eben Hall, Eben Hall, Jr., Cornelius Hall, James

¹ Williamson labors under a mistake in confounding the history of this town with Old Cushnoc, or what is now Augusta, the state capital; for, in the Pejepscot records, now with the Maine Historical Society, we find the following: "Whereas, at a meeting of the proprietors of Pejepscot, on the 23d of April, 1718, it was voted that there be allowed and granted to our partner, Oliver Noyes, Esq., his heirs and assigns, three hundred acres of land in Augusta township, which is comprehended within the limits of Georgetown," [that town then included the peninsula of Phipsbury,] "in consideration of the expense and loss he has been at in settling said town." . . . — *Pejepscot Records*, p. 7.

Doughty, David Gustin, Jeremiah Springer, Nicholas Rideout, John Owens, and others. The names of some of these are familiar at the present day as old settlers. It is probable, however, that there is no authentic knowledge of any of the first settlers. Phipsburg was incorporated with its present limits in 1814, receiving its name in honor of Sir William Phips.

The surface is rough and ledgy. Ship-building is prosecuted to some extent, but the occupation of the inhabitants is divided between fishing and farming. Phipsburg has two small villages, one called Parker's Head, and the other Cobb's Mills; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; twelve school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices. Population, 1,805; valuation, \$365,622.

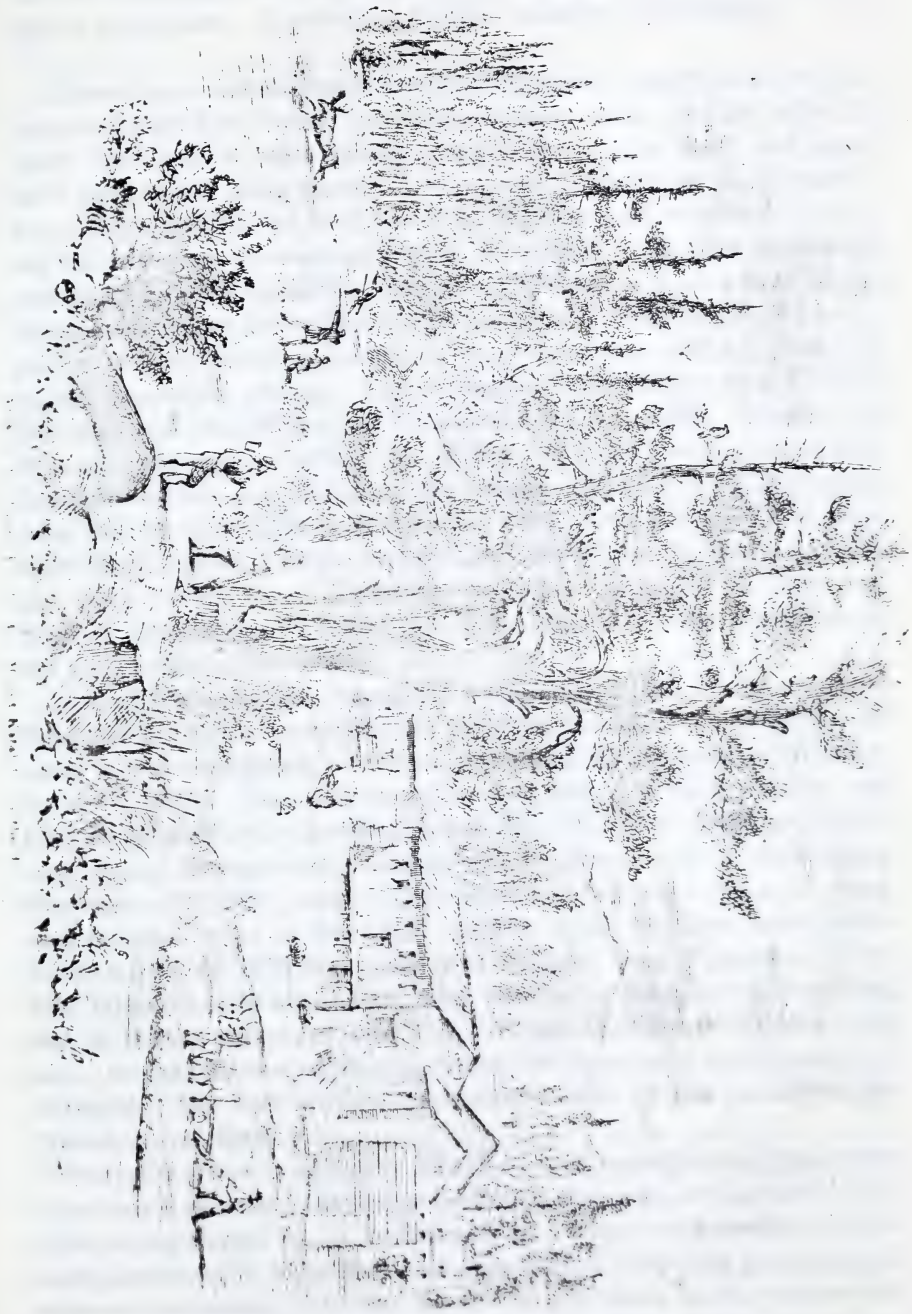
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY is one of the large northern counties, with uncleared regions yet to be opened wider to the sunshine of life. It was established March 23, 1838, partly from Somerset, but more largely from Penobscot. It then embraced "all the territory north of the south lines of Parkman and Wellington in the county of Somerset, and the north lines of Dexter, Garland, Charleston, Bradford, and south line of Kilmarnock, now Medford, in the county of Penobscot." The east line ran northward between the eighth and ninth ranges of townships, and the west line was continued from the west lines of Wellington, Kingsberry, and Shirley northward to the Kennebec river, and by the west shore of Moosehead lake to Canada. By act of March 12, 1844, Piscataquis gave to Aroostook all the territory north of townships numbered ten, and it remains, in form and size, as it was left at that time. It contains 110 townships, twenty-three of which are settled and incorporated. The remainder of these townships consists principally of wild land, most of which has been lotted to settlers. Like Aroostook county, it is well watered. The chief rivers are the Piscataquis, the east and west branches of the Penobscot, Sebec river, Pleasant river, besides a great number of tributaries of these rivers. The principal lakes are the Pemadumcook, Chesuncook, Sebec, Scootum, and Moosehead; the latter of which is the largest in the state, and forms part of the boundary line between Piscataquis and Somerset counties, containing within its limits several large islands. The greatest length of this lake is thirty-five miles, varying in width from four to twelve miles. The county contains 3,780 square miles, the surface of which is diversified with hills and valleys. Katahdin is the only mountain of note in the county.

Dover has been the county seat from the organization. It belongs to the eastern judicial district, the law terms of which are held at Bangor.

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The terms of the supreme judicial court, for both civil and criminal business, commence on the last Tuesday of February and second Tuesday of September. Population, 14,735; valuation, \$1,905,883.

PITTSFIELD, in the southeast corner of Somerset county, is about nine miles in length from north to south, and from seven to eight miles in width from east to west, being narrower across the north and south ends than in the other parts. It was formerly known as the Plymouth Gore, and was included in a grant to the Plymouth company, its eastern line being on the eastern line of that grant. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Moses Martin, of Norridgewock, at a bend of the Sebasticook about two miles below the village. His farm is still occupied by his son David, a gentleman some sixty years old, who has held several honorable offices. George Brown of Norridgewock, William Bradford, and one Wyman of Vassalboro' came in 1800. Brown and Wyman built the first mills; John Sibley and John Spearing came from Fairfield in 1804, and settled on the westerly side, east of Sibley's pond. John Merrick, from Hallowell, settled in 1806. Dominicus Getchel came from West Anson, in 1811; Joseph McCauslin from Hallowell, in 1813, and John Webb from Waterville, in 1815. Timothy McIntire and Stephen Kendal settled about the same time, and were prominent in the early affairs of the town.

In 1815, Pittsfield was organized into a plantation by the name of Sebasticook; but, after ineffectual attempts to enforce the collection of taxes, it was abandoned. It was incorporated by the name of Warsaw, June 19, 1819. The first town-meeting after its incorporation was held at John Webb's dwelling-house, July 19, 1819. Stephen Kendal was elected delegate to a convention to frame a state constitution, September 20, 1819; and, on December 6 of the same year, the town cast nineteen votes — the whole number — for the new constitution. In the winter of 1824, the name was changed from Warsaw to Pittsfield, in honor of William Pitts, who was then a proprietor of land here; and, in 1828, a portion of the Ell of Palmyra, so called, containing 4,200 acres, Joseph Warren of Boston being the proprietor, was annexed to Pittsfield. The first settlers obtained the titles to their lands from the Plymouth company.

From the singular shape of Pittsfield, the impression is that it must have been a piece of land which had been left from the laying out of other towns around it. It is situated on a large swell, inclining to the south, between the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, the waters on the western side running into the Kennebec, and those on the eastern side into the Sebasticook. The western branch of the Sebasticook runs

through the eastern part. On this river is an excellent water privilege, where there are mills and other machinery. At this place there is a thriving village, which is the only one in Pittsfield. The railroad from Waterville to Bangor here crosses the Sebasticook.

The surface is remarkably level, there being no eminence or hill of any note. The original forest was composed of yellow birch, rock maple, beech, hemlock, white ash, and cedar. The soil on the Sebasticook is a sandy loam, entirely free from stone; and back from the river it is deep, rather moist, and, in some places, rather stony. This is an excellent farming town,—corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and potatoes being cultivated extensively; and recently the farmers have been turning their attention to fruit-growing, in which they have met with tolerable success. The inhabitants are principally engaged in farming, though there are a few mechanics. The Sebasticook river, mentioned above, is the only river of note; and the Sibley pond, which lies in the northwest corner, the only pond of note. There are two post-offices—Pittsfield and East Pittsfield; ten school districts; and one church edifice—Free-will Baptist. Population, 1,166; assessors' valuation for 1857, \$222,520.

PITTSTON, Kennebec county, lies on the eastern side of the Kennebec river, seventy-eight miles from Bangor, fifty-three from Portland, and six from Augusta. Among the Massachusetts archives is a bill filed with the act of incorporation, which styles ancient Pittston, "Randolph." It passed through all necessary stages to become a law except the signature of the governor. It passed its readings, and was delivered into the hands of John Pitt, January 15, 1779. When, a fortnight later, it was brought forward, it was named Pittston, after his Honor, and so incorporated.¹ It is not known that more than one white person penetrated as far as Pittston and established a residence prior to Philip's war. This is supposed to have been one Alexander Brown, who located a house on an interval known by the name of "Kerdoor-meorp," and afterwards as "Brown's farm," in 1670. He remained there, engaged in sturgeon-fishing, until Philip's war broke out; soon after which, in 1676, he was murdered by the Indians, and his house burned. In 1716, Noyes built a fort near Nahumkeag Island, which was also destroyed by the Indians. In 1751, Captain North laid out lots one mile wide on the river, and extending five miles west, from Nahumkeag Island to old Richmond fort.

From old maps and records, it appears that the government of Massa-

¹ Hanson's History of Gardiner and Pittston.

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achusetts built Fort Halifax, in 1754, on the Kennebec. About this time, Dr. Gardiner began his plans, from which first sprang the settlement of ancient Pittston. This region filled up rapidly from 1759; and Dr. Gardiner, from various donations, became almost sole owner of Gardiner and Pittston, and of much of the territory in other parts of the old Kennebec province. In 1764, James Winslow received a deed of ninety acres of land in what is now Pittston, on which he settled the year previous. The names of Berry, McCausland, Philbrook, Tibbetts, Smith, Colburn, and Bailey, are found among the records of settlers from 1761 to 1765. From the settlement of the plantation down as late as 1790 the civil affairs seem to have been in a very loose state, — no governing power exercised; and to collect debts or obtain justice was next to impossible. Things assumed a different face on the appointment of General Dearborn as marshal, 1790. General Dearborn's house then stood near where now stands the Gardiner Bank. "Near the spot occupied by the town-house stood a whipping-post, where many an unruly varlet received the barbarous reward of those times for his offence, as meted to him by General Dearborn. Benjamin Shaw was usually the constable, and laid on the lashes. So great was the fear felt by culprits of his strength, that when he wished to make an arrest he had only to send his jackknife to the victim, and they were few who failed to return the knife to its owner." Much of the early history of Pittston is identified with that of Gardiner, and the first settlers were more or less connected with each.

The town of Pittston contains an area of 21,300 acres. It is about seven miles long from north to south, and five miles wide from east to west. The soil is very excellent, and diversified with hills and valleys, ponds and streams. At the time of its settlement, much of the timber was white oak. The "Pebble hills" are situated in the southwestern part, on the "Haley farm." They consist entirely of small pebbles drifted into eminences, and, although excavations to the depth of some eighty feet have been made, nothing else is found. The village of Pittston is beautifully located on the bank of the Kennebec, has good water-power, and is celebrated for the thrift and energy of its people. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are ship-building and agriculture. Pittston has nineteen school districts, with thirty-six schools: an academy in a very flourishing condition; two Methodist, two Congregational, a Baptist, and one or two other churches; and three post-offices — Pittston, East Pittston, and North Pittston. Population, 2,823; valuation, \$593,319.

PLOUGH PATENT was a tract of land extending from Casco bay to Cape Porpoise on the seaboard, and about forty miles into the country. It was a grant issued in 1629 to John Dy and other citizens of London by the Plymouth Council, and included lands which had been granted to Mason and Gorges in 1622. It also covered the lands which had been granted earlier in the year 1629 to the patentees of Saco and Biddeford. The cause of this singular proceeding on the part of the council, of making a grant of lands previously held under former grants, has never been discovered. It is, however, generally attributed to their ignorance of the situation of this part of the country. The name of the patent is supposed to have been derived from the name of the ship, "the Plough," in which the grantees, or persons sent by them, came over from England. There is, however, no satisfactory evidence that any of the original owners of the Plough Patent ever visited their new province.

Gorges remained undisturbed in that part of his possessions covered by this patent until 1646, when it was sold to Alexander Rigby, a member of the Long Parliament. Gorges resisted the claim of Rigby; but, as Gorges was a royalist and Rigby a republican, and as the republicans were in power, it was, to say the least, a most unfavorable occasion for Gorges to urge his claim, however just and honorable it might have been. In 1647, Gorges died, leaving the matter unsettled, and Rigby master of the field. Rigby died in 1650, and, for a brief season, the distracted province enjoyed repose; but before the noise of the previous contention had died away, the colonists of Massachusetts Bay, by a wonderful stretch of the limits of their charter, declared themselves the rightful proprietors of the province of Maine. The matter did not subside here; but again and again became a bone of contention, and remained unsettled until the Massachusetts Colony, by the positive command of King Charles II., yielded up the province to a son of Sir John Gorges, an heir of Sir Ferdinando. In the year 1677, Massachusetts purchased the province for £1,250 sterling; and thus ended the long contest for a jurisdiction, which, after all, was deemed of no more value than a few hundred pounds.

PLYMOUTH, in the westerly part of Penobscot county, fifty-five miles from Bangor, was incorporated in 1826. It is watered by the outlet of Newport pond, affording water-power which is made serviceable in propelling mills. The soil is productive, and well timbered with the usual varieties. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad crosses the town. There are six school districts, with seven schools; one post-office, and one church — Baptist; also one grist-mill, two saw-mills, and one carriage factory. Population, 925; valuation, \$80,272.

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The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of free people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and the protection of the rights of all citizens. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and the avoidance of war. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress and the improvement of the human condition.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and their heritage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for pride and the preservation of the American way of life. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are committed to the principles of democracy and the rule of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for democracy and the protection of the rights of all citizens.

POLAND, Androscoggin county, eight miles above Lewiston, adjoins Cumberland county, and is thirty-six miles southwest of Augusta. It was originally called Bakerstown, and embraced Minot and Auburn within its limits. Nathaniel Bailey and Daniel Lane were the first settlers; and John Newman followed in 1769. Chandler Freeman with his family, and Joseph Freeman and his wife, moved here in 1784; and, in 1786, Samuel Pool came in. The first religious meeting was held in 1784, in the house of Chandler Freeman; his father, Joseph Freeman, officiating. The first church (Congregational) was formed September 8, 1791; and, two years afterward, Rev. Jonathan Scott was called to preach. The town was incorporated February 17, 1798. When the place was first settled, game abounded, and there are many anecdotes related of the narrow escapes which the inhabitants had in hunting.

Poland is almost exclusively an agricultural community, though the land is only of an average quality. Water is supplied by several ponds, and by the Little Androscoggin river, on which the town is situated. A very pleasant and thriving little village has been built up by the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants. A family, of the denomination called "Shakers," have located here, and have supplied themselves with six hundred acres of the best land within the precincts of the town. They are in no way different from others of this sect, and pursue all those habits of thrift and economy for which they are peculiar. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through Poland. There are three religious denominations—Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; twenty-three school districts, with twenty-five schools; three post-offices—Poland, East Poland, and West Poland; four saw-mills, one grist-mill, one tannery, and one carriage factory. Population, 2,660; valuation, \$333,168.

PORTER, Oxford county, lies one hundred miles southwest from Augusta, and forty miles west-northwest from Portland. The Great Ossipee river separates it from Parsonsfield, in the county of York, and the New Hampshire line makes its western boundary. This township, containing 18,500 acres (including Timothy Cutler's upper grant of 3,500 acres), was purchased of Massachusetts on the 24th of September, 1795, by Dr. Aaron Porter of Biddeford, Caleb Emery of Sanford, Thomas Cutts of Pepperrellborough, and their associates, for the sum of £564 lawful money. By the provisions of their grant, they were required to appropriate 320 acres for schools, a like number of acres for the first settled minister, and a like number for the support of the ministry. They were also required to appropriate one hundred acres of land for each of the following settlers, who settled in the township before

the 1st day of January, 1784, namely: Mesheeh Libby,¹ Stephen Libby,¹ John Libby, and James Rankins. These four were the only settlers until 1787, when Benjamin Bickford, Benjamin Bickford, Jr., Samuel Bickford (from Rochester, N. H.), and Benjamin Ellenwood from Groton, became settlers. About 1791, David Allord, Joseph Clark, and Moses Drown from Rochester, N. H., arrived, and became permanent residents. Most of the original settlers were soldiers of the Revolution; and in their newly selected home, encountered, for fifteen or twenty years, all those hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life.

Porter was incorporated February 20, 1807. It is six miles in length by four and a half in width, and contains about twenty-three square miles. The territory, it is said, was a portion of the Pequawket territory; and, at the time of its purchase, adjoined Fryeburg. At the time of its incorporation, however, about two fifths of its northerly portion was annexed to Brownfield. The surface is generally uneven, containing many hills of considerable height, on which is excellent pasturage. A large number of cattle are annually raised for market. The soil is well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, rye, and oats, which are cultivated to a considerable extent. There are many good orchards of natural and grafted fruit, of nearly every description.

Mine mountain, though not large, is celebrated on account of its having been operated upon for mining purposes about the year 1802, by William Towle. He discovered what he supposed to be gold and silver near the top of its southern slope, and perforated it at right angles with the slope nearly one hundred feet, by burning and blasting; but, finding nothing save small portions of lead, iron, and a very small portion of silver ore, he finally abandoned the enterprise as useless. Rattlesnake mountain, so called from the large number of rattlesnakes found here, was visited by the first settlers, who annually captured a large number of these reptiles for the purposes of procuring their skins and oil; at the present day there are none of them to be found in the vicinity. Quite a number of good water privileges exist, the most of which are occupied. There are also a number of ponds, the two largest of which are the Colcord and Bickford ponds, the former covering about 150 acres, and the latter about one hundred. At the outlet of each are a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a shingle machine, and a clapboard machine. Spectacle ponds, which take their name from their form, situated in the southeast portion, though not of any great size, are beautiful sheets of water.

Porter was originally well timbered with white pine and white and

¹ These two settlers were the first in town, having arrived here about the year 1781. They came from Rye, N. H.

red oak ; but it has nearly all disappeared, and a young growth is now rapidly appearing. There are three meeting-houses, all of which are free ; one village, situated on the Great Ossipee river, about four miles from the New Hampshire line, in which there are three stores, one meeting-house, one saw-mill, one shingle machine, one wheelwright's shop, three blacksmith's shops, and a post-office. There are also thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,208 ; valuation, \$165,198.

PORTLAND, Cumberland county, situated on Casco bay, was originally embraced within the town of Falmouth, as were also Westbrook and Cape Elizabeth, together with a number of large and valuable islands in Casco bay, lying at the mouth of the harbor. The first settlement was made in what is now Portland, by George Cleeves and Richard Tucker, who established themselves near the mouth of the Spurwink river, in 1630. This tract, however, being claimed by Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England, by virtue of a grant made to them by the council of Plymouth, a contest was commenced between John Winter, the agent of Trelawny, on the one part, and Cleeves and Tucker on the other. Winter succeeded, in the Provincial court, in sustaining the title of Trelawny ; and the ejected parties sought refuge, in 1632, on the Neck, now Portland.

This Neck, Cleeves declared, was known first by the name of Machigonne : being a neck of land which was in no man's possession or occupation, he seized upon it as his own inheritance, by virtue of a royal proclamation of King James of England, by which proclamation the king freely "gave unto every subject of his who should transport himself over into this country upon his own charge, for himself and for every person that he should so transport, 150 acres of land." Cleeves further declared, that he "continued the occupation from year to year under this possession, without interruption or demand of any ; at the end of which time, being desirous to enlarge his limits in a lawful way, he addressed himself to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the Province of Maine, and obtained, for a sum of money and other considerations, a warrantable lease of enlargement, bounded as by relation thereunto had doth and may appear."¹ This was the origin of Portland, which was first called Cleeves's Neck, then Munjoy Neck, and sometimes Casco and Old Casco, from its position on Casco river and bay.

¹ This statement is made in an action, which Winter brought against Cleeves in 1640, to recover possession of this tract also, claiming the whole under the grant made to Trelawny ; but in this he failed, and Cleeves was left in full possession.

Portland is probably as rich in historical associations as any locality in Maine; and to trace them through their various phases would require a greater space than the limits of this work will permit. In July, 1658, the settlement received the name of Falmouth, from Massachusetts, and its limits are thus stated: "Those places formerly called Spurwink and Casco bay, from the east side of Spurwink river to the Clapboard islands in Casco bay, shall run back eight miles into the country." Previous to 1675, the period of the first Indian war, the settlements embraced in this territory had advanced rapidly. The part now occupied by Portland had, however, fewer inhabitants than were at other points, — Cleeves occupying the eastern extremity of the Neck,¹ the family of Michael Milton (Cleeves's son-in-law) the western, and Tucker the central part. When that war commenced, there were five or six persons with their families on the Neck, namely: Thomas Brackett, George Munjoy, John Munjoy, his son, George Burroughs, the minister, and Elizabeth Harvey, the daughter of Cleeves.² Every thing was very prosperous at this time; but the Indians left not a vestige to tell the tale that here had been a habitation, or any marks of improvement. Thirty-four persons were killed in the whole town; among them Thomas Brackett, John Munjoy, and Isaac Wakely upon the Neck. The family of the first were taken into captivity.

During the continuance of the war, no white person ventured within the desolated locality; but after the conclusion of peace, in November, 1678, George Bramhall purchased the hill which yet bears his name, and prosecuted the tannery business. Anthony Brackett, one of the old settlers, with others, in 1679, resumed their former sites, or procured grants of new lots. In 1680, Fort Loyal was erected at the foot of the present India street, in which, in September of that year, Governor Danforth held a court for the purpose of organizing a new settlement, arranging the inhabitants in a more compact manner, in order that they might better withstand future attacks from the savages. Evidences of renewed activity were manifest, and houses and buildings were erected in different directions. The character of the inhabitants here at that time was superior. Among them were Peter Bowdoin, or, more properly, Pierre Baudouin, and his son-in-law Stephen Boutineau,³ Philip Barger, Philip Le Bretton, Augustin Jean (the ancestor of the Gustins now liv-

¹ Cleeves's house fronted on the bay, just east of India street, and his corn-field stretched westerly to near Clay cove.

² Milton, her former husband, was at this time dead.

³ These were French Huguenots, who fled from France on the repeal of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Bowdoin was a physician of Rochelle, who subsequently established himself in Boston, and was the ancestor of the distinguished family there of that name.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Nevada. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Colorado. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Idaho. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Montana. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863 was the sixth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Wyoming. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1864 was the seventh of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Utah. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865 was the eighth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Arizona. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866 was the ninth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to New Mexico. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1867 was the tenth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to Texas.

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ing here), George Burroughs,¹ the minister, Thaddeus Clark, the Brackets, Sylvanus Davis, John Graves, Henry Harwood, the Ingersolls, Robert Lawrence, and Edward Tyng. In ten years, the inhabitants in Falmouth had increased to seven hundred. Twenty-five families resided on the Neck; and every effort was being made in the way of progress, and peace and plenty were rewarding their labors, when the blast of war warned them that prosperity could not be enjoyed without interruption.

In the autumn of 1689, Major Benjamin Church, of Plymouth Colony, a terrible enemy of the Indians, who had been commissioned as commander of an expedition to the eastward, arrived here most opportunely to thwart the designs of a body of French and Indians, some seven hundred strong, who came in at the same time, and landed on Peak's island. Measures were immediately taken for defence; the troops landed with as little noise as possible, and the next morning, an hour before daybreak, marched, accompanied by many of the townsmen, "to a thick place of brush, about half a mile from the town." The enemy, too, had not been idle; for, during the night, they had shifted their quarters to the upper portion of the Neck, and at day-dawn, September 21, approached the farm of Anthony Brackett, whose house stood where the one now or lately occupied by Mr. Deering stands, at the junction of the roads. Brackett's sons gave the alarm, and Captain Hall's company, being in advance, hastened to meet the enemy, which they did in Brackett's orchard, where the action was principally fought. Church, on hearing the alarm, soon came to the rescue with a reinforcement, and a supply of ammunition, which was transported across Back Cove Creek by one of the friendly Indians. The reserve force of the English took up a position on this side of the creek, prepared to support Captain Hall. After contending hotly for some time, Major Church informed Captain Hall that he designed assaulting the enemy in the rear, and immediately advanced up the creek to execute his purpose; but the enemy, perceiving it, made a precipitate retreat, hotly pursued, to the forests. Finding that they were met with a number equal, if not superior, to their own, they gave up the idea of further depredations that season. Eleven were killed on the English side, and ten wounded, of whom Mr. Freeze, Mr. Bramhall, and one friendly Indian, died of their wounds. Captain Brackett was also killed, as well as a negro belonging to Colonel Tyng. Had it not been for the timely intervention of

¹ Mr. Burroughs fell a victim to fanaticism, having been tried for witchcraft at Salem, May 8, 1692, and executed on the 19th of August following.

The first of these is the fact that the British government had been in a state of financial crisis since the late 1780s. This was due to a combination of factors, including the high cost of the American Revolution, the loss of the West Indies, and the failure of the French Revolution to provide the expected support for British interests in the West Indies. The government was forced to raise money by borrowing, and this led to a high level of public debt.

The second factor was the fact that the British government had been in a state of political crisis since the late 1780s. This was due to a combination of factors, including the failure of the French Revolution to provide the expected support for British interests in the West Indies, the loss of the West Indies, and the high cost of the American Revolution. The government was forced to raise money by borrowing, and this led to a high level of public debt.

The third factor was the fact that the British government had been in a state of economic crisis since the late 1780s. This was due to a combination of factors, including the high cost of the American Revolution, the loss of the West Indies, and the failure of the French Revolution to provide the expected support for British interests in the West Indies. The government was forced to raise money by borrowing, and this led to a high level of public debt.

The fourth factor was the fact that the British government had been in a state of social crisis since the late 1780s. This was due to a combination of factors, including the high cost of the American Revolution, the loss of the West Indies, and the failure of the French Revolution to provide the expected support for British interests in the West Indies. The government was forced to raise money by borrowing, and this led to a high level of public debt.

Church, the whole people must have been utterly cut off. As it was, the enemy saw their plans frustrated by the unexpected movements of the Major; and that they would soon be completely in his power: they therefore, after an action which had lasted six hours, made a hasty retreat; but, as the sequel shows, with a determination to renew the attack, whenever a favorable opportunity should occur. Many of the inhabitants, fearing this, sought places of greater security; but a large proportion, through the assurance of Church that he would endeavor to return the next spring with a protecting force, remained. A garrison of fifteen soldiers, with a commander and gunner, was left by Church in the fort, and sixty soldiers in the town, when he departed, with the sincere thanks, but deep regret, of the settlers. A quiet but anxious winter was passed, during which garrisons were sustained in Fort Loyal, at Lawrence's stone house on the hill, at George Ingersoll's, foot of Exchange street, and in another part of the Neck not known. The enemy did not remain long inactive. Captain Willard, of Salem, who was in command at this point, was taken off with the regular troops for other operations, leaving the defence of the place entirely to the inhabitants, which the enemy were not slow to discover. In May, 1690, the force which, in February, destroyed Schenectady, N. Y., joined the eastern Indians, and soon after appeared in Casco bay, where they took Robert Greason, belonging to this place, prisoner. Captain Sylvanus Davis commanded Fort Loyal, and ordered that the people should not leave their garrisons, but keep constant watch to prevent surprise. Lieutenant Clark and thirty men, however, with more zeal than precaution, neglected this advice, and precipitated the destruction of the settlement. Being desirous to gain some information with regard to the enemy, they proceeded to the summit of the hill (probably Munjoy's), which was covered with woods, having a lane with a fence on each side, and a block-house (probably Lawrence's) at the end. When they came up, they found the cattle looking alarmed towards the fence, afraid to pass into the wood; and the party immediately suspected that the enemy were in covert there. Lieutenant Clark and his men concluded that the best way to get rid of the difficulty was to boldly face it, and, in the hope of intimidating the enemy, advanced quickly to the fence with a loud shout. But the enemy were fully prepared for them, and poured upon the little party a deadly fire, which killed the lieutenant and thirteen men, when the remainder ran hastily to the block-house. This was attacked; but was defended with great bravery all night, when the inmates abandoned the garrison, and sought security in Fort Loyal. On the morning of May 16, the enemy burnt the house, and forthwith turned their attention to the fort, which they besieged with their full force, consisting of about four or five hundred French and Indians,

under command of Mons. Burniffe. The fort stood on a rocky bluff (now occupied by the station of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad), under which the enemy worked with perfect security, being out of reach of the guns, and in no danger, by their superior number, from a sortie from the small force within the fort. The siege was prosecuted actively five days and four nights, in which they "killed the greater part of the English, and burned all the houses." Being ultimately worn out by the continued watching and defence, the besieged capitulated on the 20th of May. The articles of capitulation, which were solemnly sworn to by the French, were disregarded, and the commander "suffered," says Captain Davis, "our women and children and our men to be made captives in the hands of the heathen, to be cruelly murdered and destroyed, many of them, and especially our wounded men; only the French kept myself and three or four more, and carried us overland to Canada." The captives arrived at Quebec, June 14, after twenty-four days' march through the wilderness. Captain Davis, after four months' captivity, was exchanged.

Thus sank this rising settlement a second time. Among those killed were Lieutenant Clark, Thomas Choice, Seth Brackett, Thomas Alsop, Edward Crocker, George Bogwell, and a soldier from Lynn, named James Ramsdell. Captain Robert Lawrence and Anthony Brackett, Jr., were mortally wounded; and James Ross and Peter Morrill were among the prisoners. Ross was likewise wounded, having had his collar-bone split and cut off, and suffered considerably from the Indians while in Canada; for which he received, in 1726, a pension of five pounds per annum. John Parker¹ and his son, James, who sought refuge in Fort Loyal from the Indians on the Kennebec, were also among the killed.

In August, 1703, the settlements at Falmouth called Spurwink and Purpooduck were entirely destroyed,—no less than twenty-two being killed and taken captive in the former place. Purpooduck, having a population of nine families, was visited by the Indians, when all the men were from home, and twenty-five of the inhabitants butchered in the most barbarous manner, while eight were taken prisoners. Some of their atrocities are too horrible to describe.

Some of the inhabitants began to return to Falmouth about 1708: but the settlement on the Neck was not permanently resumed until after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Elisha Ingersoll, Major Samuel Moody, Benjamin Larrabee, Benjamin Skillings, Zachariah Brackett,

¹ This gentleman was the great-great-grandfather of the late Isaac Parker, chief justice of Massachusetts, and son of John Parker, who came from Biddetford, England, to Saco, Maine.

Richard Collier, Samuel Proctor, James Doughty, Mark Rounds, James Mills, Ebenezer Hall, Thomas Thomes, John Wass, John Barbour, and John Gustin settled principally on the Neck, between 1716 and 1718.¹ In 1722, further troubles with the Indians retarded the growth of the settlement. In 1725, after the close of hostilities, there were about forty-five families in the place, twenty-seven of whom were upon the Neck. A meeting-house, which was in course of construction five years previous, was completed in 1728, and stood on the junction of the present King and Middle streets. A church had been formed the previous year, over which Rev. Thomas Smith was ordained pastor, being the only minister in the settlement for many years. A saw-mill and grist-mill were in operation; and at this time, the settlement at Falmouth was considered, with one exception,—that of York,—the chief one in the state. In September, 1733, Robert Bayley was employed as schoolmaster.

A gradual and steady progress was made from this time, with some slight interruptions from the Indians; and, in 1749, there was a population of some 2,346, of which 720 were on the Neck, with 120 dwelling-houses (all of wood, many of them but one story high, and generally unpainted), most of which were below the present site of Centre street. That part above Centre street was covered with wood and swamp; and was, in the strictest sense of the term, an "eminent wilderness." The business was transacted at the lower end, around the foot of India street, where was the landing. The principal business occupations were in lumber and wood, and in fish. Ship-building was also a prominent branch of business. In 1752 there were seven schooners and fifteen sloops owned on the Neck; now the shipping exceeds over 79,000 tons. The people were hardy and industrious, and all the rich men, and those who have been rich, in Portland, were either mariners or mechanics, or descendants of persons in those occupations. Among the most prominent men here at this time were the Moodys, Freeman, Longfellow, Fox, Waldo, Westbrook, Cushing, Noyes, John Wiswell, and the two ministers, Smith and Allen. In 1735, the settlement was made the half-shire town with York, and the Court of Common Pleas and Sessions of the Peace were appointed to be held alternately, in January and October, here and at York. There was no regular mail east of Portsmouth till 1760, and then but once a week. Previous to that time, letters were reserved till a sufficient number accumulated to

¹ Many of these, and others who came in, were new settlers, and located on the land without any shadow of title, which, as a consequence, led to endless disputes between the old proprietors and the new, which were ultimately settled in the supreme court in May, 1731.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty.

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pay for the expense, when they were despatched either on the back of a man or a horse. Several important conferences were held here with the Indians, which gave the place considerable distinction.

Many of the inhabitants took part in the various expeditions carried on by the English against the French in the subjugation of Canada, and a number lost their lives in the service. The difficulties which hastened the Revolution brought on the destruction of Falmouth or Portland the third time. Several circumstances raised the ire of the British against the town, one of which, in March, 1775, was the trouble with Thomas Coulson, a tory, for whom a vessel, arriving about this time, brought rigging and stores for a new ship he had built, and also a considerable cargo of goods and merchandise. These the Committee of Safety and Inspection determined ought not to be used, according to the agreement of the "American Association," and ordered that they should be returned to England in the vessel that brought them. Several attempts were made by Coulson to carry out his designs, in opposition to the command of the committee; but he was held in check by threats from the populace. Finally, through his instrumentality, the *Canseau* sloop-of-war, Captain Mowett, arrived in the harbor, and through her protection Coulson accomplished what otherwise he had failed to do, — rig his vessel, and put on board the goods and merchandise. Considerable opposition was met from the populace, and none of them could be hired to assist Coulson, but were pressed into the obnoxious service by the petty tyranny of Mowett. This conduct on his part, as might be imagined, made him very unpopular with the citizens; and on May 9, the captain, with his surgeon, and Rev. Mr. Wiswell, Episcopal minister, were, while on shore, made prisoners by a party of volunteers under the direction of Colonel Samuel Thompson of Brunswick. This was followed by a threat from the sailing-master of the *Canseau*, that if Captain Mowett was not released he would lay the town in ashes, which caused great consternation, and a general stampede amongst some of the inhabitants. Thompson, notwithstanding this threat, and the expostulations of some of the first citizens, refused to set the prisoners at large till night; when, through excessive importunity, they were released on parole, — General Preble and Colonel Freeman being pledges for their appearance at nine the following morning. Mowett, however, failed to appear, which so exasperated the volunteers, who had in the mean time collected in considerable numbers from the towns in the vicinity, that they threatened to attack the vessel, provided Mowett continued in the harbor; and exhibited other marks of displeasure and discontent. Coulson's dwelling-house was rifled, his boats drawn through the streets, and several persons, who were thought to be tories, were dealt with in a

manner which soon proved to have been very ill-advised. The crowd at last dispersed, and Mowett, accompanied by Coulson in his own ship, left the harbor for Portsmouth.

On Monday, the 16th of October following, a squadron of four armed vessels, consisting of the *Canseau*, the *Cat*, a ship of war, a large cutter schooner, and a small bomb ship, arrived in the harbor, and anchored about a league from the town. They were commanded by Captain Mowett; but the people were at a loss to divine the object of the visit, unless it were to obtain without charge a supply of provisions from the islands, which the inhabitants took measures to prevent. The next day, however, the mystery was cleared up. The vessels were towed up towards the wharves, and, about four o'clock in the afternoon, were moored in line near the compact part of the town. A messenger with a flag was sent on shore by Mowett, who brought a letter from the captain, filled with regrets which he did not feel, and making assertions which were wholly untrue. The substance was, that, in consequence of the bad behavior of the inhabitants towards the mother country, he had orders "to execute a just punishment on the town of Falmouth," and gave them two hours to remove themselves and what was valuable from its precincts. Not having given any just cause for such a proceeding, the people were greatly surprised; and a meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the captain, and learn, if possible, the reasons for this summary vengeance, which was about to be taken on them. The reply of this modern Nero was, "My orders I have received from Admiral Graves, and they direct me to repair to the place with all expedition, take my position near the town, and burn, sink, and destroy; and this without giving the people warning! The note you have received is of special grace, at the risk of my commission." They used every argument with him against the execution of such a cruel mandate, till time was allowed to consult the admiral; but he only replied that his orders applied alike to every seaport on the continent, and concluded by offering some very humiliating conditions, which were the delivery over to him of various munitions of war, — by the fulfilment of which they might save the town from destruction till communication was had with the admiral. These terms the people, in order to gain time, complied with in part; but decided, at a meeting in the morning, not to fulfil *in toto*. In the last conference held with Mowett, the committee conjured him, by every claim of justice and humanity, to spare the work of destruction for a short period; but his only answer was, that he would give them *thirty minutes, and no more*.

About nine the same morning, the firing was opened from the vessels on the ill-fated town, and was urged with considerable briskness, — balls

weighing from three to nine pounds being poured like showers of hail upon the most thickly built part. What was not accomplished by the guns was done by armed parties from the vessels; and though the watchful citizens succeeded in protecting some buildings from destruction, many parts of the village were soon in a blaze. The cannonading lasted some nine hours; and, with the exception of the Congregational meeting-house, about one hundred of the poorer dwelling-houses, and a few wharves, every thing¹ in the once thriving town was one mass of blackened ruins. One hundred and sixty families, which the day previous were in comfortable circumstances, were thrown upon the world, almost without food, or covering to protect them from the inclemency of the winter, fast approaching. After the accomplishment of his work of devastation, Mowett with his fleet departed. "Yet his name lives to be execrated, and his dark deeds are portrayed, to teach base men what indelible infamy shall cleave to their memories long after their relics have mouldered to their original element."² The last visit which was made by the British to the town was by Captain Symonds, in a large war ship, shortly after this destruction, and when the inhabitants were engaged in erecting forts for defence. He commanded them to desist from the work; but finding the inhabitants paid no regard to him, and that his ship was exposed to an attack, he made a precipitate retreat. Cape Elizabeth was incorporated from Falmouth, November 1, 1765; Portland, July 4, 1786; and Westbrook, February 14, 1814.

Portland is the capital of Cumberland county. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. The peninsula projects eastwardly into the bay, is about three miles in length, and has an average width of three fourths of a mile. Its surface rises from each shore, forming throughout an elevated ridge, which, at its extremities, rises again into considerable hills, presenting a marked outline and very beautiful appearance. The city is regularly laid out and handsomely built, particularly its more modern portions, which are noted for their elegant buildings. The streets, and many of the houses, are lighted with gas. The main street occupies the ridge of the peninsula, extending from hill to hill. Many of the streets are lined with elm and other shade trees, presenting a truly delightful appearance. The natural advantages of the city for trade and commerce have been well improved by its enterprising citizens. The harbor is capacious and safe, and is considered among the best in the United States. It is protected by islands from the violence of storms,

¹ St. Paul's church, the new court-house, the town-house, the public library, the fire-engine, about 130 dwelling-houses, 230 stores and warehouses, a great number of stables and outhouses, and about one half the merchandise, furniture, and goods were destroyed.

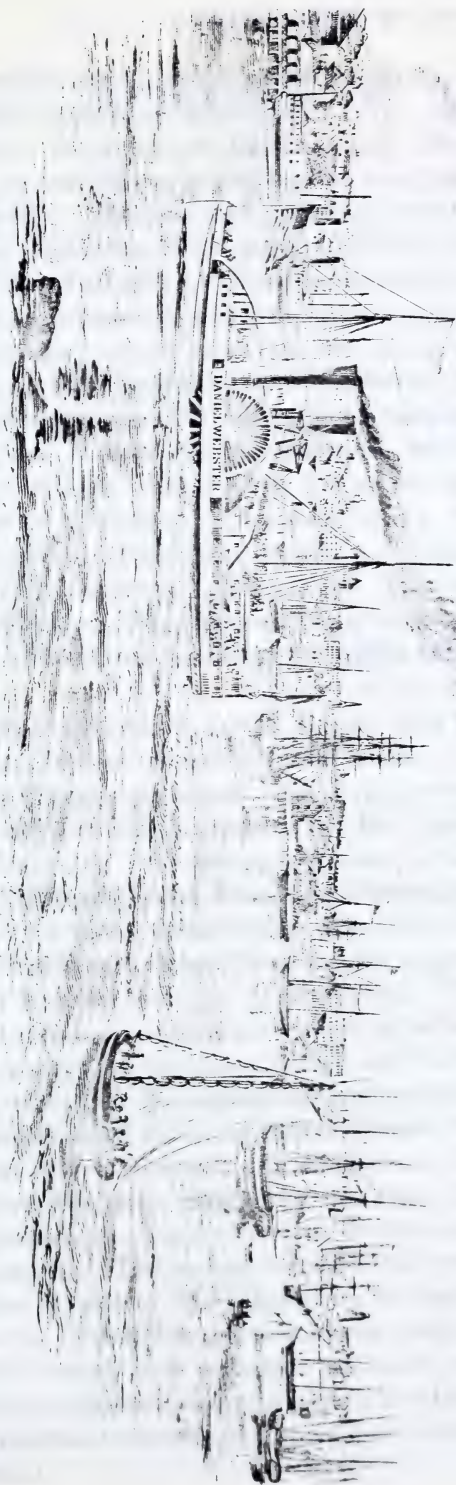
² Williamson, vol. ii., p. 437.

has a good entrance, and is defended by Forts Preble and Scammel, the former of which is garrisoned by United States artillery. The foreign commerce of the city is chiefly with the West Indies and Europe, the chief exports being lumber, ice, fish, and provisions. The coasting trade is principally with Boston, and, during the summer, steamboats run daily to that city. On the 30th June, 1857, the total tonnage of the district was 145,242 tons, of which 109,926 tons were registered, and 35,316 tons enrolled and licensed. The registered tonnage consisted of 85,696 tons permanent, and 24,229 tons temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage consisted of 34,437 tons "permanent," which were employed as follows: In coasting trade, 29,722 tons; in cod fishery, 2,704 tons; in mackerel fishery, 2,011 tons; and 878 tons, "licensed under twenty tons," which were in the cod fishery. The number of vessels built in 1857 was twenty, namely, eighteen ships and barques, and two schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,925.

Portland has several public buildings, the principal of which are the City Hall, the Court-house, Grand Trunk Railway Depot, an Athenæum, incorporated in 1827, and containing a library of upwards of six thousand volumes; and several spacious hotels, among which may be mentioned the Machigonne House, now in process of erection by the Hon. John M. Wood, said to be the largest building in the state. The new custom-house and post-office building, recently erected on Exchange street, is a stately granite structure, and is a credit to the United States government, and an ornament to the city. At the eastern extremity of the city is a tower, seventy feet high, and 220 feet above tide water, which was erected for the purpose of observing vessels at sea, and is furnished with signals. The harbor is connected by the Cumberland and Oxford canal, twenty and a half miles long, with Sebago pond, and thence with Long pond.

Four important railroads now centre at Portland, and contribute greatly to its prosperity. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, fifty-one miles long, was opened in 1842, completing the line of railroad from Boston to this city, one hundred and five miles. The extension of this route, called the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, is completed to Augusta, sixty miles. The York and Cumberland Railroad, now open to Buxton, eighteen miles, when completed will connect, at Great Falls, with the Boston and Maine Railroad. The construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, or the Grand Trunk Railway, as it is now more usually called, commenced in 1846, from each terminus—Portland and Montreal—and was completed in 1853. Over this important thoroughfare passes a large portion of the products of the North and West for shipment to Europe.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for justice. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for improvement. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for harmony. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for cohesion. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for power. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for knowledge. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future.



Portland



There are twenty-two churches in the city, and seven banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,075,000. The capital of the city is chiefly employed in commerce, coasting and inland trade, and the fisheries; hence its manufactures are, for the most part, those incident to a mercantile city. The Portland Company, with a capital of \$250,000, have a large establishment for the manufacture of locomotives and railroad cars. Much attention is given to education in the public schools, which consist of a classical school for boys, a high school for girls, four grammar-schools, (two for boys and two for girls,) and the primary schools. There are also numerous private schools, and an academy; and three daily newspapers — *The Advertiser* (Republican); *State of Maine* (Republican), and *Eastern Argus* (Democrat), which also issue tri-weekly and weekly editions. Besides these, there are seven weeklies, namely: *The Transcript* (Literary); *Christian Mirror* (Orthodox Congregational); *Zion's Advocate* (Baptist); *Journal and Inquirer* (Maine Law); *Pleasure Boat* (Miscellaneous); *Cold Water Fountain* (Temperance); and *The Scholar's Leaf* (Educational), issued semi-monthly. There is one post-office. Population estimated at 30,000; valuation for 1858, \$22,260,290.

POWNAL is situated in the eastern part of Cumberland county, and contains an area of about 18,000 acres. Its early history is merged in that of Freeport, of which it formed the northwest part until March 3, 1808, when it was incorporated by its present name. In May, 1807, the inhabitants, at a town-meeting, chose a committee, consisting of Barstow Sylvester, Josiah Reed, and Thomas Means, in behalf of the lower part of the town, which is now Freeport, and Edward Thompson, Lebbeus Tuttle, and Jabez True, for the upper part (or the proposed new town), to agree to a line of separation. The committee reported that they had agreed upon a line, which report was accepted on the 18th of May, as certified by John Cushing and Cornelius Dillingham, selectmen. The petition to the legislature had forty-one signatures, among which appear those of Edmund Cleaves, Jacob Davis, Joseph Hutchins, Nathaniel Noyes, Benjamin A. Richardson, Edward Thompson, William Sawyer, Benjamin Humphrey, and Jabez True. An order of notice on the petition was made returnable to the next general court, when the act was passed. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally of a productive character. The inhabitants are devoted principally to agricultural pursuits. Pownal is watered by the eastern branches of Royall's river, none of which have sufficient power for propelling machinery. There are three religious societies — two Methodist and one Congregational; twelve school districts, and three post-offices — Pownal, North Pownal,

and West Pownal; also one grist-mill, and one carriage factory. Population, 1,074; valuation, \$241,550.

PRINCETON is situated in the eastern part of Washington county, on the Baring and Houlton road, at the outlet of the chain of lakes which extend some thirty miles westwardly toward the Penobscot river. The head of these lakes is near the source of the Passadumkeag, a tributary of the Penobscot river. When clear of ice, these lakes and their tributaries are navigable to the remotest point, at all seasons of the year. A heavy and valuable growth of hard and soft timber borders their shores, from which immense quantities are cut annually for the mills at Baring and Calais, and yet the supply is not sensibly diminished. But few settlements have as yet been made upon the banks of these streams, which are said, in many places, to contain excellent land. A railroad has just been completed from tide-water at Calais to Princeton, a distance of twenty miles, called the Lewey's Island Railroad, which has its terminus at a wharf on the lower lake. By this road immense quantities of lumber will be taken annually to market.

There is an excellent water-power at this place, having all these lakes as a reservoir, which is now only partially occupied, but which ere-long will be one of the lumber marts of Maine. The Lewey's Island Railroad will be one of the links in the projected European and North American Railroad, and this town will be one of the depots through which will flow the productions of two continents. This will not happen in a day; but time will consummate the enterprise. The town was incorporated in 1832, and has four school districts and two post-offices — Princeton and South Princeton. Population, 280; valuation, \$24,314.

PROSPECT, Waldo county, is situated on the west side of Penobscot river, and has about four miles of shore, extending from the southerly line of Stockton to Marsh bay. The first historical event of note was the erection of a small fort, on the spot now known as Fort Point, — vestiges of which are still standing, — commenced in the year 1758, and completed July 28, 1759, at a cost of £4,969 17s. 6d., the expenses being reimbursed by parliament. The ditch by which it is surrounded was originally about twelve feet deep, but rubbish has accumulated in it to such an extent that it is now not over six feet in depth. The old well, which supplied the garrison with water, is still in existence, though partially filled up. It is maintained by some, that this fortification was erected for the purpose of commanding the river, and defending the country from invasion by the French. This, however, is an erroneous

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a great influx of people to the West.

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view of the matter, for there could scarcely be any danger of invasion from the French at that time, the whole of their possessions in Acadie and Canada having fallen into the hands of the British at the fall of Louisburg the year previous. The more probable object of its erection was for the protection of the settlers on the river, and for purposes of trade with the natives. This fort was garrisoned by one hundred men, under the command of Colonel Goldthwaite, who evacuated it at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and returned to England. In the year 1779, it was destroyed by Commodore Saltonstall, who had been despatched by the government of Massachusetts for the purpose of reducing Bigaduce, now Castine.

The first inhabitants, some of whom had been soldiers in the French and Indian wars, settled near the above fort. John Odom, who settled at Sandy Point, about three miles above the fort, and who built the first mill on the Penobscot river, a Mr. Clifford, a Mr. Treat, Charles Curtis, from whom Curtis Point takes its name, and two or three men by the name of Colson, were among the first settlers. Phœbe, a daughter of Mr. Curtis, born February 15, 1770, was the first child claiming nativity in the town. Captain John Odom, the grandson of the Odom alluded to above, is a resident here. He was born March, 1787, and is the oldest sea-captain in Prospect, having followed the sea for forty-five years. He was impressed into the British service, and was at the battle of Corunna, at which Sir John More was killed, where he acted an important part in carrying off the wounded and providing for their wants. He obtained his release from the British service soon after that battle and returned home in 1811, since which he has been engaged in maritime pursuits.

Prospect was incorporated February 29, 1794, at which time it was seventeen miles in length from north to south. About eighteen square miles of it were taken off to form Stockton, March 13, 1857, leaving but thirteen square miles to Prospect. About one fourth of the land is fertile, the remainder rocky and mountainous. The south branch of Marsh river runs through the town, and is crossed by three bridges. Ellis, Seavey, and Half-moon ponds are considerable bodies of water, and are each crossed by a strong bridge. Heagan mountain, in the northeast, and Mack mountain, in the west, are the two principal elevations. Sammy's Eddy affords shelter and anchorage for vessels. To the north there is a large marsh, covering an area of two or three hundred acres, which may yet become a source of wealth as a fertilizer. In the vicinity of Fort Knox, a short distance above the ferry to Bucksport, lead ore has been exhumed; but whether it will prove an article of commerce, further developments must determine. The principal business was ship-building, which, since the division, has been

mainly transferred to Stockton. In 1854, there were five vessels built, one of which was a ship of 1,200 tons; and in 1855, there were as many more. A superstition was quite rife here, some years ago, respecting some treasures, which were supposed to have been buried by pirates, at a place called the "Cod Lead," a gravel mound, near the north line of the town, directly east of Mosquito Mountain. An immense amount of digging has been performed; but, as yet, money has failed to make its appearance to reward the toilers.

The United States government is erecting a stupendous fortification at East Prospect, which, when finished, will command the entire river above and below. It is called Fort Knox, in honor of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame. Prospect has one village, called North Prospect; but no church edifice. Seven school-houses are distributed through the town, and there are two post-offices—North Prospect and Prospect Ferry. Some manufacturing is done by three saw-mills, one shingle machine, and one grist-mill. Population in 1858, about 900; valuation \$101,000.

RANGELY, situated in the western part of Franklin county, comprises an area of 25,792 acres, most of which is wild land. Settlers have been moving into this township for a few years past, and taking up lots, encouraged principally by the lumbermen of Portland and Bangor, who have been doing considerable business about Mooselockmeguntic lake, a part of which lies here. Rangely had for a short time a plantation organization, which was terminated March 8, 1855, by its becoming an incorporated municipality. There are four school districts, with four schools, a Free-will Baptist society, one post-office, one shingle mill, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill. Population, 200; valuation, \$21,000.

RAYMOND, Cumberland county, was granted by Massachusetts to William Raymond and company, in 1767, in consideration of their services in the expedition to Canada, and formerly comprised within its limits the town of Casco. The settlement was commenced by Captain Joseph Dingley, in 1771; but there were few families until after the Revolution, when such additions were made to the population from year to year, that, on the 21st June, 1803, it was incorporated, taking its name from Captain Raymond, one of the proprietors.

The soil is hard, gravelly, and, in many places, very stony. A large proportion of the timber growth is white oak, an article of considerable trade. The inhabitants are temperate, economical, and industrious; uniting with these qualities hospitality and liberality in their donations towards benevolent objects. Raymond has been heavily burdened with

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taxation for public and private purposes. There are three small villages — Raymond, East Raymond, and North Raymond, with a post-office at each; three religious societies — Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Union; ten school districts, with eighteen schools; also two saw-mills and two grist-mills. Population, 1,142; valuation, \$126,901.

READFIELD, Kennebec county, originally constituted the northern part of Winthrop, and was incorporated from it under its present name, March 11, 1791. Its settlement was begun about the year 1760, the same time as that of Winthrop, and the first clearings were made on the south of Chandler's pond. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil strong and productive. It is well watered by ponds and small streams, one of which is Carlton pond, and the other a branch of North pond. The town contains three villages — Kent's Hill, Readfield Corner, and East Readfield; four church edifices — two Methodist, one Free-will Baptist, and one Union; twelve school districts, and twenty-three schools; the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, a flourishing school for young ladies and gentlemen; three post-offices — Readfield, Kent's Hill, and Readfield Depot; the Readfield Woollen Manufacturing Company, employing about twenty-five hands, and having a capital of \$20,000; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery, and one oil-cloth carpet factory. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad passes through the centre of Readfield. Population, 1,985; valuation, \$439,723.

RICHMOND, on the west bank of Kennebec river, in Sagadahoc county, was incorporated from the northern part of Bowdoinham in 1823. All that tract of land extending from the mouth of the stream that falls into the Kennebec, at the northerly extremity of Swan Island, up the Kennebec to the mouth of the Cobbossee Contee, and extending back from the Kennebec ten miles, was purchased of the Indians by Christopher Lawson, on the 10th of October, 1649, and was sold by Lawson, July 2, 1650, to Messrs. Clark and Lake. Richmond comprises nearly or quite one half of this tract, and the other half is now Gardiner. In 1719 and 1720 a fortress, called Fort Richmond, was erected here, for the purpose of facilitating the peltry trade with the natives, and for the better security of the settlers against Indian depredations. This fortress was maintained until 1754, when it was dismantled. On the incorporation of Bowdoinham, Richmond was included within its limits, and for many years was involved in a violent controversy between its rightful owners and the proprietors of the Plymouth Patent on the north, who claimed it as a part of their possessions. The advantages that were afforded

for ship-building and navigation were not lost sight of by the early settlers. The best of ship timber (oak) was easily procurable. There were also as good facilities for launching vessels and sending them to sea as could be desired; and, as a consequence, the inhabitants have always been more or less interested in navigation. The town possesses, for the most part, an even surface, and a tolerably productive soil. Communication is had daily by steamboat between Augusta, Boston, Portland, and Bath. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad renders communication with many of the principal cities and towns easy and expeditious. There are six church edifices—one Congregational, two Free-will Baptist, one Methodist, one Union house, and one Baptist; eleven school districts, with thirty-four schools; two post-offices—Richmond and Richmond Corner; one large steam mill, one door and sash factory, one brass foundry, one large furniture factory, and twenty-two stores. Population in 1850, 2,056, which had increased, in 1857, to about 3,000; valuation at the former date, \$405,475, which had increased at the latter date to near \$1,000,000.

RIPLEY, Somerset county, was the southern half of Cambridge, and was originally granted by the state of Massachusetts, September 27, 1803, to John S. Frazy, who conveyed it to Charles Vaughan and John Merrick. The survey of the town was commenced in 1809, and completed in 1813. It was settled in 1804—incorporated December 11, 1816, and named in honor of General Ripley, an officer who distinguished himself in the last war with England. The surface is somewhat uneven, but the soil generally good. It is watered by Maine stream, which forms the northern boundary, and by Indian stream, which has its head waters here. Ripley has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist); five school districts, with ten schools; a few mills, one tannery, and two post-offices—Ripley and West Ripley. Population, 641; valuation, \$57,648.

ROBBINSON, Washington county, situated on the west side of the Saint Croix, opposite Saint Andrew, New Brunswick, was granted by the state of Massachusetts, October 21, 1786, to Edward H. and Nathaniel J. Robbins, in honor of whom the town was named. There were two families here at the time the grant was made, and several others moved in shortly afterwards. Williamson says a post-office was established here as early as 1796. The proprietors entered into the business of clearing a settlement with commendable zeal, and erected a storehouse and other buildings. On the 15th of January, 1810, a committee was chosen by the inhabitants, consisting of John Brewer, Thomas Vose, John Balkham, Obadiah Allen, Abel Brooks, Job John-

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son, and Thaddeus Sibley, to present their petition to the legislature for incorporation; and after the usual order of notice made returnable to the next legislature, (from which it appears John Balkham was plantation clerk,) the town was incorporated February 18, 1811. For many years Robbinston was the centre of trade for the neighboring towns. Ship-building and commerce were carried on to such an extent that the harbors of this town and Saint Andrew, as well as Passamaquoddy bay, were white with shipping. The ports of Europe furnished ready markets for the class of ships built here, but, with the changes of fashion in ship-building, the trade has declined, and left to the place but a fraction of its pristine glory in this business.

More nearly allied with Robbinston than any other place, from its close proximity, is Neutral island, (so called from its position in the middle of the river, which divides the two countries). It is quite small, its area probably not much exceeding six acres; and is noted only for having furnished, as is supposed, the winter-quarters of the explorer, Pierre De Monts, in 1604-5.¹ Apprehending danger from the savages, he



Site of the old fortification at Neutral Island.

erected a fortification upon the north part, which entirely commanded the river. Traces of this, still in existence, were found in 1798, by the commissioners appointed by England and the United States, sent to determine the boundary in this vicinity, some dispute about the same having grown out of the indefiniteness of the treaty of 1783.² Great mortality prevailed among De Monts's men in that dreadful winter, generally supposed to have been from scurvy; but, in the opinion of some, from drinking water from the wells (several of which were dug by De Monts), poisoned by the Indians, in retaliation for injuries received. There is but one house on the island — the residence of the keeper of the light-house. This light-house was erected in 1856. The British government relinquished all claim to the island upon the final settlement

¹ L'Escarbot's *Hist. De Monts's Voyages*; abridged in 5 Purchas's *Pilgrims*, p. 1619. — *Harv. Coll. Library*. "The colony of De Monts was made up of Romanists and Protestants. Among the latter was L'Escarbot, who was a Huguenot minister." — *Barthol's Frontier Missionary*, p. 240, note. Consequently, Neutral Island was the first Protestant preaching-ground upon this continent.

² Holmes's *Am. Annals*, p. 149, note 3; Williamson's *Maine*, vol. 1. p. 190, note.

the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the
 snow lay deep upon the ground. The people were
 all dressed in heavy cloaths, and the houses were
 all covered with snow. The children were all
 playing in the snow, and the dogs were all
 running about in the snow. The people were all
 very merry, and the dogs were all very
 happy.



the second of the year, the weather was very cold, and the
 snow lay deep upon the ground. The people were
 all dressed in heavy cloaths, and the houses were
 all covered with snow. The children were all
 playing in the snow, and the dogs were all
 running about in the snow. The people were all
 very merry, and the dogs were all very
 happy.

the third of the year, the weather was very cold, and the
 snow lay deep upon the ground. The people were
 all dressed in heavy cloaths, and the houses were
 all covered with snow. The children were all
 playing in the snow, and the dogs were all
 running about in the snow. The people were all
 very merry, and the dogs were all very
 happy.

the fourth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the
 snow lay deep upon the ground. The people were
 all dressed in heavy cloaths, and the houses were
 all covered with snow. The children were all
 playing in the snow, and the dogs were all
 running about in the snow. The people were all
 very merry, and the dogs were all very
 happy.

of the northeastern boundary: one half of it belongs to the heirs of Stephen Brewer, and the other half to the United States.

But to return, after this digression, to Robbinston. The attention of the people is now devoted chiefly to agriculture. From the shortness of the season of vegetation in this latitude, and the consequent rapid growth, productions escape in a great measure the fluctuations of climate, and the many diseases incident to more southern latitudes. Accordingly the best potatoes, and other garden vegetables, are raised here, which are much sought for abroad. The surface is nearly level, but gradually rises in a gentle slope away from the river. Boyden lake is a fine sheet of water, about five miles in diameter, furnishing excellent trout fishing. There are also three or four smaller ponds, the streams issuing from which, and terminating in the Saint Croix, supply water-power for three saw-mills, a grist-mill, lath machine, and a sugar-box machine. There is also a tannery. Robbinston has two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; eight school districts, and one post-office. Population, 1,028; valuation, \$152,767.

ROCKLAND, Lincoln county, is situated on the west side of Penobscot bay. It was first visited in 1767, by John Lermond and his two brothers, from the Upper St. George, now the town of Warren, who erected a camp and got out a cargo of oak staves and pine lumber, but did nothing in the way of settlement. From this circumstance, the place was for a long time known as Lermond's Cove. Its Indian name was Catawamteak, signifying "Great Landing-place;" so named, doubtless, on account of its having been a sort of stopping-place for parties in their passage around Owl's Head in their course along the shore, or when proceeding to St. George for the purpose of trading and fishing. The place was permanently settled about 1769, by Josiah Tolman, Jonathan Spear, David Watson, James Fales, John Lindsay, Constant Rankin, Jonathan Smith, and John Godding, who erected log huts, and commenced clearing up and cultivating their lots. John Ulmer, of Waldoboro', moved here in 1795, entering into the business of lime-burning, of which he was the pioneer.

For the want of mill privileges and other business advantages, the growth of the place was at first somewhat slow. Habitations were scattered; and at Lermond's Cove, where the city now stands, there was, in 1795, but one house, that of John Lindsay. After Thomaston, to which this place belonged, was incorporated, it was known as the Shore village; but, on the establishment of a post-office here, about the year 1820, it took the name of East Thomaston, and was finally incorporated by that name, on the division of the parent town in 1848. In

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. Yet in this short time, the United States has achieved many great things. It has become a world power, a leader in science and technology, and a model of democracy. This is a remarkable achievement, and it is a testament to the strength and resilience of the American people.

Another important factor is the fact that the United States is a large country. It has a vast territory, with a long coastline and a large population. This has allowed the United States to develop a strong economy and a powerful military. It has also allowed the United States to become a world leader in many fields, including science, technology, and culture. This is a testament to the strength and resilience of the American people.

Finally, it is important to note that the United States is a country of immigrants. It is a country where people from many different backgrounds and cultures have come to live and work. This has made the United States a more diverse and more dynamic country. It has also made the United States a more powerful country, as it has allowed the United States to draw on the talents and skills of people from all over the world.

1850, the name was changed to that of Rockland, and in 1853 it received a city charter.

The surface of the city is rough and broken. Along the shore it is somewhat low; but, a short distance in the rear, there is a beautiful series of mountains, known as the Camden range, extending from Thomaston to Camden, where they terminate. At the extreme northwest there is a large meadow, a portion of which lies in Thomaston. There are few places in New England whose growth has been as rapid and substantial as this. At present the inhabitants are furnished with almost every convenience which modern ingenuity has invented. The city is lighted with gas; and an aqueduct, having its source at Chichawaukie pond, brings to the inhabitants an abundant supply of pure soft water, the pond being entirely fed by springs from the adjacent mountains. This aqueduct is constructed of sheet iron, cased inside and out with hydraulic cement, — the improvement of J. Ball and Company, of New York.

The principal business is ship-building and lime-burning. In 1854, eleven ships, three barks, six brigs, and four schooners, the total tonnage of which was 17,365 tons, were built at this port, most of which were owned by the citizens. This, however, exceeds the average annual tonnage. The *Red Jacket*, of 2,500 tons register, one of the largest and finest ships that ever sailed from an American port, was built here in 1853. She made the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever made by a sailing vessel, and the quickest from Australia to Liverpool and back. There are in this town twelve lime quarries, owned and worked by companies, and 125 lime-kilns, which annually turn out about nine hundred thousand casks, employing upwards of three hundred vessels in their transportation to the various ports of the United States.

There are eight churches in Rockland — three Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, one Congregational, one Methodist, one Universalist, and one Episcopalian; one public library, the Athenæum, containing 1,800 volumes; eight school districts, with twenty-three schools; two newspaper establishments, both weekly — the *Rockland Gazette*, and the *United States Democrat*; two marine railway corporations; several wharf companies; one steam navigation company, owning one steamer, called the *Rockland*, which plies semi-weekly between Rockland and Machias, touching at intermediate landings; three banks — the Rockland, the Lime Rock, and the North, with a combined capital of \$300,000; two fire and marine insurance companies; and one post-office. The population, in 1850, was 5,052; valuation for the same year, \$1,039,599. The present population is estimated to be about 8,500, and the valuation for the year 1858 is \$3,148,499.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1830
BY
JOHN B. HENNINGSEN
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. HENNINGSEN
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
1830

ROME, Kennebec county, is distant from Augusta nineteen miles, and from Farmington sixteen miles. The first settlement was commenced about 1780. Among the early inhabitants were Benjamin Furbush of Lebanon, Trip Mosher of Dartmouth, Mass., Stephen Philbrick of New Hampshire, Stabard Turner, and Joseph Halho, who obtained their titles to their lands from Charles Vaughan, R. G. Shaw, and Reuel Williams, the proprietors.

Rome was incorporated in 1803. The surface is broken and uneven, with some high elevations of land. There are two large ponds partly located here, one of which is called Long pond, the other Great pond. Their waters abound in trout, perch, and pickerel. At the outlet of Great pond, which is the line between Rome and Belgrade, there is a factory, which annually manufactures from 100,000 to 150,000 gross of spools for thread. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. One half of the town is good tillage land, the other half is rather rocky and unproductive. The farmers, however, as a general thing, succeed in making a good living. There are two religious societies — Free-will Baptist and Christian; eight school districts, with the same number of schools; one post-office; two stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, and one shingle mill. Population, 830; valuation, \$79,097.

ROXBURY, Oxford county, adjoins Rumford on the south, and is thirty miles north from Paris. It was incorporated in 1838, and is watered by Swift brook, a branch of the Androscoggin river, which flows through its centre. The surface is elevated, and there is some good soil. Timber is plentifully distributed over its lands. There are five school districts, with five schools; one post-office, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, and one shingle mill. Population, 246; valuation, \$15,929.

RUMFORD, Oxford county, is situated on both sides of the Androscoggin river, fifty-one miles from Augusta and twenty from Paris. It was granted by Massachusetts to Timothy Walker, Jr. and his associates, of Concord, N. H., to make up losses which they and their ancestors sustained in maintaining the controversy with the town of Bow, growing out of the purchase of Concord. This town was first called New Penacook to distinguish it from Penacook,¹ N. H. Jonathan Keyes, and his son Francis, came here from Massachusetts, in June, 1782; and, a few years later, Philip and David Abbott, Jacob, Benjamin, and David Farnum,² Benjamin Elliott and wife, Benjamin Lufkin

¹ Baxter's History of Concord.

² Mrs. Jacob Farnum, who has attained the age of ninety-four, and Mrs. David Farnum, eighty-eight years old, are both still living here: also Samuel Akley, a Revolutionary pensioner, and a soldier in General Knox's regiment of artillery, now ninety-six years old.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1874. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Oklahoma, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1877. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Kansas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nebraska, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1879. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Iowa, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

and wife, Stephen Putnam and wife, John Martin, Daniel Martin, and Kimball Martin, became permanent residents. The above principally came from Concord, N. H. The settlers obtained the titles to their lands from Timothy Walker and associates, or their descendants.

Rumford was incorporated in February, 1800. The surface is very level; and on the rivers are some fine intervals. Some portions lie in large swells, rising almost to mountains. The only elevations worthy of notice are the White Cap and Glass-face mountains, the former of which rises six hundred feet, and the latter four hundred feet, above the surrounding country, both noted for their large growth of blueberries. The former annually yields some thousand bushels of the finest berries produced in the State, and is the resort of from fifty to a hundred persons per day, during the blueberry season. The soil is very fertile, owing doubtless to the disintegration of the neighboring limestone.

There are four rivers passing through or near Rumford, the Androscoggin, Ellis, Concord, and Swift, the latter of which divides the town from Mexico. Besides these, there are various other streams, on which are erected mills for the manufacture of lumber. The Rumford falls are the grandest of any in New England. They are produced by the bounding waters of the great Androscoggin, as they sportively leap over abrupt and craggy ledges of granite, and dash their spray high in air. There are at present three or four waterfalls at this place, while, anciently, there must have been others of greater magnitude, for large holes are seen worn high upon the rocky banks, where the waters have not run in modern times. The whole pitch is now from 160 to 170 feet. The third fall, having a nearly perpendicular descent of eighty-four feet, immediately arrests the attention of the traveller. In 1833, Rufus Wiggin and Nathan Knapp built a stone flume around the head of this fall, to divert the water to their mills. After its completion, Mr. Knapp stepped on to the wall, to see if it was tight, when thirty feet of it were forced over by the water, and he, being precipitated in an unbroken descent to the bottom, was drowned. His body was found the next spring at Livermore, some twenty miles down the river. There are now located on these falls an excellent flour mill, with two sets of burr-stones; a saw-mill, a shingle machine, and an axe factory, employing some ten hands, and producing very fine axes. About three miles north of Rumford Point village, on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Lufkin, there is a paint mine, where a mineral spring has deposited the ochreous red oxide of iron. The paint is capable of being wrought advantageously for the manufacture of red ochre, since the quantity is large, and is constantly forming by gradual deposition from the water of the spring. Near this mine is

a good supply of bog iron ore. On the farm of Alonzo Holt, black lead, or plumbago, has been found in considerable quantities. Limestone abounds in several places, but more particularly at Rumford falls. It is of very good quality, and would yield a profitable return, if worked.

There are seven stores, one tannery, two superior grist-mills, each having two or three sets of burr-stones; six saw-mills, six blacksmith's shops, three shops for the manufacture of cabinet work; and three wheelwright shops, in which are manufactured wagons, sleighs, and other articles. A year or two since, a steamboat was built just below Rumford falls, which was to run from the foot of the falls to Canton, to connect with a railroad at that place. There are four small villages — Rumford Corner, Rumford Point, Rumford Centre, and East Rumford; three churches — owned by the Congregationalists and Methodists, but occupied by other denominations; four post-offices — Rumford, Rumford Point, Rumford Centre, and East Rumford; and thirteen school districts, with twenty-six schools. Population, 1,375; valuation, in 1856, \$165,150.

SACO, York county, is a seaboard town, situated on the eastern bank of the Saco river. It was originally granted, by the Plymouth Company, to Thomas Lewis and Captain Richard Bonython, by patent, bearing date February 12, 1629, (old style,) and is described as "that tract of land lying on the north side of the Swanckadocke (Saco) river, containing, in breadth, from northeast to southwest, along by the sea, four miles in a straight line, and extending eight miles up into the main land." The patentees took passage for the New World the following year, and on the 28th of June, 1631, took legal possession of their grant; but as to the number of colonists who accompanied them, or the precise date when the settlement was commenced, information is not given, — there being no records of the town affairs kept until 1653, when the inhabitants passed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

About this date, commissioners were sent here from Massachusetts, with full powers to arrange all matters, local as well as general, in this province, as they thought proper. It was, among other things, "ordered that Saco shall be a township by itself, and always shall be a part of Yorkshire, and shall enjoy the privileges of a town, as others have and do enjoy." It seems, however, that Saco was not represented in the general court until 1659, and not again until 1675, the year in which it was totally destroyed by the Indians, which was the last time during that century.

Some time during the seventeenth century, the grant of Richard Vines,

now Biddeford, was added to the territory of Saco,¹ and was retained until 1718, when the last meeting of the inhabitants of both sides of the river was held, under the old name of Saco. A petition was gotten up at this meeting for the division of the town, when that part of Saco on the west side of Saco river was set off, and incorporated under the title of Biddeford,² so named from a town in England, from whence some of the settlers came. That part, however, on the east side of the river, being but sparsely populated, was only a sort of plantation, having no corporate authority, except that given by the order of the Massachusetts commission in 1653. It remained thus until 1762, upwards of a century, when, there being a sufficient number of inhabitants, the general court was petitioned by them for an act of incorporation, which was granted in the month of June of that year, by which the name was changed to Pepperrellborough, in memory of General Pepperrell. This name never seemed to be fully satisfactory to the people, though they retained it till 1805, when it was abolished, and the ancient name of Saco reëstablished. Since that period, no event has occurred of sufficient importance to be added to the history.

Saco has been generally prosperous, and is now a thriving place. The surface, taken as a whole, is generally even, and most of the land is capable of being cultivated. There is one village, situated on the banks of the Saco river, of sufficient importance to be created into a city, and much larger even now than some that already possess a city government. The river between Saco and Biddeford is spanned by four bridges, one of which is the railroad bridge of the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad, which crosses north of the village. The principal business is manufacturing. The York corporation have erected five mills for the manufacture of colored cotton goods, running thirty-five thousand spindles and eight hundred looms, employing two hundred and fifty males and nine hundred females, and turning out six million yards annually. The pay-roll of this large establishment averages \$20,000 monthly. Very little is done here in the lumber business,—there being but two saw-mills, which manufacture principally lumber for boxes. Ship-building is not very extensive. There are, however, a number of small vessels owned here, which are mostly employed in the coasting trade.

¹ Josselyn, in his voyages, published in 1672, says: "Saco adjoins Winter harbor. [Biddeford,] and both make one scattering town of large extent, well stored with cattle, arable land and marshes, and a saw-mill."

² "November 14, 1718. — On petition of H. Scammon, *et als.*, that part of Saco on the west side of Saco river was set off, and incorporated by the name of Biddeford." — *Records of the General Court.*

There are two banks in Saco — the York and the Manufacturer's — with a capital of \$100,000 each; one public library, the Athenæum; one academy; nine churches — one Congregational, one Baptist, one Unitarian, one Episcopal, one Methodist, two Free-will Baptist, one Universalist, and one Roman Catholic; nine school districts, with twenty-three schools; and one post-office. Population, 5,798; valuation, \$2,239,831.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY is bounded by Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, and Androscoggin counties, and by the ocean. Being comparatively of diminutive size, — scarcely three hundred square miles, including its waters, — wonder is naturally excited, upon inspecting the map, as to the necessity for such a county. As its territory was wholly within Lincoln county, the seat of which was Wiscasset, a good deal of inconvenience was experienced, by people belonging to towns upon the west side, in crossing the river for county business, there being no bridge below Gardiner. To remedy this difficulty as far as possible, eleven towns, — namely, Arrowsic, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham, Georgetown, Woolwich, Perkins, Phippsburg, Richmond, Topsham, West Bath, and the city of Bath, — were set off, by an act passed April 4, 1854, from the parent county to form Sagadahoc; and to the inhabitants was referred the selection of a county seat, upon which they chose Bath. The name of the county is of Indian origin, and was formerly applied to the mouth of the Kennebec river, being thought to signify "flowing out of the waters." With a single exception — Bowdoin — the above towns are all upon either the ocean, bay, or river.

The county belongs to the middle judicial district, the law term of which is held at Augusta. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court, for civil and criminal business, commence on the first Tuesday of April and 3d Tuesday of August; and for civil business exclusively on the 3d Tuesday of December. Population, 21,669; valuation, \$5,597,710.

SALEM, Franklin county, situated fifteen miles to the north of Farmington, was formed of parts of Freeman, Phillips, and No. 4, in the first range, Bingham's or the "Million Acres" Purchase, and is very conveniently situated. Benjamin Heath 2d, from Farmington, made the first "chopping," about 1815, to which he and John Church 1st and Samuel Church removed in 1817, and they, with Messrs. Double and Hayford, were the first settlers in the place. It was incorporated in 1823 by the name of North Salem, which was afterwards changed by leaving off the "North." It is drained by the westerly branch of the Seven Mile brook, which empties into the Kennebec at Anson. The soil is free and

productive. Here is a valuable mill privilege, at which is situated a village, containing two stores, a saw-mill, grist-mill, starch factory, and several other operations.

The inhabitants have no meeting-house; but meetings on the Sabbath are sustained a part of the time, principally by the Methodists and Free-will Baptists. There are nine school districts, with five schools; and one post-office. Population, 454; valuation, \$60,029.

SANFORD, York county, comprised a part of the tract of land along the Saco river, purchased in 1661, by Major William Phillips, of the Indian sagamores Fluellen, Captain Sunday, and Hobinowell. This purchase was confirmed by Gorges, in 1670, to the major, or his son, Nathan; and September 29, 1696, Mrs. Phillips devised the township to Peleg Sanford, a son of her former husband, and from him it derived its name. The first permanent settlement was made about the year 1740; and February 23, 1768, the town was incorporated. In 1794, Sanford lost a part of its territory by the incorporation of Alfred. Sanford is generally even, and is watered by Mousam river, which has its source in a pond in Shapleigh, and flows through the entire town. There are two villages; six church edifices—two Congregational, three Baptist, and one Free-will Baptist; sixteen school districts, with seventeen schools; three factories, seven saw-mills, three grist-mills, three shingle machines, three clapboard machines; one bank, the Mousam River, with a capital of \$50,000; and three post-offices,—Sanford, South Sanford, and Springvale. The York and Cumberland Railroad, now in process of construction, will pass through the town. Population, 2,330; valuation, \$334,654.

SANGERVILLE, Piscataquis county, lies west of Penobscot river, and was formerly known as No. 4, in the sixth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent. It was settled in 1806, by Phineas Ames; and was, for some time after, called Amestown. It was incorporated June 13, 1814, taking its name from Calvin Sanger, an early and large proprietor; and at that time contained forty families, among whom were Samuel M. Clanathan, Walter Leland, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, John, and William Stevens, John and Ebenezer Causley, Ellis Robinson, Edward Magoon. Phineas, Daniel, and Samuel Ames, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., Thomas Riley, Aaron Woodbury, and Samuel and James Waymouth.

Sangerville is a beautiful township, and is in a thriving condition. Its surface cannot be called mountainous; yet it is so elevated between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, that the waters of its three ponds meet the ocean by both of these streams. There are four church edi-

fices — two Free-will Baptist, one Congregational, and one Methodist; thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; three post-offices — Sangerville, South Sangerville, and East Sangerville; four tanneries, four shingle mills, three saw-mills, and two grist-mills. Population, 1,267; valuation, \$192,300.

SCARBOROUGH is in the extreme southern part of Cumberland county, — having Portland upon the northeast, and Saco upon the northwest. The first settler was one Stratton, who located on a couple of islands, both called, until recently, Stratton's islands. In 1681, the tract of land now forming Scarborough was granted to Captain Thomas Cammock, a nephew of the Earl of Warwick, to whose influence, in all probability, he was indebted for obtaining the patent to so valuable a territory. Captain Cammock was the first legal proprietor in Scarborough, having received his grant of 1,500 acres, situated between Black Point and Spurwink rivers, from the Plymouth Council. He soon after, however, disposed of his grant, and went to the West Indies, where he died, in September, 1643. For three years after Cammock's settlement at Black Point, there was no other part of the grant occupied, except by Indians. The majority of those who settled were men of small means, were unable to purchase land, and hence were compelled to become the tenants of Cammock.

The next principal settlement was at Blue Point, now a part of Saco; Richard Foxwell, Henry Watts, George Deering, Nicholas Edgecomb, Hilkiah Bailey, Edward Shaw, and Tristram Alger being the earliest settlers. The third principal settlement was that made at a place called Dunstan, which was settled by two brothers, named Andrew and Arthur Alger, who purchased a large tract of land of the Indians residing at this place, and retained their possession of it by virtue of their Indian title. The settlement at Black Point seemed to increase more rapidly than the other two, and soon became one of the most flourishing and important places on the coast. Its excellent situation, both for farming and fishing, induced many to settle here, in preference to any other part.¹ Its growth was very rapid for those days, and has rarely been equalled in the same section of country since that time. Thirty-eight years prior to 1671, Captain Cammock's house was the only one at Black Point; and in 1791, about a century afterwards, there were 2,235 inhabitants in

¹ Josselyn says, in 1671, "Six miles to the eastward of Saco, and forty miles from Gorgeana (York), is seated the town of Black Point, consisting of about fifty dwelling-houses, and a magazine or doganme, scatteringly built. They have a store of neat cattle, and horses near upon seven or eight hundred, much arable and marsh land, salt and fresh, and a corn mill." — *Josselyn's Voyages*, p. 200.

the settlement.¹ Henry Josselyn, brother of the distinguished voyager, arrived in 1634. He acted as chief agent for Mason at Piscataqua, in which capacity he officiated till Mason's death in 1635, when he removed, and settled at Black Point the same year. He became largely interested in lands in the settlement, and became somewhat distinguished as a politician.² John Josselyn, the voyager, resided here a few years with his brother, Henry.

Scarborough received its name and bounds by an order from the commissioners of Massachusetts, who were appointed in May, 1658, to take the inhabitants of the province of Maine under their jurisdiction, and receive from said inhabitants a pledge that they would recognize the authority of Massachusetts. The "articles of submission" were eleven. Number seven reads thus: "That those places which were formerly called Black Point, Blue Point, and Stratton's Island, thereunto adjacent, shall henceforth be called by the name of Scarborough; the bound of which town, on the western side, beginneth where the town of Saco endeth, and so runs along on the western side of the river Spurwink, eight miles back into the country." The name was given in remembrance of old Scarborough, England. The Indian name was "Owascoag," and signifies a place of much grass. In 1659 or 1660, John Libby settled here. He was the first of the name in Scarborough, and probably the first in New England. He came from Broadstairs, Kent county, England, remained here for many years, and was one of the most prominent men in the settlement. He is the common ancestor of the large number of individuals who bear the name and reside in this vicinity. He died in 1682.

In 1675, this town, and the settlements for some distance around, were attacked simultaneously by the Indians. Fortunately, apprehending a collision with the natives, Massachusetts had, a short time previous, sent down a small detachment for the protection of the Scarborough settlements. This detachment was placed under the command of Captain Scottow, and stationed at his garrison on the Neck; and before the close of King Philip's war, was increased by an additional force of 130 English, and forty friendly Indians, which force scoured the coast as far eastward as Casco. The Indians, however, had scattered themselves in such a manner that the English were unable to bring them to an

¹ As late as 1791, the census returns show a very slight difference in population between Portland and Scarborough. The returns for the two towns stood thus: Portland, 2,240; Scarborough, 2,235. Compare these figures with those of 1850, and note the difference.

² He resided here until 1668, when, according to Williamson, he removed to Pemquid, where he remained until 1675, when he removed to the Plymouth Colony.

engagement; and, after remaining at the garrison house of Henry Josse-lyn at Black Point for a short time, the detachment returned again to Massachusetts. This was a very unfortunate proceeding; for no sooner had the Indians heard of the departure of the Massachusetts force than they made a descent upon the garrison at Scarborough, and captured it. The inhabitants, fortunately, having previously abandoned the town, the Indians remained in the neighborhood but a short time. The Indian troubles becoming more and more complicated, the Massachusetts government sent down in June, 1677, two hundred friendly Indians and about forty English soldiers to protect the settlements. They were under the command of Captain Benjamin Swett and Lieutenant Richardson, and came to an anchor off Black Point. Captain Swett, being informed of the presence of Indians in the vicinity, landed a detachment of his men, which, being joined by some of the inhabitants, consisted of ninety in all. They started the next day, June 29, in pursuit of the marauders; but had not proceeded far before they were ambushed, and a bloody hand-to-hand fight ensued. Captain Swett displayed great presence of mind and great personal courage; and his efforts to bring off the dead and wounded from the field and convey them to the rear—upon which the savages hung with desperate fury—were truly commendable. He was several times severely wounded; and, being exhausted by fatigue and the loss of blood, he was grappled by the savages, thrown to the ground, and barbarously cut in pieces. Sixty out of the ninety men who departed on this expedition were left dead or wounded on the field, and the remaining thirty succeeded in making good their retreat to the fort.

In 1681, the work of erecting the great fortification at Black Point was commenced,—a work rendered necessary for the greater security of the inhabitants from the attacks of Indians, to which they were more or less daily exposed. It was the largest and strongest fortification ever built here; and the remains of it are still to be seen. During the several Indian wars, the inhabitants were so harassed by the attacks of the Indians, that the settlements at Scarborough and its vicinity were broken up, the settlers driven from their comfortable homes, and compelled to seek new dwelling-places less exposed to the incursions of the savages. The precise date of the second settlement, after the evacuation of 1690, is not known, but is supposed to have been about 1702 or 1703. The new settlers were a little band of seven persons, who came from Lynn in a sloop, and who, for at least a year, were the only inhabitants. A peace had been concluded with the French and Indians; and these settlers came here, in all probability, under the expectation that this peace would be permanent; but they, in common with other pioneers in the

newly revived settlements around them, were sadly disappointed. In August, 1703, a band of five hundred French and Indians, under the command of Beaubarin, a Frenchman, made a sudden descent upon the settlements along the coast from Casco to Wells. They attacked the fortification at this place, which was garrisoned by only the little band from Lynn. The assaulters sent a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender of the fort; but the garrison, though small in numbers, were not deficient in courage, and refused to surrender, or treat with the enemy on any terms. The whole force of five hundred French and Indians then surrounded the fort, and commenced the work of undermining. The prospects of the gallant band within the fort were now gloomy indeed, and the courage of some began to fail. They then thought that it would be advisable to abandon the defence; but Captain John Larrabee, whose courage and presence of mind did not forsake him in this hour of danger, immediately assumed the command, solemnly declaring he would shoot down the first man who mentioned the word "surrender." He then made every preparation to give the enemy a warm reception, as soon as they should reach the cellar of the fort, and calmly awaited the result. Before, however, the Indians had completed half the distance they had to dig, a heavy rain storm came on, which continued two days.¹ The soil gave way under the influence of the excessive rains, and filled up a large portion of the excavation, so that the assailing party were now exposed to the fire of the garrison, which harassed them so much that they became disheartened, and departed in search of easier prey, leaving the brave commander of the fort and his companions as undaunted as they were unharmed. Soon after this event, settlers again began to come in, but so slowly that no town government was organized until 1720. For many years the settlers paid little or no attention to agriculture,—depending on the salt marshes for hay for their cattle during the winter; and, for their own support, looked as much to the sea as to the land.

During the eleven years of Queen Anne's war, Scarborough was the scene of many tragic acts. No pitched battles were fought by large forces of Indians or English; but a continued guerilla warfare was sustained between small squads of Indians and some of the more daring of the settlers. There were two men living here who particularly distinguished themselves in this kind of warfare. Their names were Charles Pine and Richard Hunniwell, both of whom were bitter enemies of the Indians, who often had occasion to experience their vengeance

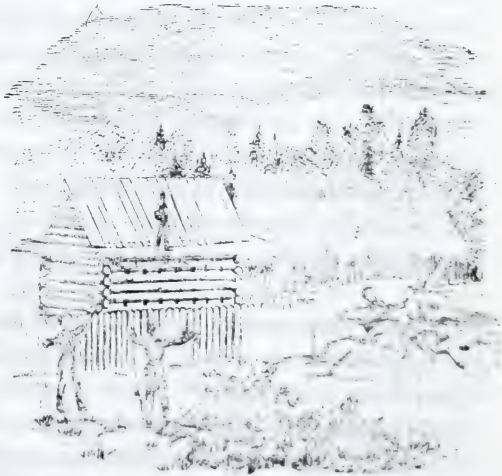
¹ An accident like this occurred at Thomaston, when the Indians made an attack on the garrison at that place. (See Thomaston.)

with terrible effect. One or two well authenticated traditions have come down to us, and the narration of them here, as illustrating the unhappy state of things existing in this neighborhood, may not be out of place. On a time, when the Indians were holding their nightly pow-wows in an old shell of a house, standing on Plummer's Neck, Pine, always ready to improve every occasion for a trial of his skill as a marksman, took his two guns with him, well loaded, and made his way to the old house. Climbing up among the beams, he secreted himself, and silently awaited the result of his adventure. Soon after dark, he heard the expected Indians whistling in the woods around him; and, on peeping out through the crannies of his hiding-place, saw about twenty of them coming up to the old house. He was now three miles from the garrison, and as that was the nearest aid he could hope to obtain, he ran great risk. He was not a man, however, who was easily frightened, so he remained perfectly quiet till the two foremost of the Indians had entered the door-way, when he fired and killed them both. On seeing two of their number killed, the rest of the Indians took to flight, not even waiting to examine the bodies of their fallen comrades. Pine, satisfied that he would not be molested, came down from his hiding-place, and, taking the guns of the murdered Indians with him, proceeded to the garrison with as much expedition as possible.

Hunniwell was a more ferocious and irreconcilable foe of the Indians, and was known as the "Indian killer." Pine's cruelty resulted more from a love of adventure than from any decided hatred he bore to his savage enemies. Hunniwell's detestation was such, that he would murder them, whenever and wherever he could get the opportunity. This is doubtless to be attributed to a desire to revenge the death of his wife and child, whom the Indians are said to have murdered. There are many traditions respecting him; but one will suffice. At one time, while mowing, he observed some Indians on the opposite side of the river, who soon recognized him as the "dreaded Hunniwell." The Indians, seeing his gun standing by a stack of hay some distance from him, determined to entrap him; and one of them volunteered to perform the hazardous duty. Crawling up under cover of the bank of the river, the savage eluded discovery, and succeeded in reaching the spot where the gun was placed, unperceived by Hunniwell, who continued at work, apparently unconscious of his approach. When the Indian had got up within a few yards of Hunniwell, he pointed the gun towards him, and called out, saying, "Now me kill you, Hunniwell!" Scarcely had these words been uttered before Hunniwell sprang towards him, shouting at the top of his voice, "You infernal dog! if you fire at me, I will cut you in two with this scythe!" He did fire,

however, as Hunniwell approached, but the latter escaped unharmed, the charge passing over his head; and, as the gun was heavily loaded, it kicked terribly, throwing the Indian on his back, from which posture he never rose again, Hunniwell having carried out his threat to the letter. After finishing his bloody work, he took the head of the murdered savage, and, putting it on a pole, exhibited it to the astonished gaze of the Indians on the opposite side of the river, calling loudly to them to come over and share the same fate. This inveterate Indian destroyer was finally murdered by the savages, in the autumn of 1710.

Another story is told of one James Libby, a descendant of the first settler of that name, which, having more of the comic than the tragic about it, will perhaps be a fitting close to these exciting traditions: "Mr. Libby had a mare, to which he was much attached, and of whose speed he was continually boasting. Riding out a few miles one day, and finding himself in the neighborhood of Indians, he turned towards the garrison. An Indian immediately sprang from the thicket as he passed, and gave him chase. Libby, not being a courageous man save when out of danger, urged his mare to her utmost speed. The path was clear, and the ground even; and, for a while the contest seemed to be doubtful. At length the Indian had gained so far upon the horse as actually to put his hand upon the rump of the animal; and in a moment more Mr. Libby and his favorite mare would have been captured. At this juncture, a brother of his who commanded the garrison, and one of his comrades, appeared, at sight of whom the intrepid Indian let his prey escape. The sight of Libby, with his eyes almost starting from their sockets, his body thrust forward on the horse's neck, and his legs far in advance of the mare, to keep them from the reach of his



Libby pursued by the Indian.

pursuer, so convulsed his brother and comrade with laughter, that neither of them could steady their muskets to fire at the Indian. The savage took advantage of this opportune circumstance, and escaped to the woods. From that day forth, Libby was never heard to boast of the speed of his favorite mare."

In 1719, the number of settlers had so increased that it was thought expedient to organize a town government; and, in March, 1720, the proprietors met together for that purpose. The records, which had been taken to Boston for safety during the Indian troubles of 1690, were again delivered to the town agent. Few places in New England suffered so much, in proportion to the population, as Scarborough, during the first and second Indian wars. About one hundred deaths are recorded as having occurred here during those contests, by savage hands; and many others must have taken place, of which no account can be obtained.

After the peace of 1749, the inhabitants severally returned to their wonted occupations, and were soon established again, in the enjoyment of that undisturbed quiet and prosperity with which they had been favored prior to the wars. For many years, the lumbering business engaged the whole attention of the inhabitants. Saw-mills were erected on every available spot, until ten or twelve were in successful operation. From this time there seems to have been no event, worthy of historical note, till the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. The people of Scarborough were not found wanting, either in expressions of opinion, votes of supplies, or in prompt action. A company of fifty men was raised, and marched to Massachusetts, where it joined the continental army then stationed at Cambridge, soon after the battle of Lexington. Most of the able-bodied men in town served some portion of the time during the war. In addition to this service, a large number of the inhabitants were engaged in the disastrous expedition to Bigaduce (Castine), in 1799. From the close of the Revolution up to the present time, the condition of the town has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. Its history for this period is but the simple record of the blessings attendant upon honest labor, and the quiet pleasures incidental to life at a country fireside.

Scarborough is an agricultural town of large extent, with broad salt marshes; and has three villages — Dunstan's Corner, Scarborough Corner, and Blue Point, which is partly in Saco. It has some mechanical operations in an ordinary way, — among them an edge-tool manufactory, a carding-machine, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and shingle mill. It has four religious societies — two Free-will Baptist, a Methodist, and Congregationalist; eleven school districts, with twenty-one schools; and one post-office. Communication is had with most of the large cities by means of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, which has a station at West Scarborough, and one at a place called Oak Hill. Scarborough is the native place of Rufus King, New York; William King, first governor of Maine; and Cyrus King, member of Congress — all brothers.

Scottow's hill, in this town, is rendered famous as the place where the signal-fires of old were lighted, and where the beacon telegraphed to the surrounding country the approach of danger. Population, 1,837; valuation, \$386,549.

SEARSMONT, Waldo county, originally formed a part of the Waldo Patent, and afterwards fell into the hands of Sears, Thorndike, and Prescott, the large land proprietors. The first efforts at settlement were made in 1804, and the town was surveyed in 1809. It was incorporated February 5, 1814, taking its name from the first named of its three proprietors. The soil is productive, and there are several beautiful ponds. Searsmont has two villages—Searsmont and North Searsmont, having each a post-office; two church edifices—Baptist and Methodist; fifteen saw-mills, two grist-mills; and twelve school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,693; valuation, \$201,760.

SEARSPORT, Waldo county, was formerly comprised in the town of Prospect, from which it was set off and incorporated in 1845. David Sears, with Thorndike and Prescott, was the principal proprietor under the Waldo Patent, and, on his death, it descended to his son, David Sears, of Boston. All that now remains in the possession of the family is Brigadier's island, which is owned by David Sears, Jr., a resident of Boston. This island comprises about one thousand acres, seven hundred of which are covered with wood. It is two miles long by one broad, and makes a delightful summer residence for the proprietor. About the year 1830, a company of fishermen wished to purchase the island, for the purpose of establishing a fishing depot, and offered \$25,000 therefor.

The surface of Searsport is uneven; but back from the river there is quite a large quantity of farming land. There is a village located on the Penobscot, which is a landing-place for steamers plying on the river. Some very fine thorough-bred stock, cattle, and sheep are now being raised. The inhabitants are largely interested in ship-building and navigation. David Sears, Sr., recently presented the town with the sum of \$1,000, which was appropriated to the erection of a town-hall. There are four church edifices, Methodist, Baptist, and two Congregational; eleven school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices—Searsport and North Searsport. Population, 2,208; valuation, \$502,819.

SEAVILLE, Hancock county, is composed of five small islands, situated in Ellsworth bay, at the mouth of Union river. It was formerly a part of the town of Mount Desert, from which it was set off and in-

incorporated in 1838. The first settler in this vicinity was one Christopher Bartlett, from Rhode Island, who came here about ninety years since, the descendants of whom in the fifth generation are still residing in this town. The names of the principal islands of which Seaville is composed are Bartlett's, Hardwood, and Robinson's. Bartlett's island contains about six hundred acres, half of which is suitable for farming, while the other part is rocky; and has on the east side a good harbor. Hardwood island has two hundred acres, most of which was, till recently, covered with wood, though the soil is excellent. Robinson's island has about three hundred and fifty acres. The people are engaged in cultivating the soil, and in sea-going. There are four school districts, with the same number of schools. Population in 1857, 160; valuation for the same year, \$29,780.

SEBAGO, Cumberland county, is distant from Augusta eighty, and from Portland thirty, miles. The early history of Sebago is blended with that of Baldwin, it having been the northerly part of the grant made in 1774, by the colonial legislature of Massachusetts, to Whittemore, Lawrence, and their associates, the survivors of John Fitch and Company. In 1826, twenty-four years from the incorporation of Baldwin, the act was passed for dividing it into two townships. The first town-meeting after the incorporation was held on the 13th day of March of that year. In 1830, by act of the legislature, a part of Denmark was added to Sebago. Those of the early settlers who devoted their energies to the permanent improvements needful in so rough a country, have left enduring monuments to their memory.

The prosperity of Sebago, in its general interests, has been as great as could be expected under the circumstances. The addition made to its territory falls far short of what it has lost. In forming Naples, some four thousand seven hundred acres have been taken from the north-eastern portion of Sebago. Nearly one thousand acres were added in the portion transferred from Denmark; and four lots of one hundred acres each have been added to the southeast corner, from Baldwin, since the first division of the town. It has always been a severe tax upon the people to make and maintain the roads over its hilly surface, and among its granite rocks, as well as to build the bridges over its rapid streams. Intemperance in this, as well as in other new towns in Maine, was once very prevalent, and did much to retard its prosperity. The divided and unsettled state of its religious affairs for a number of years has operated against its prosperous development; but with all these disadvantages there has been substantial progress.

The surface of Sebago is very uneven, and generally rocky; but the

soil is strong, and there are many good farms within its limits. Pine to some extent, and large quantities of the other kinds of timber usually found in the forests of Maine, are still standing. The rivers and streams furnish abundant water-power; and the location of Sebago, on the west shore of Sebago lake, affords convenient facilities for sending produce to the seaboard by the Oxford and Cumberland canal. A light draft steamer daily passes across the lake in summer, conveying passengers from Portland through this and its connecting rivers to Bridgton, *en route* for the White Mountains. The improvement of late years in education, morals, temperance, and in productive industry, inspires the hope of still better things in the future. The town raised in the year 1856 for repair of roads and bridges, \$1,500; for support of schools, \$600; for the support of the poor, and town charges, \$200. It is free from debt, with a small surplus of funds in the treasury. There are three churches — one Congregational, one Methodist, one Free-will Baptist; ten school districts, with eighteen schools; a town-house; and two post-offices — Sebago and Sandy Beach. Population, 850; valuation, \$70,162.

SEBEC, Piscataquis county, is situated at the end of Sebec pond, and is distant eighty-seven miles from Augusta, and ten from Dover. The original settlers were Ezekiel Chase, Biley, James, and Jonathan Lyford, Jeremiah Moulton, and others. Mr. Chase came from what is now called Bingham, in this state; the Lyfords from Canterbury, N. H., and Mr. Moulton also from New Hampshire. The first settlement was made in September, 1803, when Chase moved his family into town. The Messrs. Lyford followed the next spring, and Mr. Moulton and others soon after. Sebec was owned by Richard Pike, Philip Coombs, and the Messrs. Coffin, of Newburyport, from whom the settlers obtained the titles to their lands. The Indian name of the lake was Sebecco, from which the town derived its name.

Sebec was incorporated in 1812. The surface is mainly uneven. There are a few intervals on the Piscataquis river, which make very good farms. Sebec lake is twelve miles long, and from one to three miles wide. Sebec river empties the water of said lake into the Piscataquis river, some five miles from the outlet of the lake, in Milo. Piscataquis river, the centre of which is the southern boundary of the town, divides Sebec from Atkinson. There are three small ponds near the centre, lying north and south, which empty into the Piscataquis by three distinct streams; also a number of smaller streams, which empty into the Sebec river and lake, one of which is of sufficient volume to propel machinery.

At the outlet of the Sebec lake there is a small village, having a woollen factory, saw-mill, tannery, and a number of machine shops. This village has suffered very much by fire, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and woollen factory having been burnt within a few years. There is another small place of business, in which are two stores and some machine shops. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants. There is but one church edifice, which is occupied by the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists alternately; two post-offices—Sebec and South Sebec; and ten school districts, with sixteen schools. Population, 1,223; valuation for 1856, \$115,000.

SEDGWICK, situated in the southwestern part of Hancock county, was one of six townships granted by Massachusetts, in 1761, to David Marsh and three hundred and fifty-nine others. It was provided that these townships, which were to be each six miles square, should be located in a regular contiguous manner between the Penobscot and Union rivers. The grantees individually bound themselves in the penal sum of £50 to fulfil the conditions of the grant, which were, to settle each township with sixty Protestant families within six years after obtaining the king's approbation, to fit for tillage three hundred acres of land, to erect a meeting-house, and to settle a minister. If the grantees failed to execute their portion of the contract, Sedgwick and the other townships were again to become the property of Massachusetts.

In 1763, some settlements having been made by Captains Goodwin and Reed, and John and Daniel Black, at what was known as Naskeag point, and, a few years later, by other persons in other parts of the town, the general court, in 1789, quieted their fears of ejectment by granting each settler a lot of one hundred acres. The settlement of Sedgwick progressed slowly; and January 12, 1789, it was incorporated, and named in honor of Major Robert Sedgwick. In 1817, five thousand acres were taken off to form Brooksville; and again, in 1849, about two fifths of the remaining twenty-two thousand acres were taken off to form the town of Brooklin.

Sedgwick is quite broken, and in some parts ledgy. It is drained by Benjamin river, which forms the dividing line between Sedgwick and Brooklin; and in the western part there is a pond. Sedgwick can boast of two excellent harbors, to which vessels of one thousand tons may have ingress and egress without difficulty. There are five ship-yards, owned by different individuals, in which are built about three vessels per annum, which are employed in the coasting, fishing, and West India trades. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and sea-going. The clam and other fisheries yield an annual revenue of up-

wards of \$15,000, which is increasing every year. There are two small villages in Sedgwick; three post-offices—Sedgwick, North Sedgwick, and West Sedgwick; ten schools and ten districts, and two church edifices, both occupied by the Baptists. The Congregationalists have a society, but no meeting-house; at present they worship at a place called Dodge's Hall. Population, 1,235; valuation, \$119,748.

SHAPLEIGH, York county, adjoins Alfred on the west, and was formerly called Hubbardston. Its territory was a part of the original purchase obtained of the Indian chief, Captain Sunday, by Francis Small, of Scarborough, who conveyed an undivided portion of the tract to Major Shapleigh.¹ The original deed of Small was found in 1770, and the descendants of the two tenants in common made partition, August 5, 1771, when the territory comprised in this township fell to the claimants of Shapleigh. Doubts afterwards arising whether it might not be without the limits of the original purchase from the sagamore, and in order that the title might not be disputed, the inhabitants obtained a confirmation of the grant from the state, October 30, 1782. The first efforts at settlement were made in the year 1772, when a saw and grist mill were erected by Simeon Emery. In 1773, Joseph Jellison and his son moved in, and were soon after followed by James Davis, William Stanley, George Ham, and others. Settlements were prosecuted with much vigor, so that in 1778 there were over forty families here.

Shapleigh was incorporated March 5, 1785, taking its name from its original owner. Nearly one fourth of its surface are plains, lying in the north and northeast part; the remainder is divided into precipitous hills, pleasant swells, meadows, and extensive ponds of water. Little Ossipee river, having its source in Balch pond in this town, forms the northern boundary, and Salmon Falls river the western boundary. Ponds and streams of water are abundant, the principal of which are Square pond and Long pond. The land, generally speaking, is suitable for cultivation, requiring, however, attention and care. There are many beautiful landscapes, equal to any in the state. In 1830, Acton was set off from Shapleigh, and in 1844 a portion of the northeast corner was annexed to Newfield. The town contains three villages—North Shapleigh, Emery's Mills, and Ross's Corner; five churches—three Baptist, one Methodist, and one Congregational; fifteen school districts, with twenty-

¹ This tract was supposed to embrace Parsonsfield, Shapleigh, a part of Limerick, Newfield, Limington, and Cornish. The three first were assigned to the Shapleigh claimants; the three latter to the Small claimants. Some disputes were afterwards raised as to the justness of this decision; the Shapleigh proprietors claiming one half of Newfield and Cornish.

three schools; five saw-mills; two grist-mills; several other mechanical works; and three post-offices — Shapleigh, North Shapleigh, and Ross's Corner. Population, 1,848; valuation, \$201,771.

SHIRLEY, in the western part of Piscataquis county, was incorporated in 1834. It formerly contained much timber, which, having been mostly cleared off, leaves the inhabitants to turn their attention to agriculture, for which the town is well adapted. It is watered by the higher branches of the Piscataquis river, on which are erected mills for the manufacture of lumber. Stages pass daily between Bangor and that favorite summer resort, Moosehead Lake. There are three school districts, with three schools; a post-office, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Population, 250; valuation, \$38,012.

SIDNEY, in the county of Kennebec, situated on the western side of Kennebec river, is the next town north of Augusta. It originally constituted a part of Vassalborough, from which it was set off and incorporated January 30, 1792, being named in honor of the renowned English republican, Algernon Sidney. The earliest settlements were made along the river, and upon the borders of Snow's pond, in 1774. Sidney contains twenty thousand acres, of which one thousand is bog, but the rest excellent soil for grain and grass. This is one of the best agricultural towns in Maine, and the inhabitants are nearly all independent farmers. There is a considerable portion of the primeval forest of beech, birch, and maple yet standing in the central part.

There are three stores and two blacksmith shops; two churches of the Baptist denomination, one of the Free-will Baptists, one of the Methodists, one of the Friends, and one Union house, occupied by the Congregationalists and Free-will Baptists. The streams here are small, with no good mill privileges; yet there are some half dozen small saw-mills located upon them, which are operated during the spring freshets, and a grist-mill, that runs a short time in the spring and fall. There is a mutual fire insurance company, which was chartered in 1856; but no other corporation, and no large manufactories. The only literary institutions are the public schools, of which there are twenty, with a large attendance of pupils in proportion to the number of people. There are three post-offices — Sidney, North Sidney, and East Sidney. Population, 1,955; valuation, \$458,556.

SKOWHEGAN, Somerset county, lies on the north bend of the Kennebec river. The territory comprising this town was originally a part of Canaan, from which it was separated February 5, 1823, and incorpo-

rated under the name of Millburn. This name it bore until the year 1836, when, through the efforts of many of its citizens, the one it now bears was substituted in its place. Skowhegan is an Indian word, and signifies "a place to watch." In ancient days, it was noted as a "place to watch" and catch salmon, and other varieties of fish. Skowhegan has an area of 19,071 acres, forty-eight of which are covered with water, and 324 devoted to roads. There are five churches — a Baptist, a Congregationalist, a Methodist, a Christian, and a Universalist; eleven school districts, one post-office; a tannery, one grist-mill, two shingle mills, one marble-worker, and four carriage builders. Population, 1,756; valuation, \$331,370.

SMITHFIELD, in the southern part of Somerset county, was incorporated February 20, 1840. It was formed from parts of Mercer and Dearborn, and the whole of the territory called East Pond Plantation. It is watered by a handsome sheet of water, called Milk pond. The soil is good, its inhabitants industrious; and, from its location, the town obtains a good market for its surplus productions. It has a few saw-mills, and manufacturing establishments; two church edifices (Free-will Baptist), eleven school districts, with twenty-one schools; and one post-office. Population, 873; valuation, \$77,058.

SMYRNA, Aroostook county, fifteen miles west from Houlton, embraces an area of 23,040 acres, and is yet but sparsely settled. It was incorporated in 1839. It has six school districts, with seventy-two scholars. Population in 1850, 172; valuation, \$8,121.

SOLON, Somerset county, lies on the east side of the Kennebec river, due north from Norridgewock, from which it is separated by the intervening town of Madison. The first settler was William Hilton, of Wiscasset, who moved here during the fall of 1782, and purchased five hundred acres of land on the river, in the southwest part. Mr. Hilton lived on this farm for sixty-four years, raised a family of thirteen children, and died, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, respected as a man of integrity and worth. The next year, 1783, William Hunnewell, from Wiscasset, moved to a farm adjoining Hilton's; and in 1787-8, Calvin and Luther Pierce, from Westmoreland, N. H., Moses Chamberlain and Jonathan Bosworth, from Easton, Mass., Eleazer Whipple, and Joseph Maynard, settled on the river, in the northwest part. In 1798-9, the south part was settled by James, Jonas, and Nathan Jewett, from Groton, Mass., and Jonas Heald and Caleb Hobart, from Peppereil.

Solon was incorporated February 23, 1809, and organized on the

27th of March following. The surface is undulating, with rich, alluvial land along the banks of the river. Near the centre is a high elevation of land, called Parkman's hill. The only pond worthy of notice is the Wesserunset, situated in the northeastern part, covering an area of about five hundred acres. This pond is the head of the east branch of a stream bearing the same name, which falls into the Kennebec, and forms the western boundary. Carritunk falls, on the Kennebec, are situated about a mile from the north line of the town, and have a descent of twenty feet. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is picturesque and romantic. Fall brook enters the Kennebec two miles south of the north line, and flows through Solon village, affording valuable mill sites. There are already situated on this stream two saw-mills, one flour-mill, one shovel-handle manufactory, two fulling and carding machines, and two blacksmith's shops. The principal pursuit of the inhabitants is agriculture, in which the majority of the population are engaged, and from which they reap a profitable return. Grain and hay are the staple productions. There are four churches — Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist, two of which have church edifices. The one situated at the village is occupied by the above-mentioned denominations in rotation; the one at South Solon by the Congregationalists. The town has one hundred dwelling-houses and shops, six stores, one hotel, one tannery, two lawyer's offices, two post-offices — one at Solon, and one at South Solon; seven school districts, with thirteen schools, and a high school, which is in a prosperous condition. Population, 1,419; valuation, \$179,706.

SOMERSET COUNTY is one of the enormous counties of the state, embracing an area of three thousand eight hundred square miles. It was the northerly portion of Kennebec county, and was established March 1, 1809, its southern boundary then running, as now, south of Detroit, Pittsfield, Canaan, Fairfield, Smithfield, Mercer, and as far west as the west line of Phillips in Franklin county. Hancock was then upon its east, and Oxford — four years its senior — upon the west. It gave to Franklin the towns of Industry, New Vineyard, Strong, Avon, Phillips, Freeman, Salem, Kingfield, and three and a half townships north of these towns; to Piscataquis two ranges of townships, and to Aroostook six townships. It now has one hundred and eleven townships, twenty-nine of which are settled and incorporated. Norridgewock has always been the shire town. The upper portion of the county is drained by the head waters of the St. John river and the west branch of the Penobscot. The Kennebec, the principal river, has its rise in Moosehead lake. It flows centrally through the county, and receives several small

streams in its course. The surface is varied, and there are several small ponds, such as Brassua, Wood, Attean, Long, Allen, etc., interspersed over its territory, all of which are fine sheets of pure, clear water, well filled with the various species of fresh water fish. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. The productions are principally wheat, corn, and potatoes. The county belongs to the middle judicial district, the law terms of which are held at Augusta. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court, for both civil and criminal business, commence on the third Tuesdays of March, September, and December. Population, 35,581; valuation, \$4,935,697.

SOUTH BERWICK, York county, adjoins Quampheagen falls, extending as far as Salmon falls. It was originally a part of Kittery, and was settled simultaneously with Strawberry bank, now Portsmouth. It was called "the Parish of Unity." Berwick was separated from Kittery in 1700, and South Berwick, taken from Berwick, was incorporated in 1814. It includes all the lands within the first territorial parish, and a small part of York, lying north of Agamenticus, since annexed. Among the first settlers were Humphrey Chadbourne, Shapleigh, Heard, Frost, and Emery, — all ambitious and enterprising, — the first of whom purchased a tract of land of the Indians to commence a permanent settlement.¹

In 1675, the dwelling-house of John Tozier, at this settlement, was attacked by a party of Indians, led on by Andrew of Saco and Hopehood of Kennebunk, two daring warriors. Tozier was absent on an expedition to Saco with Captain Wincoll, and his family was left without any male protector. Circumstances often make heroines as well as heroes; and in this case the courage and coolness of a girl, eighteen years of age, were most singularly exemplified. She saw the approach of the Indians, and, shutting the door of the house, kept it closed till it was cut in pieces by the tomahawks of the savages, and the family had escaped from the dwelling. Foiled in their intentions, the Indians wreaked their vengeance on the heroic girl, and, leaving her for dead, started with all haste after the family. Two of the children they overtook, and one of them, being too young to travel, was immediately killed; the other they kept with them six months. The girl, who was left for dead, revived after the departure of the Indians, and, going to the garrison at Salmon falls, was healed of her wounds, and lived for many years.

The day following, (September 25,) a large party of Indians set fire to the buildings of Captain Wincoll, near Salmon falls, and were pur-

¹ Upon part of this land the academy is located.

sued by the men belonging to the garrison; but darkness put an end to the pursuit. October 7, of the same year, the place was again attacked, and a man and two youths were shot. Nor was this all; on the 16th of the same month, about one hundred Indians assailed the house of Richard Tozier, killing him and taking his son captive. Nine men, sent by the commander of the garrison, Lieutenant Roger Plaisted, to watch the movements of the enemy, were surprised, and three of them killed. Plaisted and twenty of his men, while bringing in the bodies for interment, were attacked by a party of one hundred and fifty of the enemy, who had been concealed behind some logs, and a fierce conflict ensued. The contest was unequal, and all the men except Plaisted, his eldest son, and one of the garrison, made their escape. Plaisted would not surrender, although frequently urged to do so, and fought with almost unexampled courage, till he was all but cut to pieces with the hatchets of his enemies. His son and his fellow-soldier also fell nobly supporting the heroic man. Another son, engaged in the contest, died a few weeks after, of his wounds.

During the Revolutionary war (1775), two full companies marched from Berwick to the scene of action, one being commanded by Captain Philip Hubbard, and the other by Captain Daniel Wood. The latter was promoted to the rank of major; and Captain Ebenezer Sullivan, brother of General John and Governor James Sullivan, succeeded to the command. Berwick has the honor of having furnished as many men, in proportion to the population, to fight the battles of independence, as any other town in the state.

The principal river, a branch of the Piscataqua, was called Newichawannock. Quampheagen landing is at the head of tide navigation upon this river, and here is the factory of the Portsmouth Company. The Great Works river rises in Berwick, and flows circuitously into the above-named branch at Yeaton's mills, below Quampheagen. It received its name, because two Englishmen, named Leders, purchased of the town of Kittery five hundred acres of land on both sides of the river, including the Falls and the "Great hole," where they erected a mill of eighteen saws. The first settlers were attracted to this heritage, because it was one dense forest of pine, hemlock, and oak, and because of the facilities afforded for lumbering. They had no taste for agriculture or the fisheries; but, in process of time, lumbering failing, their successors took to the cultivation of the land, and they soon found that the soil was strong and retentive. They inclosed gardens, planted orchards, and cultivated fruit, vegetables, corn, and the grains; but hay is the staple. The lands of the late Judge Hayes, (who was a skilful farmer,) furnish a small part of the view given in this article, and ex-

hibit some of the results of scientific agriculture. The trade of South Berwick was early quickened by the wood and lumber business, which was pushed into the interior towns. Ship-building was carried on advantageously. Merchants built their own vessels and employed them, and a profitable interchange of commodities with the West Indies gave employment to many of the inhabitants.

The manufacturing interests of South Berwick are considerable. The company at Great Works manufactures woollen goods; the Portsmouth company at Quampheagen has 250 hands, and manufactures cotton goods; and the company at Salmon Falls, on the opposite side of the river, has two large mills employed in the manufacture of cotton cloth. The magnificent establishments at Dover and Great Falls are within four miles of this place. Three of the principal railroads pass through the limits of the town. The Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad and the Boston and Maine Railroad meet at the junction in South Berwick, on the margin of Great Works river, twelve miles from Portsmouth, and six miles from Dover. A cross railroad is now completed, diverging at Brock's crossing on the Eastern road, ten miles from Portsmouth, and extending near the factories of Great Works, Quampheagen, and Salmon Falls, to Great Falls, a distance of six miles, where it connects with railroads leading to Rochester, Alton, and Wakefield.

South Berwick has five churches: one Congregational,—which has been in existence more than a century and a half, over which John Wade was settled in 1702, and Jeremiah Wise, his successor, in 1707, who continued as pastor till his death, in 1756,—two Baptist, one Methodist, and one Free-will Baptist. Some of the most prominent men who have lived and died in this town during the present century, were Colonel Jonathan Hamilton, Hon. John Lord, John Cushing, Esq., General Ichabod Goodwin, Timothy Ferguson, Esq., Hon. William A. Hayes, and Hon. C. N. Cogswell.

Berwick Academy (a view of which is given on the next page), located near the centre of the town, upon commanding ground, which was the gift of the late Benjamin Chadbourne, was incorporated in 1791, and endowed with a township of land. Samuel Moody was the first preceptor. The grounds, which are adorned with hedges and shrubbery, are inclosed with a substantial wall. A building of chaste architectural appearance, designed by Richard Upjohn, of New York, has recently been erected. There is also a large and commodious boarding-house. The institution is under the supervision of a board of fourteen trustees, at the head of which is Francis B. Hayes, of Boston. There are three scholarships in the institution, each of which

provides one hundred dollars per annum for a meritorious graduate of the academy while in college. The school is under the charge of



Berwick Academy.

one of the most skilful teachers and its prospects are at present more auspicious than at any former period.

There are in town sixteen school districts, with an attendance of 750 scholars; two banking institutions—the South Berwick Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and the South Berwick Savings Institution; a mutual fire insurance company, and one post-office. Population, 2,592; valuation, \$619,409.

SOUTHPORT is an island at the mouth of Sheepscot river, and belongs to Lincoln county. It formerly belonged to Boothbay, from which it was set off and incorporated by the name of Townsend, February 12, 1842. This name was changed to the present one, June 12, 1850. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen; and have thirty-five vessels, averaging eighty tons each, employed in this branch of business. Southport has one church edifice, which belongs to the Methodists; five school districts, with five schools; and one post-office. Population, 543; valuation, \$37,126.

SOUTH THOMASTON is situated in the extreme easterly part of Lincoln county, and extends into the Atlantic on the south in the form of a peninsula, and into Penobscot bay on the east in the form of a high bluff or promontory. The first permanent settler was Elisha Snow, who came from Brunswick in 1767. He built a saw-mill on the Wesaweskeag stream, at the site of which has sprung up the largest village in South Thomaston. Snow was soon followed by Lieutenant Mat-

thews, Richard Keating, John Bridges, and James and Jonathan Ober-ton. In 1773, Joseph Coombs, a young man who had but recently attained his majority, came here, and erected another saw-mill in close proximity to the one Snow had built; and soon after, in company with Snow, erected a grist-mill. The Indian name of this place was Wessaweskeag, which signifies "a land of wonders." The name was contracted by the settlers at first to "Weskeag," afterwards to "Keag," and finally it has degenerated to "Gig," which is a familiar appellation at the present time. The settlements at Wessaweskeag, — which included South Thomaston, Thomaston, Rockland, St. George, Warren, Cushing, Friendship, and other places, — were known in earlier times as Upper and Lower St. George. South Thomaston was incorporated from Thomaston in 1848.

The Baptist church of South Thomaston, with one exception, is the oldest one of that denomination which was established between the Kennebec and Penobscot bay, having been constituted June 27, 1784, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Isaac Case. A meeting-house was erected by this society in 1796, which was enlarged and improved in 1847. It is the only church edifice in South Thomaston. In April, 1784, Elisha Snow, the first settler, was baptized, and, September 27, 1794, was settled as sub-pastor of this church. In 1808, he became senior minister, and continued thus till removed by death, January 30, 1832, at the age of ninety-two years.

The surface is rough and rocky along the coast, but back some distance there is some good land, which has been laid out in farms. It is watered by the Wessaweskeag stream, which supplies many good mill-sites. Owl's Head, a view of which is here given, is a high, rocky bluff, projecting into Penobscot bay, and has a light-house on its summit, as seen in the engraving, making it a noted landmark for seamen approaching this coast. There are three villages — Keag,



Owl's Head.

Owl's Head, and Ingraham's Hill; the two latter having chiefly sprung up since 1850. Ship-building is the leading occupation; but, owing to

a general depression in this business, it fell off in 1857. In 1854, there were built five ships, three barques, and three schooners. There are twelve school districts, and eighteen schools; two post-offices — South Thomaston and Owl's Head; one set of mills, consisting of a grist-mill, two planing machines, one up and down saw, one circular saw, and one shingle machine; five stores, a sail-loft, a cigar manufactory, two shoemaker's shops, and one carpenter's shop. Population in 1850, 1,420, which has probably increased about 200; valuation for 1857, \$406,401.

SPRINGFIELD, Penobscot county, lies east of Lee, on the road from that place to Calais. It was first settled in 1830. The first trader was James Butterfield, who is still living, and doing an extensive and profitable business. Springfield was incorporated in 1834, at which time it contained about three hundred inhabitants. From various causes, the population since that time has increased but slowly. One of the main drawbacks was, that the town, soon after its incorporation, became involved in debt to the amount of \$6,000, or about one fourth of the whole taxable property. This burden was imposed upon the people by the location of two county roads, when but one was necessary, which has ever since retarded the prosperity of the town. By the excellent management of the officers, however, this debt is now nearly extinguished.

The north half of the township was granted by the legislature to Foxcroft academy, and was sold by the trustees to parties in Bangor for thirty-one cents per acre. It was heavily timbered with pine and spruce, immense quantities of which have been taken from it, and much still remains. The south half was sold by the state to settlers and others, and contains some of the best land in Maine. In 1837, the state offered a bounty on wheat, and Springfield took the prize — Samuel C. Clark having produced that year 1,340 bushels of wheat, besides 435 bushels of other grain, making 1,775 bushels in the whole. Agriculture is the principal pursuit. Notwithstanding the financial embarrassments, a large number of the inhabitants are in independent and easy circumstances, not one of whom brought his wealth with him. The good buildings and well-cultivated farms prove that the people have not labored in vain.

Public worship has generally been sustained on the Sabbath. A large and elegant meeting-house, which will cost some \$2,500, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated shortly. It will be an ornament to the place. The common schools are well cared for, and for several years a high school was sustained. There are eight school districts; two Free-

will Baptist churches; one grist-mill; two saw-mills; and one post-office. Population, 583; valuation, \$29,422.

STANDISH, Cumberland county, on the line of York, is equal to eight miles square, including a large portion of Sebago lake, and an island of five hundred acres. The territory composing it was granted April 30, 1750, in one township, not in two, as has been erroneously stated,¹ to Captain Humphrey Hobbs and Moses Pearson and their respective companies for military services in the siege of Louisburg, and was laid off next to Gorham, one of the Narraganset townships; and it was provided that they should "take associates of the Cape Breton soldiers, so called, and not exclude the representatives of those who were dead, so as to make the whole number of grantees 120; sixty of whom were to settle in distinct families within three years, and sixty more within seven years;" and they were to give bonds to the treasurer of the province that each man should build a house sixteen feet by eighteen, and seven feet shed, and clear up five acres of land. Jabez Fox, Ezekiel Cushing, and Enoch Freeman were a committee to receive and transmit the bonds to the treasurer.

The settlement was commenced in 1760. Rev. John Thompson, the first minister, was ordained in October, 1768, and remained until 1783. At the time of his ordination, the number of families in the plantation did not exceed thirty. During the Revolutionary war, however, there were considerable accessions of persons who removed hither to escape the ravages of the enemy.

Among the noticeable incidents in the history of this town is the effect caused by the following missive to the almost petrified inhabitants, which appears upon the journal of the house of representatives, dated February 19, 1783: "On representation that the plantation, called Pearsons town, neglected to apply to be incorporated only to avoid paying taxes, they being qualified therefor, — Resolved, that Mr. Stephen Longfellow, Jr., notify the inhabitants of said plantation to show cause, etc., on the first Wednesday of next June, why they should not be incorporated into a town." They did "show cause," — not against incorporation, but, in the language of injured innocence, why they should not be subjected to the provisions of an *ex post facto* law. The general court had, November 1, 1782, passed a general act providing a more effectual method for collecting taxes in unincorporated plantations, and had also, it seems, following up the spirit of the resolution just quoted, in 1784, ordered an assessment of taxes upon this plantation from the year 1764,

¹ Williamson, vol. II., p. 284.

a period of twenty years. This act brought out an appeal from the inhabitants, not surpassed in earnestness by the remonstrances of the colonies against the exactions of the mother country.¹ They further asked for incorporation. This solemn appeal caused the hearts of the lawmakers to relent; and an act was immediately passed to abate £571 18s. from the sum previously ordered, being the amount of taxes up to 1780, and to stay execution on the remainder for six months. The town was incorporated November 30, 1785, and is said to have been named from respect to the courage and character of Miles Standish. Edmund Mussey was the first representative to the legislature, in 1806. Much of the land consists of pine plains; but there is good farming land, which is well watered by Sebago lake and little streams connecting with it. There are four villages, known as Standish Corner, Steep Falls, Bonnie Eagle, and East Standish, each of which has a post-office; eight saw-mills, and two grist-mills; six church edifices—two Methodist, two Free-will Baptist, a Unitarian, and a Congregational; sixteen school districts, and an academy. Population, 2,290; valuation, \$329,206.

STARKS, Somerset county, lies on the west side of the Kennebec river, at its junction with the Sandy river. James Waugh, of Townsend, Mass., was the first settler, who, prior to his removal, had resided for

¹ A petition dated September 27, 1784, signed by John Sanborn, George Freeman, Jonathan Philbrick, Daniel Lowell, and Daniel Hasty, "in the name of the plantation," was presented to the legislature. They say: "Your petitioners are ready to declare that they have not even a wish to be excused from their full and just proportion of public burdens, according to their utmost abilities, and that they had no such object in view in their late application. It was their humble opinion, and they beg leave to say it is their serious opinion still, that the hardships they have suffered in bringing forward a settlement in the midst of a howling wilderness, exposed to the incursions of the native savages, Indians, and wild beasts, — twenty miles to the nearest market, — to which they make their way through roads almost impassable at first, and which required vast labor to render them comfortably passable, — your petitioners say it is their serious and unshaken opinion that the inhabitants of this plantation, induced by poverty to settle in a desert, and subdue overgrown forests, — destitute to this time of the conveniences, and frequently of the necessities, of life, have borne a burden full equal to the rest of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, taking into the account the small assistance they have afforded in men and supplies in the late war. Few, if any, persons in the plantation could have had any knowledge of such taxes, as most of them were residents of other and distant places, where they paid taxes for a number of years after the levy of a part of these taxes. Your petitioners confess themselves perfectly confounded at the prospect of a burden sufficient to crush them and their unhappy families to ruin. They are still resolved, however, to confide in the wisdom and justice of representatives of the body of the people."

some years in Clinton. The history of the arrival of this settler is briefly this: Hearing that the New Plymouth Company were making liberal offers for the encouragement of settlers, he thought he would avail himself of this favorable opportunity to secure a home; and, in 1772, with his knapsack, dog, and gun, started up the Kennebec in pursuit of a farm. He ascended as far as the mouth of the Sandy river, and, near it, selected a lot. In 1774, he returned, accompanied by three of his neighbors, who brought with them their families, all of whom forthwith turned their attention to clearing the lands and building suitable habitations. In 1790, only sixteen years subsequent to the arrival of Waugh and his three comrades, there were three hundred and twenty-seven persons within the limits of the town.

Starks was incorporated February 28, 1795, and received its name from Major-General John Stark, the hero of Bennington. It contains an area of seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty-four acres; of which three hundred and sixty-three acres are in roads, and two thousand two hundred and twenty-four in waste lands. It is drained by Sandy river. The level appearance and general fertility of the soil lying upon this river are subjects of frequent remark and commendation. Agriculture is the leading pursuit of the inhabitants. Starks is advancing in its industrial enterprises, and in all that adds to the prosperity and dignity of a town. There are two church edifices, both occupied by the various religious denominations alternately; thirteen school districts, with twenty-four schools; several saw-mills and grist-mills; one tannery; and one post-office. Population, 1,446; valuation, \$211,276.

ST. ALBANS, situated in the eastern part of Somerset county, contains an area of 23,040 acres. It was sold by the state of Massachusetts, in 1799, to John Warren of Boston, and was very soon after settled. The act of incorporation was passed June 14, 1813. The surface is undulating. Water is supplied by Indian pond, and by a stream, that forms its outlet, falling into the Sebasticook. The town has one village, centrally situated, two religious societies — Congregational and Free-will Baptist; fifteen school districts, and sixteen public schools; two saw-mills, two shingle mills, and one post-office. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally agriculture, the products of which form the main portion of the trade of the town. Population, 1,792; valuation for 1857, \$200,000.

ST. GEORGE, a peninsula in the eastern part of Lincoln county, is bounded on the southeast by the ocean, and on the west by St. George's

river. It originally comprised a part of Cushing. It is stated that a settlement was commenced here by two families, as early as 1635; but, for want of encouragement, little further progress was made, and it was known for a long time merely as an English frontier. When this section of country was first settled, this peninsula was noted for the immense flocks of wild ducks, geese, and other waterfowl, that had their haunts on it, and on the adjacent islands in the bay; in killing which the natives, as well as the English, had rare sport.

During Lovewell's war, in the spring of 1724, St. George was the scene of a most tragic encounter between the whites and natives. Captain Winslow, a descendant of the governor of that name, having been left in charge of the fort at Thomaston, time hanging heavily on his hands, proposed taking a pleasure excursion down the river to the islands. Accordingly, on the morning of May 11, the weather being fine, he selected a party of sixteen from the garrison to accompany him, and proceeded in a couple of staunch whale-boats to the scene of the intended rendezvous. It was said by those Indians who saw them, that they had a fine time in shooting fowl on the islands; and the sport must have been enticing, as they did not set out on their return till the evening of the next day. While on their homeward voyage, they were attacked by a large party of Indians in ambush on the banks of the river, and every one of them murdered; leaving only their savage enemies to relate the story of their melancholy fate. Cotton Mather preached a funeral sermon on the death of young Winslow and his companions, in which he commemorated the event in fitting terms.

St. George was incorporated in 1803. It has superior facilities for navigation, and a large number of vessels are employed in the lumber and coasting trade, and in the prosecution of that lucrative branch of business—the fisheries. Ship-building is carried on to some extent, averaging three or four vessels annually. The town has three Baptist societies; eighteen school districts, with thirty-four schools; a number of stores, a grist-mill, five ship-builders, and two post-offices—St. George and Tenant's Harbor. Population, 2,217; valuation, \$233,820.

STETSON, situated in the western part of Penobscot county, contains an area of 23,040 acres. It is a town of recent settlement, and was incorporated in 1831. The surface is quite level, and the soil good for agricultural purposes. It is watered by two ponds, one lying near the centre, having its outlet in Newport pond, and the other in the southern part. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad passes across the southwest corner. Stetson has one village; an academy; one church edifice—Union; eight school districts, and seven schools; a tannery, doing

a large business; one saw-mill, one grist-mill, and two post-offices — Stetson and East Stetson. Population, 885; valuation, \$78,957.

STEUBEN is situated on the sea-coast, in the southwesterly part of Washington county, and was Number 4 of the six second class townships granted in 1762 by Massachusetts to an association of petitioners; but, the grantees failing to comply with the terms upon which the grant had been made, it reverted to the state, and a new grant was made August 26, 1794, to Thomas Ruston. On the 27th of February, 1795, Steuben was incorporated, receiving its name in honor of the celebrated Baron Steuben. The progress of the settlement, notwithstanding its advantageous location for commerce, was slow. The surface is uneven, and the soil hard and rocky. The leading pursuit of the inhabitants is seafaring. A number of vessels are owned here, varying from six hundred tons downwards. Steuben has one village, two church edifices — Methodist and Universalist; four saw-mills; two grist-mills; a few shingle, lath, and clapboard machines; eleven school districts, with eighteen schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,122; valuation, \$119,136.

STOCKTON, Waldo county, lies on the west side of Penobscot river, having a shore of about eight miles, and is fifty-two miles from Augusta. It was incorporated from Prospect, March 13, 1857, up to which time the history of both is almost identical. The soil is generally of a good quality, and the surface, of which there are about eighteen square miles, level. There are no rivers coursing through the territory, and there is but one pond, known by the name of Tide Mill. Sandy Point, Fort Point cove, and Cape Jellison are good harbors, affording sufficient depth of water for the largest merchant vessels that sail on the Penobscot, with excellent anchorage accommodations. A light-house, erected in the year 1837, stands on Fort Point, which has an elevation of 123 feet above the level of the sea. It has a fixed light, the lamps being about eighty-seven feet from the ground.

There are three villages, two of which — Hichborn's Corner and Sandy Point — are of considerable size; the other is but a small settlement of four or five families, near Tide Mill pond. The Universalists and Congregationalists are the principal religious denominations, the former having two church edifices, and the latter one. There are twelve schools, each of which has a good school-house; two post-offices — Stockton and Sandy Point; twelve stores, with a capital of \$16,000; four saw-mills, three shingle mills, two lath mills, one carding-machine,

one cloth-dressing mill, one tannery, four ship yards, six blacksmith's shops, and several other small mechanic shops. Population, by estimate, about 1,800; valuation, at the time of the separation from Prospect, \$232,000.

STONEHAM is a small town in Oxford county, occupying the place of a wedge between Lovell and Albany. It was incorporated in 1834, and has some trade in manufactured lumber, such as boards, shingles, shooks, and hoops. There are two saw-mills, and two stave mills—the latter of which are used in manufacturing red oak staves for cigar boxes; one village—East Stoneham; six school districts, with the same number of schools; and one post-office, situated at the village. Population, 484; valuation, \$25,390.

Stow, Oxford county, is seventy-five miles from Augusta, and thirty from Paris. The original settlers were Isaac James, Micah and Simeon Abbott, from Andover, Mass., William Howard of Keene, N. H., and Samuel Farrington of Fryeburg, Me. The first settlement was commenced in 1770. The Abbotts obtained the titles to their lands in part from the proprietors of Fryeburg, in part from William Steele of Concord, N. H., and in part from Judge Phillips of Andover, Mass.; and Mr. Howard obtained his from Jonathan Robinson of Fryeburg. Stow was a part of the Pequawket tract, so called from a tribe of Indians who resided within its limits.

Corporate privileges were conferred on Stow in 1834. The surface is rather uneven, but not broken. Speckled mountain is situated in the northern part, and Great and Little Cold rivers supply abundance of water. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants. There are one village, one post-office; one church, owned by the Methodist denomination; and eight school districts, with thirteen schools. Population, 471; valuation, in 1856, \$65,525.

STRONG, Franklin county, lies directly north of Farmington, on the Sandy river, and was formerly known as Middletown. The first settlement was made as early as 1784, by William Read, from Nobleborough, in this state, who was followed by Edward Flint, John Day, David and Joseph Humphrey, Jacob Sawyer, William Hiseock, Benjamin Dodge, Timothy Merry, Eliab Eaton, Peter Patterson, Robert McLeary, and one Ellsworth, all from the same place or vicinity. Richard Clark and Joseph Kersey settled about 1792. The township was purchased of the state by an association of individuals, of whom William Read was one, and who acted as their agent in the purchase and survey of the town.

The state reserved one lot for a Mr. Pierpole, on which he had settled, after leaving Farmington falls. He put up the second framed house, where he remained till 1801, when he left, and went to Canada with his family. The inhabitants of this town, as well as those located higher up the river, frequently had to go to Winthrop to mill, and, for some years, were compelled to use mortars.

Strong was incorporated January 31, 1801, taking its name from the circumstance of the act of incorporation being the first act of the kind which bore the signature of Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts. It embraces a territory of seven miles from north to south, and five from east to west. The soil is strong and fertile, though the surface is somewhat uneven. It has a considerably large pond in the eastern extremity, at the outlet of which stand a saw-mill and a clover-mill. There is a grist-mill on the Sandy river; and on the northeast branch of the Sandy river are a grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, starch factory, tannery, and various kinds of mechanic shops, and a very pretty village. Just below this village, a bridge crosses the Sandy river. A meeting-house is situated at the northeast branch of the Sandy river, one at the lower part of the town, and one in the easterly section, all of which are chiefly occupied by the Episcopal Methodists. There is another meeting-house in the northeast part, owned and occupied by the Congregationalists. There are eleven school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices — Strong and East Strong. Population, 1,008; valuation, \$169,091.

SULLIVAN, Hancock county, which previous to its incorporation was called New Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the northern side of Frenchman's bay. The township was granted to David Bean and associates, in 1761, by the colonial government of Massachusetts, on condition that the grant should be ratified by the king within eighteen months. It was sent out accordingly, but the king refused to comply with the request. The first settlers came from York, and arrived here in 1762, among whom we find the names of Simson, Bragdon, Sullivan, Bean, Preble, Gordon, Blaisdell, Johnson, Card, and Hammond. At the commencement of the Revolution, nearly two thirds of these settlers moved back to York, from which county they never returned. The principal object which had attracted them hither was the lumber trade. In 1798, the settlers made application to the legislature of Massachusetts to secure their lands. In 1800, the legislature passed resolutions granting to each of the settlers one hundred acres by each man's paying into the public treasury the sum of five dollars. Those who moved back to York put in a claim for damages sustained, and the legislature granted them

fifty acres each. After these lots were appropriated to the settlers, there remained about nine thousand acres, which the resolve gave to Bowdoin and Williams Colleges. The Indian name of the town was Wakeag, signifying "a seal."

In 1789, Sullivan was incorporated, the name being given in compliment to one of the original settlers. The surface is very uneven, but the soil is generally good, and adapted to the raising of hay, grain, and other agricultural products, to which considerable attention is paid. Some little attention is devoted to manufactures, as well as to ship-building. In the eastern part are two streams, which furnish water-power for several mills, at which a considerable amount of lumber is manufactured. Sullivan has one church edifice, occupied by the Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists; seven school districts, with seven schools; and two post-offices, Sullivan and East Sullivan. Population, 810; valuation, \$107,255.

SUMNER, Oxford county, is situated in the very heart of the Oxford hills, having Peru on the north, Hartford on the east, Buckfield on the south, and Paris and Woodstock on the west. Sumner was originally united with Hartford, under the respective names of East and West Butterfield; but, in 1798, it was separately incorporated, and the name of Sumner given to it, from Governor Increase Sumner. The first settlement was made in 1783, in the southeast part, by Increase Robinson and Noah Bosworth. Most of the first settlers came from Plymouth county, Mass., and were Revolutionary soldiers. Among the earliest settlers were Increase and Joseph Robinson, Simeon Barrett, Noah Bosworth, Hezekiah Stetson, John Briggs, John Crockett, Benjamin Heald, Mesech Keen, Barney Jackson, and Oliver Cummings. They obtained the titles to their lands from the state of Massachusetts.

The first blow struck by the axe, in what is now the centre of the town, was by Oliver Cummings, from Dunstable. The first settlers, among other privations, were compelled to go to Turner, a distance of ten miles by "a spotted line," to mill, carrying their grain on their backs. Increase Robinson afterwards erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill, the first of which has been rebuilt, and the last replaced by a shingle machine and starch factory, besides which there are two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one shingle machine, one clover-mill, and one powder-mill. The surface is somewhat broken and uneven. A portion of Black mountain, noted for its large growth of blueberries, is located in Sumner; as also three ponds, known by the names of Pleasant, Labrador, and North ponds. Twenty Mile river, which has its rise in Franklin plantation, passes through to Buckfield; and the

east branch of this river, having its rise in Peru and emptying its waters into Twenty Mile river in Buckfield, divides this town from Hartford. There is one village, called Jackson. The inhabitants are engaged, for the most part, in agricultural pursuits.

There are five religious societies in Sumner, namely, Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; only the two former of which have meeting-houses. There are fourteen school districts, with twenty-six schools; and three post-offices — Sumner, West Sumner, and East Sumner. Population, 1,151; valuation, \$168,070.

SURRY is situated in the southerly part of Hancock county, on Patten bay. The earliest settlers were John Patten, Hopkinson Flood, Andrew Flood, Leonard Jarvis, Wilbraham Swett, Matthew Ray, James Ray, Samuel Joy, Isaac Lord, James McFarland, and Hezekiah Coggins, who came mainly from the western part of the state. They settled here about the year 1785. The town was incorporated March 21, 1803. Stephen Conary, a soldier of the war of 1812, is a resident of this town. He was wounded in the hand by the accidental explosion of a musket, while opposing the landing of a party of British soldiers on the shores of Wiscasset.

Surry has an area of about 21,025 acres, the surface of which is considerably broken. It is well watered by two ponds, lying between Surry and Ellsworth, called Patten's ponds — Patten's stream being the outlet; also one near the line between Surry and Penobscot, called Toddy pond. The productive industry of the town is about equally divided between agriculture, ship-building, and the lumber business. During the past ten years, thirty vessels, of different sizes and models, have been built, averaging two hundred tons each. There are two societies — Methodist and Baptist, each having a house of public worship; also one small village, situated at the head of Patten's bay, at which there is a post-office; eight school districts, with seventeen schools; one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one shingle mill, and three ship-builders. Population in 1850, 1,189; valuation for 1856, from the assessors' books, \$132,588.

SWANVILLE is situated in the eastern part of Waldo county, and formed a part of the Waldo Patent. It was formerly known as the plantation of Swan. The petition for incorporation was presented by James Leach and thirty-seven others, in November, 1816, and set forth that they had one hundred ratable polls, fifty-six legal voters, and fifty-eight soldiers enrolled in the militia; that Mr. Sullivan, the present proprietor, had appointed an agent to make conveyance to settlers, who had

recently made many purchases, and the settlement, in consequence, was rapidly increasing. The petition was allowed February 19, 1819. The face of the country in Swanville is not very level; but the soil is tolerably productive. There is one village, known by the name of the Mills. There are six school districts, with nine schools; one post-office, three saw-mills, and two blacksmith's shops. No church edifice has yet been erected; but religious meetings are sometimes held. Population, 944; valuation, \$102,999.

SWEDEN, situated in the western part of Oxford county, forty-five miles northwest from Portland, and sixty-seven southwest from Augusta, formed a part of the grant made to Captain Lovewell's little company, by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for services in the Indian wars, and was called the Pequawket country, from the Pequawket Indians, (a branch of the Sokokis tribe,) who lived here. The first settlement was made by Samuel Nevers, from Burlington, Mass., in 1794. He was followed, in 1795-6, by Benjamin Webber from Bedford, Jacob Stevens from Rowley, Andrew Woodbury and Micah Trull from Tewksbury, and Peter Holden from Malden, Mass. Nevers and Trull, Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Woodbury, were still living in January, 1857, at a good old age, and on the farms they originally occupied, whilst their companions in the privations, dangers, and hardships of a pioneer life, have within the last few years been gathered to their fathers. Nevers is now in his ninety-first year. At the age of seventeen he embarked on board the *Rider-Rally*, Captain Baldwin, a vessel fitted out in Boston as a privateer during the Revolutionary struggle, and which was captured by the British brig *Chatham*. He was impressed into the British service, where he remained about one year, when the vessel put in to New York, and he effected his escape.

Sweden was incorporated in the year 1813. The soil is good for farming purposes, and is particularly adapted to the growth of grains. Kezar river crosses the west part, and on the northeast are two ponds, by which the town is drained. There are eight school districts, with eight schools, one church (Congregational), and one post-office. Population, 696; valuation, \$124,268.

TEMPLE, in the south part of Franklin county, lies west of Farmington and north of Wilton, and takes its name from a town in New Hampshire, from which many of the early settlers emigrated. Temple was formerly known as No. 1 of Abbot's purchase; and the first settlements were commenced about 1796. Joseph Holland and Samuel Briggs were the first two who moved into the place. They were soon

followed by James Tuttle, Moses Adams, John Kenney, Jonathan Ballard, William Drury, Asa Mitchell, Samuel Lawrence, Gideon and George Staples, and others. Mr. Tuttle, who settled at the centre of the town, was soon succeeded by Benjamin Abbot, who was one of the most useful and respected citizens in the place. He died in 1823, aged fifty-three.

Temple, at the commencement of the settlement, was owned by Benjamin Phillips of Boston, but was surveyed and settled under the agency of Jacob Abbot, late of Brunswick, in this state, who subsequently purchased the residue of Mr. Phillips's eastern lands. Temple was incorporated June 20, 1803. It is somewhat mountainous, embracing quite a portion of the Blue ridge; but the land is good for grazing. The best of sheep are raised here. It is watered principally by the Starling or Davis Mill stream, on which there are a grist-mill and some two or three saw-mills, a starch factory and machine shop.

There are two meeting-houses — Congregational and Methodist. Stated meetings have been continued from the period of the first settlement by these societies, and also by the Free-will Baptists. Temple has nine school districts, and one post-office — Temple Mills. Population, 785; valuation, \$72,550.

THOMASTON, situated in the eastern part of Lincoln county, on St. George's river, is bounded on the north and east by the city of Rockland, on the south by St. George and Cushing, and on the west by Warren, and originally belonged to the Muscongus, afterwards known as the Waldo Patent. The first information of this place dates as far back as 1630, at which time a trading-house was erected by the proprietors on the eastern bank of the river, for the purpose of traffic with the natives. No attempt, however, was made to settle it for nearly a century subsequent to that period. In 1719-20, two strong block-houses were erected; and the old trading-house, which was situated directly in front of the spot where the residence of the late General Knox now stands, was remodelled, being made into a sort of fort, the large area between this and the block-house being inclosed with palisades. These improvements were made for the purpose of encouraging the immigration of settlers, assuring them, as it would, of security in case of attack from the Indians. As a still further inducement, the proprietors built a double saw-mill on a stream ever since known as Mill Creek; erected thirty frames for dwellings, and maintained a garrison of twenty men, under command of Captain Thomas Westbrook.¹

¹ Report of Committee of General Court, 1731. Waldo's petition to Gov. Belcher. Mass. MS. Papers, vol. cxiv., pp. 116-152.

The Indians regarded this preparation for a settlement by the English as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their rights, and as an attempt to wrest from them the fairest portion of their eastern possessions. They earnestly protested against these proceedings; in reply to which, the English asserted that they (the Indians) had sold the land to Governor Phips, the deed having been signed by one of their chiefs, Madockawando. In reply to this, the Indians maintained that the Madockawando, and Sheepscoot John, who signed the deed, were not Penobscot Indians, one belonging to Machias, and the other in the vicinity of Boston; consequently, these chiefs had disposed of what did not rightfully belong to them, and the deed was therefore null and void. These representations, however, failed to convince the English, and they refused to give the Indians any further compensation than that which had been paid them by Governor Phips through Madockawando.

The Indians, failing to persuade or frighten the English to abandon their designs, determined on attacking the infant settlement. The government, anticipating the attack, accepted the proposition of the proprietors to make this a public fortress, and sent down a force of forty-five men with cannon, and all the necessary munitions of war.¹ On the 15th of June of that year (1722), the Indians made a descent upon the place, burning the saw-mill, setting fire to a sloop in the harbor, and destroying all the houses and frames, that had been erected but a short time before. They then made a vigorous assault upon the fort and block-houses, and it was with the greatest difficulty and hazard that the garrison saved them from destruction.² The Indians retired for a short time only to rally again in greater force. In July, only a few weeks later, they renewed the attack, and prosecuted the siege with unremitting perseverance for twelve days;³ but they were unable to alarm the garrison until they had made considerable progress in undermining one side of the fort, when, fortunately, heavy rains came on, causing the banks of the trenches to cave in upon the besiegers, and forcing them to abandon the enterprise. During this siege the Indians lost twenty of their number, while the garrison lost but five.

This failure, instead of dispiriting the savages, seemed to spur them on to renewed exertions; and, on the 28th December, 1723, they made another onslaught upon the fortress, continuing the siege for thirty days, at the end of which Captain Westbrook, who had previously been succeeded in the command of the place by Captain Kennedy, came to the

¹ Mass. Rec. x., p. 380. Com. Rep. 1812, p. 60.

² Report of Committee of General Court, 1731.

³ Williamson's Hist. Maine, vol. II., p. 115. — Eaton, in *Annals of Warren*, says the attack was made August 14.

rescue, and put the Indians to flight.¹ Even this did not damp their ardor, and still another effort was made the following year to seize the fortress; but this also proving unsuccessful, all further attempts were abandoned.

In 1729, Waldo had engaged a clergyman and 120 families to come here and settle; but, owing to the proceedings of Colonel David Dunbar, who enjoyed a brief authority in this province, they did not arrive as soon as they intended, and the settlement of the place was again deferred. In 1732, it was visited by Governor Belcher, for the purpose of learning from the Indians their wants and their grievances, and of making such provision for them as might be necessary. He listened to their several complaints, assuring them of redress; and, after distributing presents among them and drinking the king's health, he departed. In a subsequent message to the legislature, he pronounced a high eulogium upon the soil, rivers, and natural advantages of the country; and, among other things, recommended the rebuilding of the fort, it being then in a state of decay, and there being an abundance of good stone and lime to aid in its erection.²

Not at all discouraged by the past frustration of his plans, Waldo succeeded, in 1735, in entering into an engagement with twenty-seven persons to settle on his lands on the St. George; but they, having but recently arrived from Europe and not being acquainted with the management of new lands, accomplished but little in the way of husbandry. Waldo, however, continued with renewed activity to make improvements on his settlements. He erected a grist-mill on the river in 1740,—a strong proof that the settlers had made some progress in agriculture, and were beginning to raise a sufficiency of grain to supply themselves with bread. Harassing conflicts with the Indians made frequent inroads upon the settlement for some time after. Nothing of a permanent character seemed to exist here until the arrival of Mason Wheaton, who settled on Mill river in 1763.

There are various opinions concerning the derivation of the name the town bears. Williamson, the historian of Maine, says, it was named in honor of Major-General John Thomas of Massachusetts, an officer in the American army, who died at Chamblee in the early part of the Revolutionary war. Others say it was named from Thomaston, in Ireland, from whence some of the original settlers came. The town was incorporated in 1777. General Peleg Wadsworth and Major-General Henry Knox were residents of this town.

¹ Hutchinson's History, vol. II., p. 276.

² Indian Conference of 1732; and Waldo's petition.

The surface is gently undulating, and drained by Oyster and Mill rivers and Weskeag stream, the latter of which forms a part of the eastern boundary. There are some fine farms in Thomaston; and, were it not that the inhabitants are extensively engaged in quarrying, lime-burning, and ship-building, there might be many more. There are several valuable quarries of limestone; but they are not worked as extensively as formerly, Rockland having taken the lead in this branch of business. The inhabitants, therefore, are turning their attention more exclusively to ship-building. The state prison is located here. The following statistics will doubtless prove interesting: Whole number received since July 2, 1824, 1,186; discharged on expiration of sentence, 845; on writ of error, one; pardoned, 205; died, 29; escaped and not retaken, 9; removed to insane hospital, 4; number remaining, December 31, 1856, 93. There are only one village, extending over a large part of the town; one post-office; five societies—two Baptist, one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Unitarian, each of which, except the Methodist, has a house of public worship. There are a few Catholics in town; but they have no resident priest, though they have services occasionally. There are two banks, doing business on a capital of \$50,000 each; one steam mill; an iron foundery; one newspaper establishment; two public libraries; and one post-office. Population, 2,723; valuation, in 1858, \$2,124,023.

THORNDIKE, situated in the northwest of Waldo county, is bounded west by Unity, north by Troy, east by Jackson, and south by Knox, and formed a part of the Waldo Patent. It was originally called Lincoln plantation, and the petition for incorporation was dated May 4, 1818, and signed by Joseph Shaw, Joseph Higgins, and Stephen Jones. It was requested in the petition, that the name should be called New Gorham, but it came from the legislators' hands, February 15, 1819, with the name of Thorndike, given to it in honor of the principal proprietor.

The face of the country in Thorndike is quite broken, and the soil requires more than ordinary attention to make it productive. It is watered by a tributary of the Sebasticook, which flows through in a northwest direction, and by the head waters of Marsh river, which rises in this town, and flows easterly, falling into the Penobscot. There are two church edifices—Free-will Baptist and Quaker; ten school districts, with ten schools; two post-offices—Thorndike and East Thorndike; five country retail stores; and three saw-mills. Population, 1,029; valuation, \$141,604.

TOPSFIELD, situated in the north part of Washington county, on the second range north of Bingham's Penobscot purchase, was incorporated in 1838. It is a fine location for new settlers and others, who wish to retire from the world and live in seclusion. A small Baptist church was organized here in 1840. Topsfield has one post-office; four school districts, and four schools, with an aggregate of ninety scholars. Population, 268; valuation, \$26,642.

TOPSHAM, Sagadahoc county, is about ten miles long and four miles wide, and contains 25,000 acres. It is very pleasantly located on the easterly side of the Androscoggin river, and the first attempt at settlement was made about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Three men, accompanied by their families, arrived here about that time; the names of whom, save one (who was called Gyles), are now unknown. Stimulated by the prospect of gain, their designs appear to have been to traffic with the natives, rather than make this their permanent abode. One of them built a house and resided at Fulton's point, another at the head of Muddy river, and the third — Gyles — on Pleasant point, at each of which places, not many years since, the cellars and the rude chimneys of their dwellings were clearly traceable.

It is more than probable that the settler at Fulton's point arrived several years prior to the others; for it is stated, that, in 1750, there was a tree upward of one foot in diameter growing in the cellar. There is also a tradition asserting that this settler lived for some time on apparently friendly terms with the natives; but having, on one occasion, been absent in quest of provisions, the Indians massacred his family and burnt his house. He returned; but, fearing he might share the same fate as he supposed had befallen his family, he went to Europe. Both the other families were murdered by the natives. Gyles and his wife were shot while gathering their crops; and the children were taken into captivity, all of whom, except a son, were ransomed by the officers at the garrison of Fort George. The son alluded to was detained in captivity for three years, when he made his escape, and for some years afterward was commander of the garrison at Brunswick, where he composed an account of his captivity, published a few years since by S. G. Drake of Boston, entitled "Tragedies of the Wilderness." The terrible fate which befell these pioneers deterred others from venturing within the precincts of Topsham for many years subsequent to their death. About the year 1730, a few families took up their residence here; and from this period a settlement has been maintained, though for several years many perils and dangers fell to the lot of those who moved into the town. The inhabitants did not feel wholly secure from

the attacks of the savages till after the peace of Versailles in 1763, when they began to look forward to brighter days. From the discouraging aspects thus presented, the population increased but slowly, and in 1750 there were but eighteen families in Topsham, most of whom were Scotch-Irish. From this time the population gradually increased, and in 1764 the town was incorporated.

The surface is made up of hills and ravines, but there is a good proportion of arable land. Some of it is sandy, and not very productive. The water-power of the Androscoggin river is sufficient for several factories, — there being three falls within the space of half a mile, — most of which is wholly unemployed. Topsham was celebrated formerly for its business in ship-building; but at the present time it has been entirely discontinued. Lumbering was also prosecuted to a considerable extent; but it likewise has greatly diminished. The Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which erected its building here in 1856, promises to be very serviceable to the community and the farming interest generally. The structure is commodious and the grounds well laid out, with accommodations for the exhibition of stock. It is situated in the vicinity of the railroad station. The town is easy of access by the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, which passes through, half a mile below the village, at the falls of the Androscoggin. Topsham contains one village; three church edifices — Baptist, Congregational, and Free-will Baptist; ten school districts, and thirteen schools, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools; one planing and five saw mills; one blind factory; one grist-mill; and one post-office. Population, 2,010; valuation for 1857, \$822,611.

TREMONT, Hancock county, situated in the southwest part of Mount Desert island, was formerly a portion of that town, from which it was detached and incorporated June 3, 1848, by the name of Mansel, which was changed to the present one August 8, same year. It contains within its limits the islands called Moose, Gott's, and Langley's. The general characteristics of the soil are similar to those of the parent town. Its trade is principally in fish and lumber. The town has one Union meeting-house, thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; two saw-mills, two shingle mills, four blacksmith's shops, and three post offices — Tremont, Southwest Harbor, and Seal Cove. Population, 1,600; valuation, \$150,000.

TRENTON, Hancock county, on the sea-coast between Union river and Frenchman's bay, was formerly known as No. 1 of the six second-

class townships granted by Massachusetts in 1762.¹ It was confirmed to Paul Thorndike and others, June 21, 1785; and the first settlement, of which we can find any account, was made in 1763. At Trenton point, however, there are appearances of a settlement commenced some time anterior to this, probably by the French. Trenton was incorporated February 16, 1789. Its surface is undulating, but the soil is not under cultivation to any great extent, the people being principally engaged in lumbering and fishing. It is watered by Jordan's river, which divides it into Eastern and Western Trenton. There are twelve school districts; three post-offices — East Trenton, Trenton Point, and West Trenton; and two church edifices, both Baptist. There have been four Baptist churches formed in Trenton — the First Trenton, in 1809; the West Trenton and Third Trenton, in 1839; and the East Trenton, in 1844. Population, 1,205; valuation, \$148,720.

TRESCOTT, in the southeast part of Washington county, formerly called No. 9, is bounded northeasterly by Lubec, southeasterly by the Atlantic ocean, and southwesterly by Whiting. It was incorporated February 7, 1827. It comprises the harbors of Moose Cove, Bailey's Mistake, and Haycock; is flourishing in trade and navigation; contains eight school districts, with ten schools; and five saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population, 782; valuation, \$62,349.

TROY, Waldo county, is thirty-nine miles northeast from Augusta, and twenty from Belfast. The original settlers were Henry Warren, Charles Gerrish, Charles Gerrish, Jr., Enoch Bagly, Enoch Bagly, Jr., Jonathan Bagly, Christopher Varney, John Smart, Andrew Bennett, John Rogers, James Work, Nehemiah Fletcher, Hanson Whitehouse, Francis, Charles, and Thomas Hollman, and Joseph Green, most of whom came from different parts of this state, and settled here from 1801 to 1813. The first clearing was made about the year 1801 by John Rogers, who acted as agent for the proprietor. After this date the plantation was rapidly filled up by an industrious and thrifty population. The first settlers obtained the titles to their lands from General Bridge of Chelmsford, Mass., and from Benjamin Joy of Boston, Mass., who owned about seven eighths of the land. Bridge's claim was a transient one, and subsequently fell into the hands of Benjamin Joy and Jonathan C. Hastings of Boston. When the settlement was organized into a plantation, it received the name of Bridgestown, in honor of General Bridge, who erected the first mill.

¹ Williamson says that the original grant was dated January 27, 1764.

Troy was incorporated, in 1812, by the name of Kingville, since which time, by legislative enactments, it has borne the names of Joy, Montgomery, and latterly, Troy. The surface is generally uneven, rising into large swells, with table-lands and valleys, all of which are very fertile. There is a large, dry bog in the northwest part, which may at some future day be made useful as a fertilizer. There are a number of small streams, which are materially affected by drought. Several mills are erected on these streams; but their business is necessarily small, on account of being compelled to cease operations during the dry season. In the western part, however, there is water-power for mills and machinery, furnished by the Carlton stream, which is formed by a union of small streams, — being the inlet of the Twenty-five-mile pond. The town is drained by branches of the Seabasticook river. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. There is but one meeting-house in town, which is open to all denominations. The only regularly organized religious society is that of the Methodist denomination. Other denominations hold meetings at the free meeting-house, town-house, and school-houses. There are twelve schools, having an average attendance of about six hundred and nine scholars; and one post-office. Population, 1,484; valuation for 1856, \$172,212.

TURNER, Androscoggin county, lies on the west bank of the Androscoggin river, ten miles above Lewiston Falls village. It is ten miles long from north to south, is about four miles wide on the north, and six miles on the south. The original grant was made by the general court of Massachusetts, in 1735, to Major James Warren and others, survivors of Captain Joseph Sylvester's company, for their services in the expedition against Canada in 1690; but, upon running the boundary line between the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire, their township was found to be within the limits of the latter state, and their claim consequently void. On the representation of these facts by Charles Turner and others, agents for the claimants under the original grantees, the general court, on the 20th of June, 1768, made up for the loss by a grant of the present territory, under the name of Sylvester Canada, on the usual conditions for making a settlement; but, through the remissness of the proprietors, no attempt was made to improve their grant until 1774. During the next year only three families had arrived; but they continued to move in from year to year, until, in 1784, the settlement numbered thirty families. William and Chandler Bradford, and a Mr. Copeland, were among the first settlers. Turner was incorporated July 7, 1786, and was named in honor of the gentleman alluded to above as having so successfully represented the rights of the original grantees.

It is a farming town, and will probably remain such for many years to come. The inhabitants are in good circumstances, though few are actually wealthy. There are four or five villages, all of which, if consolidated, would make quite a business place. As they are now, they present but a meagre and scattering appearance. Turner possesses a large amount of water-power, a portion of which, at present, is wholly unoccupied, the balance being brought into service in propelling three grist-mills, five saw-mills, and mills for various other purposes. All the mills at the principal village were destroyed by fire in the spring of 1856.

Mr. Turner was the first settled minister, and Allen Greely was the second. There are five religious denominations — the Congregational, the Baptist, and the Universalist (having two societies), the Free-will Baptist, and the Methodist Episcopal, all of which, except the last named, occupy one church edifice alternately. The Methodist Episcopal Society now worships in a private hall, and have preaching on almost every Sabbath. There is a ministerial fund of \$360, which is annually divided among the different religious denominations having settled pastors, in proportion to their respective numbers. There are nineteen school districts, with forty schools; and four post-offices, called Turner, East Turner, North Turner, and North Turner Bridge. Population, 2,537; valuation, \$418,832.

UNION, in the northeast part of Lincoln county, originally embraced an area of 34,560 acres. It was included in the Waldo Patent, and was purchased of the Waldo heirs by Dr. John Taylor of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, in 1774, "for the consideration of £1,000, lawful money." Taylor commenced the settlement the same year he made the purchase, offering such inducements to settlers, that, in a few years, the whole tract was lotted and taken up; and on the 20th of October, 1786, it was incorporated. It then contained nineteen families, nearly all of whom had emigrated from Massachusetts. There are many pleasant reminiscences connected with the history of the early settlers, which, were this the proper place, might be profitably related. They were devout Christians, and, being isolated, made every effort to cultivate those feelings of friendly intercourse which make life blessed.

Union and Dresden are the best agricultural towns in the county. The picturesque varieties of hill and dale, water and woodland, render the scenery, in the summer season, truly beautiful. There are five ponds, three of which lie partly in other towns; and some two or three streams, besides the St. George's river, by which the town is drained; also, four villages, known as Union Common, East Union,

North Union, and South Union; three post-offices — Union, North Union, and East Union; four churches — Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, and Universalist, the latter of which own a part of the Baptist meeting-house; two carriage factories, one edge-tool, one shovel-handle, and one woollen factory; and fourteen school districts, with the same number of schools. Population, 1,974; valuation, \$341,621.

UNITY is situated in the northwest part of Waldo county, thirty-five miles from Augusta. It formerly belonged to the Plymouth Patent, and its settlement was commenced about the year 1782. It was incorporated June 22, 1804; the harmony of feeling on political questions at the time finding expression in its name. The soil, in some parts, is tolerably productive; but, as a whole, farming is not a very profitable business. Unity is watered by Twenty-five-mile pond, which lies between it and Burnham. The town has one village; four church edifices — Congregational, Quaker, Methodist, and Union; thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; four saw-mills, four grist-mills, four shingle machines, two or three tanneries; and one post-office. Population, 1,557; valuation, \$236,034.

VASSALBOROUGH, Kennebec county, lies on the east side of Kennebec river, and joins Augusta on the northeast, extending along the river ten miles. It was settled, about 1760, by emigrants chiefly from Cape Cod. Williamson says that, in 1768, Vassalborough contained but ten families; and, in 1771, the year it was incorporated, the inhabitants voted "to raise £30 lawful money, for the support of a minister and other necessary charges." At that time the area of the town was much larger than now, Sidney, on the west side of the river, being included within its boundaries. It continued thus until January 30, 1792, when Sidney was set off.

The surface is beautifully diversified, and the soil excellent. Taber hill and Cross hill are the only two eminences. Webber pond is a large body of water, lying a short distance from the centre. Part of China lake lies on the eastern side of the town. The water-power is excellent. The principal business is the manufacture of woollen goods, and tanning. At East Vassalborough village are two grist-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen factory, and a large amount of machinery otherwise employed. At North Vassalborough is a woollen manufactory, which produces about \$300,000 worth of goods annually, employing about two hundred operatives. For many years the tanning business was carried on very considerably, and is still prosecuted to some extent. There are eight

church edifices, two occupied by the Friends, the most numerous denomination, one Baptist, one Congregational, two Methodist, and two Union; also, twenty-three school districts, one academy, and the Oak Grove Seminary, owned and directed by the Friends; three thriving villages; and six post-offices — Vassalborough, Brown's Corner, East Vassalborough, North Vassalborough, Seward's Mills, and South Vassalborough. Population, 3,099; valuation, \$648,288.

VEAZIE, Penobscot county, is a small town on the west side of Penobscot river, taken from Bangor and incorporated March 26, 1853. It was named in honor of General Samuel Veazie, and is about two miles square. It has a very pretty village. The principal business is the manufacture of lumber. It has one public-house; two church edifices, owned by the Congregationalists and Baptists; one school district, with four schools; and one post-office. Population, 800; valuation, \$255,231.

VIENNA is situated in the northwest part of Kennebec county, twenty-two miles from Augusta. It was surveyed, in 1792, by Jedediah Prescott, and, September 25, 1800, thirty-five of the inhabitants of the place — then called Wyman's Plantation — petitioned for incorporation, representing the plantation to contain sixty ratable polls. Among the signers were Noah Prescott, Joseph Chapman, Timothy White, Abel Whittier, and John Carr. A remonstrance was made by several other of the inhabitants, on the ground that "the petitioners were inhabitants of a place known to them by the name of Goshen, a tract of land wide from them by nature's laws," and that Chester was conveniently accessible for religious and town purposes. This remonstrance, however, was ineffectual, and the town was incorporated February 20, 1802, Jedediah Prescott being authorized to call the first meeting. The face of Vienna is uneven, there being several hills interspersed through it, while on the eastern side lies Thomas's or Gilman mountain, which extends into Rome. The soil is generally fertile. Kimball, Kidder's, Graves's, Egypt, and McGurdy ponds lie in different parts of the town; and Flying pond, a considerable body of water, is situated on the southerly line. There are two villages — Vienna and North Vienna; two churches — Free-will Baptist and Methodist; nineteen school districts, and one post-office; also a peg factory, propelled by steam, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, three shingle machines, and three blacksmith's shops. Population, 851; valuation, \$126,125.

VINAL HAVEN, Waldo county, is what was known in the early history of New England as the South Fox Island, taking that name from the number of silver-gray foxes found here. It was a favorite place of resort for the early voyagers, on account of its "safe and convenient harbors." A permanent settlement was not established until 1765, and even then the inhabitants did not enjoy an undisturbed quiet. During the progress of the Revolution, the English at Castine impressed many of the islanders into their service in erecting fortifications there, while others escaped, leaving their houses and effects to be reduced to ashes by the plundering soldiery. On the conclusion of peace, the inhabitants returned to the island, and obtained from Massachusetts valid titles to their lots. Seventy-two of the number purchased the entire island, north and south, from the commonwealth, for £246.

This town, including North Haven, contains an area of 16,527 acres. It has a bold shore, with good harbors on every side, running in between projecting bluffs. It was incorporated June 25, 1789. The surface of the island is very broken; not more than one third of it being suitable for cultivation. Some fishing and coasting vessels have been built here, but on account of the scarcity of timber, the business was long since given up. The leading pursuit of the inhabitants is fishing. There are two light-houses on the island, both of which are single lights; also a small village called Carver's Harbor, having a post-office. Population, 1,252; valuation, \$103,921.

WALDO, Waldo county, lies north of Belfast, the northwest corner of Belfast touching the southwest corner of Waldo. It contains about eleven thousand six hundred acres. When Waldo plantation was organized, July 6, 1821, it consisted of the so-called "Three Mile Square," or "Six Thousand Acre Tract," only, which was, in September, 1800, set off on execution from the goods and estate of Brigadier-General Waldo of Boston, deceased, to Sarah Waldo, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Waldo, of Falmouth, Maine, deceased; and, according to the transcript, was nine hundred and eighty rods square, and was appraised at \$8,000 by Robert Houston, James Nesmith, and Daniel Clary, of Belfast. The first clearing on this tract was made in 1798, near the southeast corner, one hundred rods from the Belfast line, by William Taggart, and a Mr. Smith from New Hampshire. This "possession," as it was called, subsequently had several owners; but no family resided on it until November, 1811, when Henry Davidson moved in, and continued thirty-six years. About the year 1800, Jonathan Thurston, of Belfast, made an opening where Hall Clements (who came here in 1822 or 1823) now resides, and his family was the first on the tract. A

third opening was made where Comfort Whitcomb now resides, in 1805, by Josiah Sanborn, from Exeter, N. H. In 1809, the tract was surveyed by Malcolm and Gleason into sixty lots, in six ranges of ten lots each. In 1810, when the third United States census was taken, there were not probably more than four or five families on the tract, and there was no return made of these. In 1824, Waldo plantation was enlarged, by the annexation of about five thousand three hundred and eighteen acres from Swanville, which that town made no effort to retain; and, in 1836, a gore of about one hundred and fifty acres, lying between Knox and the "Three Mile Square," was annexed. The plantation, thus enlarged, constitutes the present town.

Waldo was incorporated in 1845. A large portion of the land is rocky, uneven, or broken, and unfit for cultivation, and will probably, for many generations, be reserved for the growth of forest trees. There are, however, some excellent farms and prosperous farmers. At the annual cattle-shows of the county, a fair proportion of premiums is awarded to Waldo. It is watered by the Passagassawaukeag, or Belfast river, and by Wescott's stream, on which are seven saw-mills, one grist-mill, and some shingle machines.

There is no place in Waldo that can with propriety be called a village; nor is there any extensive manufactory of merchandise. The Baptist church, which existed here twenty-five years ago, has become extinct. Ten years ago, the Free-will Baptists were in a prosperous state, and built a meeting-house. Recently, in consequence of the death of one prominent member, and the removal of some others, the church seems to be in a languishing state, and their meeting-house has now become free to all denominations. There is a small society of Methodists, who are visited by a circuit preacher once in two weeks. In December, 1847, the post-office was removed one mile, to the head of tide-water in the city of Belfast, three miles northwest from the court house. It still retains the name of Waldo post-office. In this little village is a meeting-house; and the Rev. Joseph R. Munsell is pastor of a Congregational church, a few of whose members reside in Waldo. There are three stores, one tannery, and one saw-mill, stave and shingle machines, and sundry mechanical operations. One mile east of this, at a place called The Point, at the head of sloop navigation, are four stores, which do extensive business. There are seven school districts, with fourteen schools. Population, 812; valuation, \$81,597.

WALDOBOROUGH, Lincoln county, on an arm of the sea, for many years called Broad Bay, was included within the Muscongus or Waldo Patent. It was settled, through the persevering efforts of Waldo and

the other patentees and claimants, by Scotch-Irish and German emigrants, between 1733 and 1740. Shortly afterwards, the town was attacked by the Indians, and burned to ashes; and those not tomahawked were carried away captives. Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the settlement was revived; and, in 1752-3, Samuel Waldo, son of the General, visited Germany, and issued his proclamation, promising every emigrant, settling upon his father's possessions, one hundred acres of land; and it is fair to presume, that, as an additional incentive to emigration, he promised them exemption from the grasping hand of capricious landlords, and a toleration of their religious and political opinions, untrammelled by priestly surveillance.

Influenced by such encouraging prospects, about 1,500 people removed from Germany, and here lived in contiguous neighborhoods till 1763-4, when the lands on the west side of Muscongus river were claimed by Drowne, as being without Waldo's Patent. They submitted to pay for their lands the next year, but very soon after the Brown claim was extended over the same lands. Upon the settlement of the Waldo heirs with the commonwealth of Massachusetts, they (the Waldo heirs) released all the lands on the west side of the river, and thus the German settlers planted there by Waldo were left without any indemnity or remuneration. Displeased with such treatment, and disappointed in their expectations, three hundred families sold their estates for the most they could obtain, and removed to the southwestern part of Carolina, where some of their German brethren had settled. There was, however, a large and flourishing community left on the spot, which was, in 1773, incorporated into a town, and named in honor of General Waldo. A Lutheran church was organized on the arrival of the German settlers, and a minister settled in 1762. In 1786, Waldoborough was made a shire town, and remained such till 1800, when the courts were removed to Wiscasset. Conrad Heyer, the first male citizen of Waldoborough, was born April 10, 1749, and died February 19, 1856, at the advanced age of 106 years, ten months, and nine days. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was wont to relate his adventures in that struggle with peculiar zest. His father was one of the emigrants brought over from Germany by General Waldo. He was buried on the 17th of June, 1856, with military honors. The funeral obsequies were largely attended, not only by the citizens of Waldoborough, but by those of adjoining towns, thus exhibiting the respect in which this venerable man was held.

The surface is agreeably diversified. There are some good farms; but generally the soil is not very productive. Within the limits of

Waldoborough are several islands, the names of which are Upper Narrows, Hog, Poland's, Hadlock, Hungry, Otter, Jones's, Garden, and several smaller ones. Farming, seafaring, and some little ship-building, engage the industrial energies of the people. The village was greatly injured by fire a few years since, but has been rebuilt. The new buildings evince much improvement upon the former ones. The town is drained by Muscongus river, which has a sufficient fall to be made available in propelling machinery. Waldoborough has a bank with a capital of \$50,000; two post-offices—Waldoborough and North Waldoborough; six church edifices,—two Congregational, one Methodist, two Baptist, and one Lutheran; twenty-nine school districts, with thirty-two schools; fourteen ship-builders, two carriage builders, six saw-mills, three grist-mills, two carding-machines, one tannery, and two brickmakers. Population, 4,199; valuation, \$941,088.

WALDO COUNTY has the Penobscot bay and river upon the east, Penobscot county upon the north, and Kennebec and Lincoln counties upon the west; and extends somewhat beyond the original limits of the Waldo Patent. The act establishing it was passed February 7, 1827, giving it jurisdiction over "all that portion of the territory of the county of Hancock lying westward of the Penobscot bay and river, with the town of Islesborough in said county, and the towns of Camden, Hope, Montville, and Palermo, and the plantations of Appleton and Montville (now the towns of Appleton and Liberty), in the county of Lincoln, and the towns of Freedom, Unity, Montgomery, and Burnham in the county of Kennebec." By act of January 22, 1828, the limits of this county were enlarged eastward, by making the line dividing it from Hancock "the middle of the channel of the Penobscot river and bay, commencing in the middle of said river, at the northerly line of the county of Waldo, and descending the same, leaving Orphan island on the east, and Islesborough on the west, till it intersects a line drawn due east from the southern corner of this county of Waldo." It has thirty-one towns, of which Belfast is the shire.

The surface is uneven, and, in some parts, mountainous. The chief eminences are Mounts Waldo, Knox, and Megunticook. The maritime interests of the county surpass its agricultural, having its largest side and seven of its leading towns upon the bay and river, which have attained an eminence in ship-building, in commerce, and in the fisheries, enjoyed by few towns on the coast of Maine. The principal rivers are the Sebasticook, Duck-trap, Passagassawaukeag, Marsh, and Megunticook. There are also some ponds.

This county belongs to the eastern judicial district of the state, the

law terms of which are held at Bangor. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court for civil and criminal business commence on the first Tuesdays of May and October; for civil business only, on the first Tuesday of January. Population, 47,230; valuation, \$6,800,981.

WALDO, LINCOLNSHIRE, or MUSCONGUS PATENT, was a tract of land granted by the crown of England, in 1629, to Beauchamp and Leverett, in joint tenantry, and was intended to embrace thirty miles in width on both sides of the Penobscot river.¹ As survivor, Leverett became sole owner. By the laws of England transmitting property through the oldest son, the whole patent was inherited by President Leverett, of Harvard college, great-grandson of the patentee. President Leverett, by deed, divided the patent into ten shares, giving one share to a descendant of Governor Bradford, to extinguish some interfering claim held by him; and another to Spencer Phips, son of Governor Phips, in extinguishment of his Indian title to some part of this tract, which he had bought of Madockawando for a mere song. The other eight shares he gave to his sons-in-law. The holders of these ten shares thenceforward assumed the name of the "ten proprietors," and, in settling with other parties who held claims, these "proprietors" conveyed one hundred thousand acres, including a part of the town of Camden, to a company, which took the name of "the twenty associates."

As time advanced, danger arose that the title to the patent would be vacated for some defect; and General Waldo was therefore sent to England to get the patent confirmed. Waldo, having paid out from his private funds some money on account of the "ten proprietors," and having charged them, besides, a pretty round sum for his services, on his return from England settled with the "ten proprietors," and obtained from them a surrender of their entire interest in the patent, excepting only one hundred thousand acres, which was to be run out by them. Waldo determined to make the most of his bargain; and, being proprietor of the soil, could provide, not only for its settlement, but at the same time open and carry on a lucrative trade with the natives. In 1758 he obtained the coöperation of the government of Massachusetts, so far as the protection of the settlers was concerned, and under Governor Pownall, with a company of soldiers, he commenced building a fortification on what is called Fort Point, in the present town of Stockton. While this work was going on, Waldo took a vessel with a party of the soldiers, and sailed up the Penobscot as far as he could, in quest of more land. Having been successful in extorting from the "ten

¹ See Annals of Warren, which gives a much larger tract, pp. 18, 19.

proprietors" a large tract, by simply demanding it, he was thus emboldened to extend his title over all the lands that joined him. Had the Penobscot been navigable to its source, he would not have stopped till he had reached that; but as he could proceed no further than Eddington bend, he stopped there, and landed on the east side of the river, where he fixed in the earth a roll of sheet lead with inscriptions thereon, claiming all the land thus far as being within his patent. On his return he very suddenly died. In regard to that part of the patent on the east side of the river, one line was accidentally omitted in the description, which left it so indefinite that no land was attempted to be held in that locality.

The one hundred thousand acres which the "ten proprietors" had reserved for themselves, on the liquidation of the claims of Waldo, were, in 1772, surveyed by one Chadwick, and marked and bounded for them, on the south, by what is now the south line of Frankfort, extending north, so as to include Hampden, and part of Bangor. The next year the front lots were all marked off, fifty rods wide on the river, and a head line run, averaging one mile from the river. All the heirs of General Waldo, with the exception of one that bore his name, and the wife of General Knox, were tories in the Revolutionary war, and left the country at that period. Their shares were confiscated, and bought in by General Knox. After the war was over, on the application of the General, his title was confirmed, and the limits of the Waldo Patent defined and settled in such a manner, that more than half of the land which had been surveyed by Chadwick for the "ten proprietors" fell outside of the limits of the patent. To indemnify the "ten proprietors" and gain their assent to this settlement of the limits of the Waldo patent, General Knox gave his bond; and, having purchased some of the shares owned by that company, he was elected as their clerk. After that, the bond was never found. The end of the matter was, that, under the ten grantees of President Leverett, a tract intended to embrace thirty miles wide, on both sides of Penobscot river, embraced only about forty-three thousand acres, including what is now Frankfort, a part of the town of Swanville, and a part of Monroe.

WALES, Androscoggin county, is bounded north by Monmouth, east by Litchfield, south by Webster, and west by Greene; being only four and a half miles long and four wide. It was settled in 1773. Among the first inhabitants were Samuel Waymouth, from Berwick; Jonathan and Reuben Ham; James Wetherell, John Andrews, and John Ham, from Brunswick; and Joseph Small, from Limington, — at whose house the first plantation meeting was held. The settlers purchased

their lands of proprietors under the old Plymouth Company. In April, 1803, the settlers met, organized as a plantation, and chose Joseph Small clerk, which office he filled thirty years. At this meeting it was voted to raise \$50 for plantation expenses, \$150 for schools, and \$150 for roads. For the first twelve or fifteen years, there were no saw-mills or grist-mills within twenty miles; and the settlers were compelled to carry their bags of corn on their shoulders this distance, with no path except marked trees to guide them. The only meats they had were such as they could procure with the rifle—moose, deer, bear, and other game.

The surface is uneven, but not broken. There are two elevations of land, one in the southeast part, called Hodgkins hill, which rises to the height of six hundred feet; the other in the southwest, called Sabattis mountain, on the southeast side of which is a cave, called the "Devil's den." In this cave are found some of the finest specimens of red ochre. How far the cave extends is not known. Sabattis pond lies partly in this town; but there is no stream of water of sufficient capacity for mills. The soil is good, and adapted to any crop; and agriculture is becoming the chief occupation of the settlers. There are seven school districts, with the same number of schools, and two church edifices—one occupied by the Baptists, the other by Baptists, Free-will Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists; one post-office, one carriage manufactory, and one marble shop. Population, 612; valuation, \$111,632.

WALTHAM, Hancock county, is situated on the east bank of Union river, opposite Mariaville. The settlement was commenced about the year 1805 or 1806, by Samuel Ingalls, Lebbeus and Eben Kingman, Ebenezer Jordan, and others. The progress of it has been very slow. It was incorporated in 1831. The town has two saw-mills, one church edifice (Baptist), two schools, with an average attendance of eighty-two scholars, and one post-office. Population, 304; valuation, \$41,881.

WARREN, Lincoln county, on both sides of St. George's river, at the head of navigation, was originally known as the "Upper town of St. George," and belonged to the Muscongus, afterwards the Waldo Patent. The first settlement was begun under the auspices of Waldo, the proprietor, in 1736, at which time, says Eaton, "with the exception of a trading house, mill, and fort, which had been erected on the banks of the St. George, one hundred and five years previous, no marks of civilization existed, and no inroads were made upon that unbroken forest, which over the whole country sheltered the moose and the Indian alike from the scorching suns of summer and the howling storms of winter."

Waldo made a similar contract with the settlers here to that made by him for the settlement of Thomaston; and, in the summer of 1736, forty-seven persons, having cast lots for their possessions, located themselves. Waldo furnished the inhabitants with provisions, and they occupied themselves principally in getting out cord-wood and staves, and sometimes in hunting and fishing. Agriculture was not much prosecuted, the people understanding but little about the management of new lands. A spirit of harmony prevailed among them, which some of our modern settlements would do well to emulate. In 1752, the town received an accession to its numbers by the arrival of some German emigrants; and from year to year the numbers were augmented — English, Scotch, Irish, and Germans being among the settlers.

Warren was incorporated in November, 1776, taking its name from General Joseph Warren, who fell so gloriously at the battle of Bunker Hill. The surface is broken, having some considerable eminences, the most notable of which are Mount Pleasant and Crawford mountain, the former commanding an extensive view of the neighboring towns, the Atlantic ocean, Penobscot bay, and its islands. The soil is variable in character, but amply rewards the labors of the husbandman. Limestone and granite are found in abundance, and are extensively quarried. The town is drained by Back river, and by Little, Southwest, and Crawford's ponds. The coasting trade was formerly a branch of business much followed; but latterly it has almost entirely ceased. Ship-building, however, has steadily advanced, as well in the number, as in the size and quality, of the vessels. Between the years 1770 and 1850, there were built 224 vessels, varying from fifty-three to 1,127 tons burden. Agriculture and ship-building are now the principal pursuits, and the facilities for their prosecution are of the best kind. There are four religious societies, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; twenty school districts, with nineteen schools; an academy, endowed by a grant of half a township of land; a post-office; also a woollen factory, and other mechanical works. Population, 2,428; valuation, \$707,730.

WASHINGTON is situated in the northerly part of Lincoln county, thirty-five miles easterly from Augusta, a part of it formerly being included within the limits of the Plymouth Patent, and a part under the Waldo Patent. It was made up of the "westerly part of Union, and several gores and strips of land adjacent thereto," and was incorporated by the name of Putnam, upon the petition of thirty-eight of the inhabitants, February 27, 1811. Among the petitioners were Mark Hatch, James Laughton, John Bowmin, David Colamy, John Laughton, Ben-

jamin Speed, William Starrett, Thomas Nelson, James Daggott, Samuel Stickney, and Sanford Rhoades, most of whom were probably early settlers. The name was changed to Washington, January 31, 1823.

The surface is uneven, and in some parts rocky. It is watered by a large pond, and a branch of the Muscongus river, which takes its rise in this pond. The town is purely agricultural, having no more trade or mechanical business than is requisite for the ordinary wants of the place. It has one village, three church edifices — Methodist, Congregational, and Union; twelve school districts; and three post-offices — Washington, South Washington, and North Washington. Population, 1,756; valuation, \$143,560.

WASHINGTON COUNTY originally made the whole eastern frontier of Maine, having been established by the same act that spoke Hancock county into existence, June 25, 1789. Its western boundary was the eastern line of Hancock.¹ It was bounded "south and southeast by the sea or western ocean, on the north by the utmost northern limits of this commonwealth, and easterly by the river Saint Croix; comprehending all the lands within this commonwealth to the eastward of the line of the county of Hancock aforesaid, including all the islands on the sea-coast of said easternmost county." In 1839, it surrendered to Aroostook all the territory "north of the north line of the fourth range of townships, north of the lottery townships."² The area of the county is about twenty-seven hundred square miles. It had, by the census of 1790, a population of 2,758. Its sea-coast extends for about fifty miles, and abounds in bays and inlets, which afford excellent harbors. It is drained by the Schoodic, the St. Croix, and the east and west Machias rivers, and contains numerous lakes, the most important of which are the Schoodic and the Baskahegan. The surface is undulating, and the soil back from the seashore is fertile. The people are beginning to show an active interest in railroad enterprise, which has materially aided the growth of some of the older counties. Machias was made the shire town at a time when it was the only corporate town in the county, and has continued to be the county seat. At the time of organization, the terms set for the common pleas and court of sessions were in June and September for both this and Hancock counties; but all matters happening in either, whereof the supreme judicial court had cognizance, were to be heard and tried at their annual term at Pownalborough.

The county now belongs to the eastern judicial district, the law terms for which are held at Bangor. The jury terms of the supreme judicial

¹ See Hancock county, ante, pp. 151-2.

² See Aroostook county, ante, p. 33.

court commence at Machias on the first Tuesdays in January and October, and the fourth Tuesday in April. Population, 38,811; valuation, \$5,244,431.

WATERBOROUGH, York county, is a part of a tract of land purchased by William Phillips in 1661-4, of the Indian sagamores Fluellen, Hobinowell, and Captain Sunday. John Smith made a settlement in 1768, the first of which any thing definite is known. In 1770 there were eight families here, those of John Smith, John Scribner, Robert Harvey, Alexander Jellison, William Deering, Scammon Hodsdon, William Philpot, and William Nason, who came from Scarborough and Berwick, and from New Hampshire, all of whom lived in log huts. Colonel Josiah Waters of Boston, and others, claimed this town under an old Indian deed, and in 1771-2 sent Moses Banks to lot and survey the same; but the Revolution commencing shortly after, and part of the original proprietors turning tories, nothing further was done till 1784, when Colonel Waters had the plantation surveyed, and sold the lots to 118 actual settlers for twenty-five cents to one dollar per acre. Waterborough was originally known as Massabesick plantation, which name it retained till its incorporation, March 6, 1787. It was made a shire town of York county in 1790, and the courts of common pleas and sessions were holden here till their removal to Alfred in 1807. The first church was organized in 1780.

Waterborough contains 26,491 acres. The land lies mostly in swells or ridges running from north to south, which were covered with white, red, and yellow oak, beach, maple, and birch. There are large tracts of pine plain, on which was formerly a heavy growth of timber, now cleared. This land is quite barren, and of little value, while that on the swells is equal to any in the county. Ossipee mountain, lying in the centre of the town, is, with one exception, the highest in the county, and is a station for the United States coast survey. There are several ponds, covering about one thousand acres, there being considerable meadow land, originally flowed by beaver dams upon the streams which flow into them. The people are engaged in farming.

There are two villages — Waterborough and Waterborough Centre; two church edifices — Baptist and Free-will Baptist; fifteen school districts, with fourteen schools; and two post-offices — Waterborough and Waterborough Centre. Population, 1,989; valuation, \$200,332.

WATERFORD, Oxford county, is distant from Augusta fifty-seven miles, and from Paris fourteen miles. David McWaine, who arrived in 1775, from Bolton, Mass., was the first settler, and for five or six years was

the only person in town. Among those who settled subsequently were four brothers by the name of Hamlin, five or six brothers named Brown, and four families named Jewett, Saunders, Chaplin, and Greene, who came from Rowley, Mass. The other settlers came principally from Bolton, Haverhill, and Stow. The titles to the lands were obtained from the proprietors, Jonathan Houghton, Henry Gardiner, David Sampson, Jonathan Whitcomb, and others.

Waterford was incorporated in January, 1797. The surface is rather uneven and somewhat mountainous, but the land is good for agriculture, which engrosses most of the attention of the inhabitants. There are twelve ponds — Thomas's pond, in the centre of the town, containing 484 acres; Long pond, Bear pond, Island pond, Bog pond, Moose pond, containing 182 acres; Duck pond, Pappoose pond, and four ponds known as the Kezar ponds, the largest of which contains 124 acres. The only river of any size is Crooked river; and the only hills of any note are the Tyrum, Bear, and Hawk, each of which is some five hundred feet in height. There are three villages; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; three post-offices — Waterford, North Waterford, and South Waterford; and fifteen school districts, with twenty-four schools. Population, 1,448; valuation, \$263,096.

WATERVILLE, Kennebec county, — the early history of which is embodied in that of Winslow, from which it was taken and incorporated in 1802, — lies on the west side of the Kennebec river, and is six miles long by a little more than six wide, having quite an irregular western boundary. It has two villages, called respectively Waterville and West Waterville. The former contains about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, is situated on a fine alluvial plain at the head of boat navigation, and is one of the most attractive villages in the state. The west village lies on the outlet of Snow's pond, which is partly in Belgrade. The surface generally is rolling, and the soil good. Agriculture is the leading pursuit, though considerable lumber is manufactured at the east village, besides some manufacturing in axes, hoes, and scythes at the west village. A paper-mill and foundery on Emerson's stream (which runs from Snow's pond), are doing a moderate business. There is a fine fall of water of about twenty feet on the Kennebec, situated at the east village, called Ticonic falls; but this privilege is as yet but partially improved. Richmond lake and McGrath's pond lie on the west. There are two post-offices, one at each village; six church edifices — two Baptist, two Universalist, one Congregational, and one Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts, with twenty-two schools; an academy

and college, both in the east village. Waterville College was chartered in 1820, and, though the state has done but little for its endowment, private individuals have contributed largely to its funds, and furnished it the means for conducting with success a liberal system of education. It has educated many of our public men; and, from its central position, seems destined to exert an important influence upon the educational



Waterville College.

interests of the state. There are three banks — the Ticonic Bank, Waterville Bank, and People's Bank, having an aggregate capital stock of \$350,000. In the summer season, a small steamboat plies between Waterville, Augusta, and Gardiner; while three railroads, the Androscoggin and Kennebec, Penobscot and Kennebec, and Somerset and Kennebec, concentrate here. The village is well supplied with public-houses, has many fine residences, and several blocks of buildings for business purposes. A weekly paper is published, called the Eastern Mail. Population, 3,964; valuation, \$1,018,362.

WAYNE, Kennebec county, is situated about sixteen miles northwest of Augusta, and was first settled by Reuben Wing, Reuben Besse, Job Fuller, Samuel Norris, Isaac Dexter, and others, who came from Sandwich, Mass., about the close of the Revolutionary war. These settlers, as was then the custom, located themselves in close proximity to the meadows, so that they might easily procure grass for their cattle. They

purchased their land from the Plymouth Company. The township was called New Sandwich until its incorporation in 1798, when it received its present name, in honor of Anthony Wayne, a general in the Revolution. When it was first settled,—although adjoining the thriving town of Winthrop,—it was considered as beyond the pale of civilization, and the Botany Bay of the state. Rev. David Thurston gives an anecdote, in his history of Winthrop, of an itinerant fiddler, who came into that town to pursue his profession; which being particularly obnoxious to the inhabitants, he was warned by the sheriff to leave instant. But the poor vagabond, at his wits' end, inquired whither he should go. The sheriff replied—"Get out of the world! go to Wayne!" However truly this may have applied to Wayne then, at the present day it is one of the most enterprising and flourishing towns in the county.

The surface is uneven and broken, particularly in the southern part, which is also very rocky; notwithstanding which, the soil is good for farming, and the inhabitants are active in developing its agricultural resources. The water-power is excellent, there being a chain of four ponds, commencing with Flying pond in the south part of Vienna, all flowing into Wing's pond (which has its outlet in Androscoggin pond) in Wayne village. There are two important places of business—Wayne village, at the outlet of Wing's pond, and North Wayne village, at the outlet of Lovejoy's pond. At the former there are mills and manufactories of various descriptions; three churches—one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Free-will Baptist; five stores, and several mechanic shops. The village is very pleasantly situated, and in a flourishing condition. At North Wayne village is situated the North Wayne scythe manufactory, which annually turns out a large quantity of scythes, and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. Here also is a Methodist church. This village is situated about three miles northeast from Wayne village, and is a thriving place. There are fourteen school districts, and two post-offices—Wayne and North Wayne. Population, 1,367; valuation, \$233,339.

WEBSTER, Androscoggin county, is distant from Augusta twenty-seven miles, and was first settled, about 1774, by Robert Ross, from Brunswick, who located on the shores of the stream which bears his name. The next settlement was made a short time after, in the south part of the town, by one Mora, said to have been a deserter from the American army. The place is still known as Mora's meadow, and is upon land owned by Eliphalet S. Bryant. About the same time, Timothy Weymouth, from Berwick, settled, and built a mill for Jesse Davies.

Edmund, Nahum, and Jonathan Weymouth, John Henry, Timothy Tibbetts, Foster Wentworth, Abner and Ephraim Jordan, Levi Temple, James Maxwell, William True, Phineas Spofford, Elias Moody, and Edmund Weymouth, Jr., made settlements about 1780. The lands first settled, as well as all within the territorial limits of Webster, were finally decided to be within the grant made to the Plymouth Colony in 1629. Webster was originally within the territorial limits of Bowdoin, which was divided, and the western part incorporated, with the name of Thompsonborough, June 22, 1798. This name was changed to Lisbon, by act of legislature, February 20, 1802; and, March 7, 1840, Lisbon was divided, and the northern part incorporated, with the name of Webster.

Captain Jeremiah Nowell, a native of Webster, was the captain of the vessel which carried Jerome Bonaparte and his wife — Miss Patterson, of Baltimore — to France, and brought the latter and her child back to America.

The surface and soil are various. Along the Sabattis river are very considerable elevations and depressions. The rock formation is chiefly gneiss, impregnated with iron, which crops out upon its greatest elevations. For the most part, the intermediate elevations consist of drift, varying in depth from twenty to one hundred feet. In the southern part, on the eastern margin of the Sabattis river, lies a level tract of considerable extent, consisting of clay, portions of which are formed of alluvial deposits. Mount Sabattis lies in the northwestern part, on the line of division of Webster and Wales, and was occupied, during 1853 and 1854, as a station of the Coast Survey. The completion of the railway from Portland to Lewiston gives the industrial resources of Webster means for development, and will make its fine farming lands and extensive water-power substantial elements of wealth. Sabattisville is the principal and only village. There are three church edifices — Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Union; eleven school districts, with twenty schools; and two post-offices — Webster and Sabattisville. Population, 1,110; valuation for 1856, \$257,289.

WELD, Franklin county, formerly known as No. 5, or Webb's Pond Plantation, is a large town, containing about forty-eight square miles, and is about ten miles from the court-house in Farmington. It was settled about 1800. Nathaniel Kittredge, Caleb Holt, James Houghton, Abel Holt, and Joseph and Abel Russel, were among the first settlers.

Weld was surveyed by Samuel Titcomb, surveyor to the state. It was lotted by Philip Bullen, in 1797, and originally purchased of the state by Jonathan Phillips, of Boston. Sales to settlers were com-

menced by Jacob Abbot, of Wilton, N. H., who, in 1815, purchased, in company with Benjamin Weld, of Boston, Mr. Phillips's unsold lands in Maine. Mr. Abbot proceeded to the settlement of this and other towns, and procured the location of the Coos road, by the state, from Chesterville, through Wilton, Carthage, and Weld, passing the notch by Mount Metallic, thence through Byron and East Andover to New Hampshire. Mr. Abbot died at Brunswick, in 1820, aged seventy-four. He was succeeded by his son, the late Jacob Abbot, who died in Farmington, January 21, 1847, at the age of seventy.

The town was incorporated February 2, 1816, and derived its name from Mr. Weld, then one of the owners. Webb's pond is a considerable body of water. Webb's river rises from this pond, and, running southerly through Carthage, falls into the Androscoggin at Dixfield village. The land around the pond is level, but ranges of mountains hem it in, and impart a picturesque and romantic aspect to the landscape scene. On the south is seen Bear mountain, in Carthage; on the east, Mount Blue, the summit of which is 2,360 feet above Webb's pond, and nearly 4,000 feet above the sea; on the north is Mount Metallic, and on the west is Ben Nevis. There is a considerable village on the eastern side of Webb's pond, on the Coos road, known as Holt's village, where there are two or three traders, a good grist-mill, a blacksmith's shop, tannery, carding-machine, and several good dwelling-houses. About two miles above, on the same road, there is another village, containing a town-house, starch factory, saw-mill, store, and blacksmith's shop. A Congregational church was early organized in the town, of which David Sterret was the first pastor. They have a convenient meeting-house in the eastern part of the town. Rev. Lemuel Jackson, from Greene, opened a religious meeting in 1804, and a Baptist church was constituted in 1809. Various preachers have since labored in the place. Two hundred members have been received since its formation, and about one fourth of that number remain. A small Free-will Baptist church has recently been organized. There are eleven schools, having an attendance of about 425 scholars; and one post-office. Population, 995; valuation, \$92,232.

WELLINGTON, Piscataquis county, is distant from Augusta sixty miles, and from Dover twenty. The first settlement was made about 1814, by James Knowles, who came from New Hampshire, and located in the south part of the town, on the farm where he now resides. The same spring, David Staples, from Newfield, settled on the west side of the town; and the ensuing summer James B. Potter and John Ward, from Bowdoin, located in the northwest part of the town. In 1818,

James Davis and Elisha Boston, from Shapleigh, also settled in the southwest part. These were soon followed by others, and the settlement progressed rapidly. The town being a part of what was called the Bingham Purchase, the settlers obtained the titles to their lands of Black, an agent of Bingham's heirs. This purchase subsequently fell into the hands of a Mr. Bridge, and the town was called Bridge's town, until its incorporation, in 1828, under its present name. The surface is uneven, being diversified by hills and valleys. In the northern part there is a hill of greater size than the rest, called by the inhabitants Ball mountain. Higgins's stream, the only one of any size, — having a saw-mill erected on it, — runs through the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The only other manufactory in town is a sash, blind, door, and furniture factory, which has a steam-engine. Wellington possesses one church edifice, owned and occupied by the Free-will Baptists; one post-office; and eleven schools. Population, 600; valuation, \$45,000.

WELLS, situated on the sea-coast, in York county, was first settled by persons from Exeter, N. H., it is believed about the year 1640, and, according to the statement of Folsom, the title was derived from the Indians.¹ One Wawa, a noted Indian chief, resided here about 1750, and pretended to claim the territory in Wells, and that of adjoining towns. It formerly comprised within its limits the territory of Kennebunk, and contained forty thousand acres, one thousand of which is salt marsh. It was formerly a portion of the possessions of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who, in 1641, presented five thousand acres of it to Thomas Gorges, deputy governor of Maine and mayor of Gorgeana. He was permitted to select whatever portion he pleased, and made choice of the tract near the small river Ogunquit, in the southwesterly part of Wells. A portion of this tract — about four or five hundred acres — was conveyed by Gorges, on the 17th of April, 1643, to Rev. John Wheelwright (brother-in-law of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson), who had been banished from Massachusetts for his *antinomian* principles; and another grant was made by Gorges, July 14, 1643, to Wheelwright, Henry Boad, and others. The former tract lay along the shore eastward of Ogunquit

¹ John Wadlow, or Wadleigh, removed from Saco to Wells before 1649, to whom an Indian, named Thomas Chabinoke, devised "all his title and interest to Namps-cas-coke, being the greatest part of Wells, upon condition that he should allow one bushel of Indian corn annually to 'Old Webb,' " (his mother). This tract extended from the sea as far up as the Great falls on Cape Porpoise [Mousam] river, and from Negunket to Kennebunk river. This title proved valid. — *Folsom*, p. 120.

river, and the latter between that river and the Kennebunk. The land was parcelled into lots by Boad and Edward Rishworth.

Wheelwright settled here about 1643, as did also Mr. Storer and Francis Littlefield, who immediately began a regular plantation. In July, 1653, Wells submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and twenty of her citizens took the freeman's oath of allegiance. Among the names were Samuel Austin, John J. Barrett, John Barrett, Henry Boad, Joseph Bowles, John Buck, Nicholas and William Cole, Joseph Emerson, John Gooch, William Homans, Ezekiel Knight, Arthur, Francis,¹ Thomas, and Edmund Littlefield, Francis Littlefield, Jr., Thomas Millot, and John Smith. The plantation, called by the Indians Webhannet, was created into a town at the same time, and had a population of about one hundred and fifty-six. Wells was visited by the Indians under command of Mogg, October 18, 1676, who ordered the garrison to capitulate; which was imperatively refused by the commander. No attempt was made to attack the fort, but two persons were killed and one wounded, while thirteen of the cattle were destroyed.

On the 10th of June, 1692, the place was again attacked. The inhabitants at the time were dispersed among the fortified houses, and Storer's fort had only fifteen men, under command of Captain Converse, for its defence. The day previous (the 9th of June), however, ammunition, provisions, and fourteen men, fortunately arrived in two sloops. The alarm of approaching danger was given the same day by the cattle, which ran precipitately from the woods, in a bleeding condition; and Captain Converse immediately gave orders for all to prepare for defence, — the whole night being passed under the greatest anxiety. On the morning of the 10th, John Diamond, a passenger in one of the sloops, was captured by Indian spies; and shortly afterwards about five hundred French and Indians appeared, under the command of M. Burniffé, General Labrocre, and a few other Frenchmen, attended by Madockawando, Egeremet, Moxus, Warumbee, and several other sagamores. Having learnt the strength of the garrison from Mr. Diamond, they were certain of victory, and went so far as to portion out the

¹ Francis Littlefield came from England, and his parents, supposing him dead, named another son Francis, who, in process of time, also sought his fortune in the New World, and came to Wells, when he was agreeably surprised to find that the brother, thought to be dead, was still hale and hearty. He took up a farm near the one occupied by Francis the elder; and a short time after, two other brothers settled. From them, all of those who bear the name are supposed to have descended — no less than sixty-eight of whom are legal voters of Wells.

spoils. They immediately attacked the fort, and sustained the assault during the day; while another party, having in the mean time constructed a breastwork, endeavored to destroy the sloops, which were set on fire several times by means of fire-arrows. The crews, however, succeeded not only in extinguishing the flames, but in keeping up such a steady fire that the enemy were compelled to abandon the breastwork. Many other attempts were made to destroy the sloops, but they were all equally unavailing; while a continual fire from the small arms was sustained, with cries of "Surrender! surrender!" which were received by the crews with derision. At night the enemy asked, "Who's your commander?" to which was replied, "We have a great many commanders." "You lie!" cried an Indian; "you have none but Converse, and we'll have him before morning!"

The next morning, July 11, which was Sunday, a party of six men, who had been sent to Newichawannock by Captain Converse a few hours before the enemy appeared, arrived in the vicinity of the fort, and were, as a consequence, very much exposed to capture; but the corporal having by stratagem impressed the Indians with the belief that Converse was near them, they fled, and he and his men succeeded in entering the fort unharmed. The French and Indians this day concentrated their whole force, and began to move with great precision towards the fort, when one of Captain Converse's soldiers sighed a surrender. "Utter that word again," said the captain, "and you are a dead man!—All lie close,—fire not a gun till it will do execution!" The enemy came forward with a steady step, and gave three shouts, when the entire force opened into three ranks, and fired all at once. The cannon (some of which were twelve-pounders), and the small firearms from the fort, returned a perfect blaze of fire; and the repulse was so complete that the attack was not renewed. Many of the women in the garrison handed ammunition, and several of them fired the cannon at the enemy. The enemy, thwarted in their designs upon the fort, made a vigorous effort by means of a fire-boat eighteen or twenty feet long, filled with combustibles, to destroy the sloops, which had wellnigh succeeded, when a counter breeze sprang up, and they were thus saved from destruction.

The enemy were completely disappointed in every effort made, and they could hope for no success in attempting to undermine the garrison, in consequence of the level nature of the ground. Not one in the fort was killed, and only one of the mariners. A flag of truce was sent by the leaders, who offered Captain Converse the most seducing terms, all which he refused. A short conversation then ensued,¹ after which

¹ 2 Mather's *Magnalia*, pp. 532-536; 2 Hutchinson's *Hist.*, p. 67.

the Indian holding the flag of truce fled. A few shots were indulged in till dusk, and, about ten o'clock, the enemy evacuated the town. Probably this was one of the most extraordinary sieges during the war, and has scarcely a parallel. Several of the enemy fell, among whom was Labrocree; and the Indians, to avenge his death, put John Diamond to torture. "They stripped, scalped, and maimed him; slit his hands and feet between the fingers and toes; cut deep gashes in the fleshy parts of his body, and then stuck the wounds full of lighted torches, leaving him to die by piecemeal in the agonies of consuming fire." In August, 1703, Wells, which had been thus bravely defended, was again attacked, and with such desperation that, in a short time, it sustained a loss of thirty-nine in killed and prisoners, besides many wounded. In 1712, Wells probably would have met with further injury, had it not been for the strong arm of Massachusetts, which was then most opportunely extended for her relief.

A church was early gathered, under the auspices of Mr. Wheelwright, who was much beloved by his flock. The first Congregational church was organized in 1701, being the second in the state; and, about the year 1780, a society of Baptists was organized. Since 1812, two societies of Free-will Baptists have been formed. Courts were holden at Wells from time to time for nearly half a century; and it was represented in the general court of Massachusetts for three years, from 1653 to 1676. At the session of Congress in January, 1824, a grant of \$5,000 was made to Wells, for the purpose of improving the main harbor; and, the year following, the money was expended in erecting a pier eight hundred feet in length.

Wells has a variety of soil, though its general character is sandy. Almost one fifth of the whole town may be considered waste land, being barren heaths, ledges, and pitch-pine plains. The salt marsh, too, is generally considered poor, the average crop of hay not exceeding half a ton per acre; though experiments have been made upon it sufficient to demonstrate that, when subdued, it will prove valuable. Though a number of the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, it is doubtful if a sufficient supply of corn and grain can be raised to supply home consumption. The principal article of export is wood, which is for the most part sent to Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. Considerable ship-timber has been cut, and vessels of various sizes have been constructed in years past. Water is abundant, there being nine small rivers or brooks coursing through the town in various directions, which afford water-power a part of the year for thirteen saw-mills, five grist-mills, four shingle machines, and one fulling-mill. There are eight churches — two Congregational, two Baptist, one Methodist, and three

Free-will Baptist; sixteen school districts, with sixteen schools; one steam saw-mill, and three post-offices — Wells, Wells Depot, and Ogunquit. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad has a station in Wells; and many persons, during the summer months, take advantage of the accommodation thus afforded to visit Wells beach, a delightful resort. Population, 2,945; valuation, \$428,628.

WESLEY, twenty-five miles from Machias, is situated in the central part of Washington county, among the forests, and can scarcely be said to be within the pale of civilization. It was incorporated in 1833, and has one church (Methodist), four school districts, with four schools; and one post-office. Population, 329; valuation, \$29,743.

WEST BATH, Sagadahoc county, is a small town detached from Bath, and incorporated February 14, 1844. It has neither village nor post-office; but contains one church (Methodist), five school districts, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, one clapboard machine, one shingle machine, and one lath machine. Population, 603; valuation, \$88,645.

WESTBROOK, Cumberland county, was a part of Falmouth, to which it belonged until 1814, when it was set off and incorporated. It contains about 15,000 acres, and is a very beautiful town, the surface being moderately diversified with swells. It is watered by Presumpscot river. Westbrook has three villages — Saccarappa, Stroudwater, and Woodford's Corner, all of which are places of considerable business; but the first named is the principal. The Westbrook Seminary, situated on Stevens's Plains, is well patronized, and a highly successful institution. The Presumpscot canal passes through the western part of Westbrook, and affords excellent facilities for the transportation of merchandise, as does also the York and Cumberland Railroad. The Portland Manufacturing Company have a mill at Saccarappa for making sheetings, stripes, and ducks, which runs six thousand spindles. The Cumberland Paper-Mills, running fourteen engines, employ 120 hands, manufacturing one thousand tons of paper annually: value, \$250,000. There are five church edifices — two Congregational, one Free-will Baptist, and two Universalist; seventeen school districts; and two post-offices — Stevens's Plains, and Saccarappa. Population, 4,852; valuation, \$1,201,922.

WEST GARDINER, Kennebec county, lies west of Gardiner city, from which it was set off and incorporated August 8, 1850. The inhabitants were moved to petition for a separate organization from the fact that they would be more conveniently situated for town business and other

matters. The first town meeting was held August 21, 1850. Its history, up to that period, is so interwoven with that of Gardiner as to leave no room for comment; and, during the subsequent seven years, nothing of importance has occurred. The people are industrious, thrifty, and contented. The territory contained in West Gardiner amounts to about ten thousand acres, and its general appearance is of a rural character. Cobbossee Contee stream flows in on the northern limits, and Cold stream from the north, while Cobbossee Contee river forms most of the eastern boundary. There are three church edifices — two Free-will Baptist, and one Baptist; eight school districts, with sixteen schools; and one post-office. Population, 1,260; valuation of real and personal property for 1858, \$710,459.

WESTON, lying in the extreme southeastern portion of Aroostook county, one hundred and thirty-five miles northeast of Augusta and about ninety miles northeast from Bangor, was formerly known as the Hampden Academy grant, having been incorporated March 17, 1835. It was settled soon after 1820, by William Butterfield and Dr. Otis Smith. The soil of Weston is of a good quality, but as yet has been neglected, and much of it remains to be improved. Baskahegan river passes through its southwestern corner, and Grand lake, an extensive body of water, forms its eastern boundary. Roads pass through it, leading to the principal points of trade. Manufacturing is not a very prominent branch of business — there being but three carpenters, one lumber dealer, and one carriage manufacturer in the town. Agriculture, for the most part, seems to occupy the attention of the people. Weston has a Methodist society, six school districts, with six schools; and one post-office. Population, 293; valuation, \$28,140.

WESTPORT, Lincoln county, is an island situated in Sheepscot river, between Woolwich and Boothbay, and was formerly known as Jeremiquam. It is eleven miles long and about a mile wide, and originally formed a part of Edgecomb, from which it was set off and incorporated in the year 1828. The surface is uneven. The principal pursuit of the inhabitants is sea-going. The town has one church edifice, occupied by the Methodists and Free-will Baptists; six school districts, with the same number of schools; three saw-mills, four grist-mills, and one post-office. Population, 761; valuation, \$101,511.

WHITEFIELD, in the western part of Lincoln county, contains an area of 29,000 acres. It was claimed by the Plymouth proprietors; but they failed to establish a right thereto. It was settled, about 1770, by Irish

Roman Catholics, and was then the western part of Ballstown, now Jefferson, to which it remained attached till June 19, 1809, when it was incorporated, receiving its name in memory of the celebrated Rev. George Whitefield. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, many of the veterans of the struggle for the independence of the colonies settled in Whitefield, and cleared away its immense forests of pine and oak timber, the latter of which was used for ship-building. The lumbering business was successfully prosecuted for a time; but it has somewhat diminished at the present writing, and the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Whitefield is watered by Sheepscot river, and the head waters of East River. On the Sheepscot are some excellent mill privileges; but they are not improved to such an extent as they might be, for the want of capital and enterprise. There are three small villages—Whitefield, North Whitefield, and Cooper's Mills,—each of which has a post-office; four church edifices—two Union, one Baptist, and one Roman Catholic; eighteen school districts, and thirty-five schools; four single saw-mills, and one gang saw-mill; four grist-mills; and about six shingle machines. Population, 2,160; valuation, \$278,160.

WHITING, Washington county, is situated at the head of Machias bay, eleven miles from Machias, and was incorporated in 1825. Lumbering has been an important employment, but it has latterly declined. The town has one village, one grist-mill, five saw-mills, one church (Congregational), six school districts, with six schools; and one post-office. Population, 470; valuation, \$61,260.

WHITNEYVILLE, Washington county, lies four miles above Machias, on Machias river, and was originally contained in Machias, from which it was incorporated February 10, 1845. It is small in territorial extent, and has one school district and one post-office. Population, 519; valuation, \$86,052.

WILLIAMSBURG, Piscataquis county, is an uneven, rough township, and is particularly noted for its excellent roofing slate. It was incorporated in 1820, and has been on the retrograde ever since. It has a post-office, and three school districts. Population, 134; valuation, \$22,018.

WILTON is the largest town, excepting Farmington, in Franklin county, and joins Farmington on the east. It is eight miles from the court house in that town, and thirty-two miles northwest from Augusta. The first settlement was made at the place now called East Wilton, in

1789, by Samuel Butterfield, accompanied by his brother, Henry Butterfield, then sixteen years of age, who came through the woods from Farmington in search of a location on which to build a mill. After exploring the stream for some distance, Samuel fixed upon the spot where the dam of the Wilton factory now is, and directed Henry to commence chopping the trees, and clearing a spot on which to haul the timber. These were the first trees cut. The township had been previously granted by the state of Massachusetts to Captain Tyng and his company, of Concord, Massachusetts, for destroying an Indian by the name of Harry. It was explored in 1785, by Solomon Adams and others, located by Samuel Titcomb, surveyor for the state, and lotted by Solomon Adams in 1787. The explorers called it Harrytown, in memory of the ill-fated Indian; but the first settlers called it Tyngtown, in memory of the grantee. Samuel Butterfield erected a saw and grist mill at East Wilton, and settled in Wilton in 1790. With him Isaac Brown was contemporaneous; and William Walker, Ammiel Clough, Joseph Webster, Silas Gould, Ebenezer Eaton, Josiah Perham, Ebenezer Brown, Joshua Perley, and Josiah Blake soon followed. Henry Butterfield, who in 1789 cut the first trees within the limits of this town, is still living at East Wilton, having attained a good old age. In his long and eventful life he has seen a territory, which he entered through a pathless forest, converted into fertile and fruitful fields, dotted over with beautiful habitations. Captain Hammon Brown, the first male child born here, is still living.

Wilton was incorporated in 1803. In the southerly part is Wilson pond, a fine sheet of water, two miles in length, and some half-mile in width. From this pond issues a stream, which runs north and northeast through the town until it enters Farmington, and thence empties into the Sandy river. On this stream are two villages, Wilton Upper Village and East Wilton. The Upper Village is situated upon the high land surrounding the outlet of the pond, whilst the stream goes pitching and foaming upon either side of the street for about 150 rods, affording water-power for almost any amount of machinery. It has ten stores, two taverns, and a large number of shops where the various mechanical occupations are carried on. East Wilton is a beautiful village, having two or three stores, several mechanic shops, and other business interests. Wilton Factory, which has done a large business, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Tool Factory, are located in this village. At the outlet to Varnum's pond in the north part are a grist-mill and a saw-mill. There are five religious societies — Congregational, Methodist, Universalist, and two Free-will Baptist, each of which has a church edifice; twenty school districts, with thirty-nine schools; four post-

offices — Wilton, East Wilton, North Wilton, and East Dixfield. Capital invested in trade, \$100,000; in manufactures, \$50,000; annual proceeds, \$75,000. Wilton is in a flourishing condition. The railroad from Portland to Farmington, recently completed, runs directly through the town. Population, 1,909; valuation, \$320,566.

WINDHAM, Cumberland county, extends down the Presumpscot river to Saccarappa Falls, and was granted by Massachusetts, December, 1734, to Abraham Howard, Joseph Blancy, and fifty-eight others, belonging to Marblehead. In June, 1735, the town was located, and the lots laid out and disposed of to the proprietors,—those designated as “the home lots” being so laid out as to protect them from the ravages of the Indians. Some disputes arose between Windham and Gray and Falmouth regarding the boundary lines; but they were finally amicably settled, after much embarrassment and expense to all parties. After this, the grantees made many improvements, such as building bridges, locating roads, and erecting a meeting-house. It was first called New Marblehead, which it retained until its incorporation in 1762, when it received its present name, from a town in the county of Norfolk, England. Captain Thomas Chute was the first settler, having arrived July 30, 1737. He was shortly after followed by William Mayberry, John Farrar, Stephen Manchester, and Abraham Anderson: all of these, and many of those that subsequently settled, came from Marblehead, Mass. Settlements were commenced under the most discouraging aspects; but the settlers had dared the dangers, and they were not the men to flinch when obstacles presented themselves.

In the spring of 1744, a substantial fort was erected in the centre of the settlement, by order of the general court of Massachusetts, to protect the settlers from the threatened attacks of the Indians. This fort was furnished, at the expense of the town, with two swivel guns and the necessary ammunition. The inhabitants remained within its walls from 1745 to 1751, which was a period of great suffering and danger. During this time none of the inhabitants lost their lives by the hands of the Indians, though one (William Maxfield) was wounded, and four (William and Joseph Knight, William Bolton, and Seth Webb) were taken prisoners, who, after a short time, were released. From 1751 to 1754, the inhabitants enjoyed a short respite from the harassing warfare of the Indians, and came forth from the garrison, erected new buildings, and made many improvements, while there was a visible increase in the population. These “good times” were of short duration, however. Peace had scarce found a comfortable abiding place, ere, frightened by

the voice of war, she again (1754) unfolded her wings and took her flight. The inhabitants put their settlement in a good state of defence — converting three dwelling-houses into garrisons, which, with the fort already mentioned, were sufficient for the protection of the settlers. In February, 1756, the Indians surprised and made prisoner of Joseph Knights, who escaped from them, and rendered efficient service, by giving warning to several of the settlements of the approach of the Indians. The last and principal attack of the savages on Windham was made May 14, 1756, by Poland, king of the Rockomeca tribe, and about twenty of his followers. On the morning of that day, Ezra Brown and Ephraim Winship left the fort, accompanied by four men and four boys as a guard, for the purpose of working on Brown's lot. To reach the lot, they had to travel through a wood; and Brown and Winship, being some distance in advance, were fired upon by the Indians, when Brown was shot dead and Winship severely wounded, — the Indians taking their scalps. Four of the party (two men and two boys) in the rear, hearing the report, hastened back to the fort, while the others — Abraham Anderson, Stephen Manchester, Timothy Cloudman, and Gershom Winship, the two latter lads — determined to pursue the Indians and avenge their companions, or perish in the attempt. The little party soon came upon the savages, who, seeing them, sought concealment behind the trees. The result of the contest was, that Poland the king, and two of his followers, were killed by the little band of Spartans, when the Indians retreated, leaving behind them several trophies. Subsequently, several men from the fort fell in with another Indian laden with booty in the shape of a quarter of beef, at whom they fired some shots for the purpose of making him surrender the beef and himself; but not taking the hint, he fell a victim to his cupidity, or stupidity; for he was brought to the ground by another shot, from the effects of which he afterwards died. The danger of Indian depredations having abated, the people indulged again in those pursuits which go to make up the sum of happiness in this world, in which they remained undisturbed till the breaking out of the Revolution, when the councils of war were substituted for those of peace. The people of Windham brought with them into the contest that zeal which alone can spring from the consciousness of being engaged in a just cause. Officers were chosen to impart military instruction, ammunition and military accoutrements purchased, the ordnance belonging to the town put in proper condition, and every thing done, with their moderate means, to advance the cause locally and generally. Many men from this town, under command of Captain Richard Mayberry, served through the campaign of 1777 till the surrender of Burgoyne in

October of that year. No less than seventy-one men performed service, and \$2,280 in silver money were given by the town for the prosecution of the war.

Windham has agricultural advantages of a good order,—the soil being loamy and easily worked. There are inexhaustible quarries of granite in the south part. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in cultivating the soil. The principal stream is the Presumpscot, which has ten falls lying partly in Windham, affording excellent water power for mills and manufactories, seldom affected by freshets or drought. Black, Calley Wright's, and Inkhorn brooks, are in the south part. Pleasant river has many advantageous mill seats; and in the north part of the town there are several ponds. Duck pond, in the east, is partly in Windham and partly in Westbrook. Little Sebago pond, part of which lies here and part in Gray, is of considerable magnitude, a portion of which was drained of its waters by the making of an artificial outlet at the south end. In June, 1814, this outlet increased to such size that the waters did much damage, carrying away a number of mills and bridges on Pleasant and Presumpscot rivers, and doing other damage. Windham contains six villages—Little Falls, Oak Hill, Great Falls. Windham Centre, Windham Hill, and the Upper Corner; six churches—two Congregational, one Friends', two Baptist, and one Universalist; eighteen school districts, with thirty-four schools; two social libraries; eight saw-mills, one corn and flour mill, two shingle mills, one fulling-mill, two carding-machines, one woollen factory, one keg factory, one chair-stuff manufactory, two tanneries, and a powder factory having eight or ten mills. There are three post-offices—Windham Centre, South Windham, and North Windham. Population, 2,380; valuation for 1850, \$407,708; valuation for 1857, \$1,021,698.

WINDSOR, Kennebec county, lies on the east side of Kennebec river, and joins Augusta. It belonged to the Plymouth Patent, and Reuel Williams was the principal agent. Its first settlement was commenced in 1790 by Walter Dockindoff, Thomas Labalister, Prince Keen, Samuel Pierce, John Linn, Dr. Stephen Barton, Benjamin and Joseph Hilton, Joseph Linscott, and Joseph Trask. The act of incorporation was passed March 3, 1809, when the town received the name of Malta, which was changed to Gerry in 1820, and to the present one in 1822. Joseph Trask, Jr., was born October 30, 1790, and was the first native citizen of Windsor. Quite an excitement was created here in 1809, by the murder, on the 8th of September, of Paul Chadwick, employed by the proprietors of the Plymouth Patent to survey Windsor, which they

claimed as part of their territory, and whose authority the settlers generally were determined not to recognize.¹

Windsor is laid out perfectly square, and its surface is hilly, but not mountainous. From some of its highest elevations very pretty views are obtained of the surrounding scenery. The principal stream is the western branch of the Sheepscot, which passes through from north to south, affording excellent water privileges for mills and factories. The Barton brook is the next in size, besides which there are the Harriman, Colburn, Dearborn, and Cotton brooks, and several other smaller streams: there are also seven ponds. The southerly end of Three Mile pond lies in Windsor. When the first settlement was commenced, the town was remarkable for the quantity and quality of its pine and oak timber, and its hemlock and hard wood. As a consequence, lumbering formed the main occupation of the inhabitants for a number of years. Saw-mills were erected in different parts of the town, many of which have discontinued their operations in consequence of the scarcity of timber. At the present time, agriculture takes the lead over other pursuits; and since it has gained favor, Windsor has steadily increased in wealth and importance, — showing that the soil is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, which is well improved.

The most thickly settled points are South Windsor, Pope's Mills, and Taylor's Corner. There are three churches — Baptist, Methodist, and Union; thirteen school districts, with the same number of schools; two post-offices — Windsor and South Windsor; three saw-mills, four shingle mills, two grist-mills, one clothing mill and carding-machine, and three public-houses. Population, 1,793; valuation, \$260,427.

WINN, Penobscot county, lies on the east bank of the Penobscot river, north of Lincoln, at the junction of the Mattawamkeag river. It is a new town at the head of steamboat navigation on the Upper Penobscot, and has borne the name of Five Islands. Winn was incorporated March 21, 1857, and named from John Winn of Bangor, a principal proprietor. It contains 22,040 acres. It has two schools, with sixty-five scholars; and one post-office. Population, 111; valuation, \$12,000.

WINSLOW, Kennebec county, on the east side of the Kennebec river, eighteen miles above Augusta, formerly embraced the territory of Waterville, — having been laid out on both sides of the Kennebec river, and then containing seventy-two square miles. The beautiful and grand

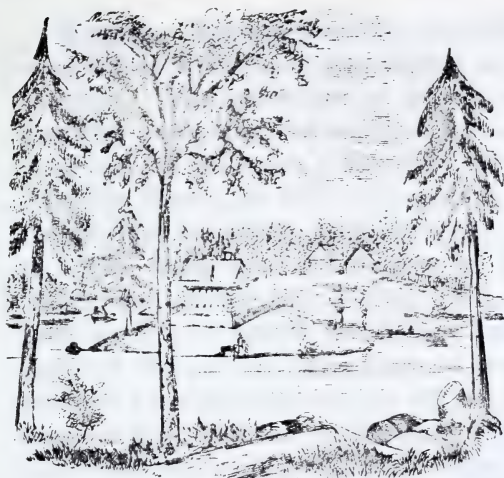
¹ See Kennebec Purchase, ante, p. 170.

Falls of Ticonic (anciently Teconnet, signifying the junction of the two rivers, [Kennebec and Sebesticook]) — the flats favorable to the planting of Indian corn — the fish and game with which the waters and woods abounded — all these presented features which made the site of this town a favorite abiding-place for the aborigines. The same natural advantages readily attracted the attention of the white settler. The first farming ever attempted here was made upon the flat below Fort hill, by Morris Fling, about the year 1764, and was, for a long time after the settlement, known as Fling's field. The whole region, at the time of Fling's arrival, was a dense pine forest. In those days there was no bridge over the Kennebec, no dam on the Ticonic falls, no bridge across the Weskerangan; the only habitations or signs of improvement being a large block-house on the heights, and two on Fort hill proper.

In 1676, under the direction of a council of war then sitting in Massachusetts, Abraham Shurt, of Pemaquid, met the Indians here for a parley, and exerted his powerful influence, as he did at Pemaquid, to prevent the ravages of King Philip's war, then extending over all the eastern settlements. He was received by the Indians in the "great wigwam," or fort; but he was unsuccessful in his efforts to ward off the terrible blow; hence nearly a century elapsed before any considerable settlement was made here. Winslow was incorporated in 1771, and received its name in honor of General John Winslow, who had command of the expedition employed in the erection of Fort Halifax. The inhabitants first met in a municipal capacity, May 23, 1771, in the fort, where most public meetings were held for many years afterwards.

Among the ancient public buildings in this town was Fort Halifax, a portion of which is now standing, but is fast going to decay. It was erected on the point of land between the rivers Kennebec and Sebesticook, in 1754, by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, and was the last of the line of forts on the Kennebec river, built as defences during the French and Indian war. There were no settlers here at the time of its erection; and though it was of no real benefit to the section of country in which it was situated, it served, in a measure, as a protection and safeguard to the settlements in the vicinity of Massachusetts, and those further down the river, from the depredations of the Indians, who entertained a wholesome dread of a company of soldiers coming out upon them from the fort. There is no evidence that this fort was ever attacked by the Indians; in fact, they did not dare to make a direct assault, but occasionally attempted to cut off supplies. The balls which were found in it were fired by friendly guns, which is evident from the fact, that most of them were in the first story and a few in the yard side, — at which place there were no port-holes, — whereas, in the second story, where the

majority of the soldiers were most likely to be, and where they surely would have been in case of an attack, there were no bullet-holes what-



Fort Halifax.

ever. The fort was never attacked by the French, — the only enemy who could have captured it, — for the reason that they were called to more important fields of action. Two years previous to the close of the war, the fort was garrisoned by 130 men under Captain William Lithgow, and, after him, Captain Ezekiel Pattee, commanded. At the peace of Paris, 1763, it was abandoned.¹

There is but one village in Winslow, and that is of very

limited size. It is situated at the junction of the Sebasticook with the Kennebec river, half a mile below Ticonic falls; and, being well shaded, possesses rare natural beauty. At the falls there is a natural dam, which, at a trifling expense, might be raised so as to give a water-power of almost unlimited extent; and, on the east side of the river, a canal might easily be excavated even as far as the Sebasticook, with waste ways at suitable distances to return the waters again to the Kennebec; thus furnishing sites for a large manufacturing business, perfectly safe from floods, and as enduring as the rocks on which they would rest. The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, from Augusta to Winslow, built on the east side of the Kennebec, crosses the river at the falls. In the vicinity are considerable tracts of land, which are yet uncleared. The Mile brook, a stream valuable for manufacturing purposes, is the outlet of China pond, and falls into the Sebasticook a mile above its mouth. There is some waste land in town; but much of the soil is perhaps not exceeded by any in New England. The original settlers came from Massachusetts. The Puritanic descent of the inhabitants is abundantly apparent from the intelligence, taste, and industry to be found on every hand. There are four houses for public worship — one Congregational, two Methodist, and one Baptist. The town has a post-office, and sixteen school

¹ The corner-stone of this fort was recently exhumed, and deposited in the state-house at Augusta. It bears the following inscription: — "THIS CORNER | STONE LAID | BY DIRECTION | OF GOVERNOR | SHIRLEY. 1754."

districts, with twenty-nine schools. Population, 1,796 ; valuation, \$400,000.

WINTHROP, Kennebec county, originally called Pondtown, lies on the west side of Kennebec river, and was formerly included in the Kennebec Purchase. The south line of the town was five miles long, the west line nine miles, and the north, seven miles. What the eastern boundary was, is unknown. The first settler is supposed to have been Timothy Foster, in 1765, who located his tent by the great pond, on the lot now owned by Jacob Robbins. The next was Squier Bishop, in 1767. Soon after, the families of Foster, Fairbanks, Stanley, and Pullen were settled near Bishop. For a long time these people, having been used to cultivated farms only, suffered intensely, and must have perished but for the abundance of game and wild fruit. They soon received a lesson in backwoods life, however, in witnessing the management of three brothers, — Nathaniel, William, and Thomas Whittier, — who felled some twenty acres of timber, burned it off, and planted their corn without ploughing, to the no small curiosity of the other settlers. After 1769, settlers poured in rapidly, and the township began to show the progress of civilization.

The first saw-mill was built in 1768, on the stream where now stands the cotton factory, by John Chandler, who, soon after its completion, erected a grist-mill. To get the mill-stones from the river is said to have taken "the whole strength of the settlement nearly a week." For building these mills, he received a grant of four hundred acres, in two lots of two hundred acres each, one near the pond, and the other where he should choose in the province. The first road was cut through and cleared out to the "Hook," now Hallowell. Previous to this, the settlers travelled by a guide of spotted trees. These guide-paths afterwards became roads. The first tax levied in town was paid by a bounty on a wolf's head, by Benjamin Fairbanks, in 1784.

Winthrop was incorporated in April, 1771 ; and the first town meeting was held on the 20th May in that year, at the inn of Squier Bishop. Soon after this, Nathaniel Fairbanks built a tannery near Deacon Metcalf's, and afterwards carried on business at the village. In 1791, Cyrus Baldwin built a fulling-mill where the woollen factory now stands, which passed through the hands of Benjamin Allen, Liberty Stanley, and John Cole ; the latter also had a blacksmith's shop, with a trip-hammer in operation. In 1806, Nathaniel Perley opened a canal from North pond and erected a grist-mill. This he afterwards sold to the Cotton Manufacturing Company. The Winthrop Woollen and Cotton Manufactory was incorporated in 1809, and went into operation in 1814.

The first man who made cider in this town was Ichabod How, who, in the absence of a mill or press, pounded a quantity of apples in a sap-trough, and extracted the juice by means of a cheese-press, thus obtaining a few gallons, with which he, and his neighbors for a long distance round, made merry in a great gathering. The first movement towards schools was in 1774. Little was done, however, until 1782, on account of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, which seemed to swallow up every other care, when £20 were appropriated for this purpose, and the town was divided into six school districts. The first school was taught by Benjamin Brainard, in the house of Benjamin Fairbanks.

Winthrop contains 25,540 acres, the surface of which is rather uneven; the land is of a good quality, and well wooded. It is adapted to the growth of the different grasses and grains, and to fruit raising. Some of the scenery is beautiful. From the town-house, when the air is favorable, the hills in Dixmont, seventeen miles west of the Penobscot, and a section of the White Mountains, are plainly visible. In the western part lies Mount Pisgah, which extends nearly across that portion of the town. South pond, a large body of water, is partly here; as is also North pond. Berry and Narrows pond, two smaller bodies of water, lie within the limits of Winthrop, and Cobbossee Contee Great pond covers a large surface in the eastern section. There are two oil-cloth factories, a factory for making window blinds and sashes, a woollen factory, a bank, incorporated in 1853, with a capital of \$75,000; a celebrated water-cure establishment, and an agricultural society, incorporated in 1818. The first church in town was built in 1774, and the first preacher was Thurston Whiting. There are now a Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist church, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends; ten school districts, and two post-offices — Winthrop and East Winthrop. Population, 2,154; valuation, \$500,757.

WISCASSET, Lincoln county, is situated on the west side of Sheepscot river, twelve miles from its mouth, and is the shire town of the county. The settlement was commenced in 1663, by George Davie, who, according to Mr. Bradford, lived about half a mile north of the point where the jail now stands. He purchased of the Indians a tract of several hundred acres, embracing within its limits the present village of Wiscasset; and during the summer of that year, he, assisted by his brother and two other persons, erected several buildings, and made improvements of various kinds, as well as encouraged the location of other settlers. On the breaking out of King Philip's war, in 1675, the people

were obliged to leave their homes, and flee to a place of greater security; and, for nearly sixty years afterwards, the town was entirely depopulated.

Robert Hooper came here with his family, consisting of four persons, in 1730, and may be considered the first settler. He was a man of energy and determination, and soon erected a small but comfortable dwelling, by the side of a large rock, on the eastern side of where Water street now runs. At that time, with the exception of a few acres of land, which the Davies had cleared more than half a century before, the whole country was a wilderness. Hooper brought with him a few articles of furniture, a small stock of cattle, and a number of fruit-trees, which went far towards comfort in such an inhospitable neighborhood. For nearly four years this hardy pioneer toiled on, unaided and alone, in his wilderness home. In 1734, Michael Seavey, Robert Groves, Sheribiah Lambert, and a man by the name of Foye, immigrated from Rye, N. H. Josiah Bradbury, Nathaniel Rundlett, Richard Holbrook, Colonel Kingsbury, and Benjamin Holbrook arrived about the same time; and, a few years later, John Young, and three others, by the name of Taylor, Boynton, and Chapman, settled on the Cross river, about two miles south of Wiscasset point. Being men of energy, they soon went to work in good earnest in clearing away the lands. From this time forward, the settlement progressed steadily, additions being made to its numbers every year; and, in 1740, it had become a plantation of thirty families, numbering one hundred and fifty persons.

About the year 1743, a fortification — some relics of which are yet to be seen — was erected on the hill near the residence of Captain William H. Clark. It is related of this fort, that in the latter part of September, 1744, a party of twenty Indians arrived before it, in a dense fog, for the purpose of attacking it. The only inhabitants in it at the time were two women and a girl, the men being at work in the fields, some distance off. Discovering, as the mist cleared away, their savage enemies, they barricaded the doors, and, disguising their voices, called to a number of imaginary persons to put the place in a state of defence. The Indians, believing that there was a large force within the fort, became alarmed, and abandoned their design. The fort was thus saved by stratagem, adding another to the numerous instances already on record, of the presence of mind and heroism of the women of those early days. In the summer of 1745, a man, who had been at work on the Seavey farm, while returning to the garrison, and being about sixty rods distant, was shot dead by an Indian concealed in the forest. Soon after this, in order to secure better accommodation to all the inhabitants, two block-houses were built, — one on what is now called Brim-

stone hill, and the other on Seavey's hill,—about three quarters of a mile distant from each other. No remains of either of these block-houses are now to be seen.

The attention of the settlers was very early directed to ship-building and maritime pursuits. Timber for masts and spars was very plenty; and, being in good demand, it became a very important branch of business, the land being cleared up for the sake of its valuable timber, rather than for agricultural purposes. The settlement was incorporated in 1760, by the name of Pownalborough, in honor of Governor Pownal of Massachusetts, and embraced within its limits Alna and Dresden. It was incorporated under its present name in 1802. During the Revolutionary war, the town having no defences, the British sloop-of-war *Rainbow* came up the river, anchored in the harbor, and laid the town under contribution to furnish supplies for the ship; threatening the place with destruction, and the inhabitants with the halter, if they refused. There was no alternative but a compliance with their demands; for, being entirely destitute of any armament, they were wholly at the mercy of the invaders.

On the conclusion of peace, the business of Wiscasset with foreign ports became very extensive; and at home the place was the chief mart of trade for the entire country around. She then saw her palmiest days. Most of her inhabitants were more or less interested in navigation, and her marine floated on every sea; but the embargo of 1807 on shipping, being laid at an unfortunate time, dealt a stunning blow to her business and prosperity, the destruction of which was completed by the war of 1812; and, to this day, the town has never succeeded in retrieving its fallen fortunes.

Wiscasset has a most excellent harbor. A United States surveying commission, in 1813, strongly recommended to the navy department the propriety of establishing a navy yard here. The river spreads out into a broad bay, and becomes admirably fitted for such a purpose. One hundred of the largest sized vessels can anchor here in from twelve to twenty fathoms of water. Vessels rarely find difficulty in entering this port; and, when Boston harbor is frozen over as far as the Castle, the harbor at Wiscasset is perfectly free from ice. A high bridge has been thrown across the river, directly above the harbor, which has a draw of thirty-four feet, through which vessels of 1,000 tons pass without difficulty. The surface of the town is hilly, making a view of it very interesting and romantic. It is drained by Sheepscot river, Monsweag stream, and Ward's brook, the two latter falling into Monsweag bay. Gardner's pond lies partly here and partly in Dresden. Judge Bailey, Abiel Wood, son of General Wood, Judge Orchard Cook, and John D.

McCrate, citizens of this town, have each represented the people of this district in Congress. There are three churches — Episcopalian, Methodist, and Congregationalist; one bank, the Mariner's, with a capital of \$75,000; one village, one post-office, six school districts, with eight schools; an academy, a select school, a court-house, and a jail. Population, 2,332; valuation, \$605,096.

WOODSTOCK, Oxford county, comprises two half townships, one of which was granted by the state of Massachusetts, June 14, 1800, to Dummer Academy, and the other, February 7, 1807, to Gorham Academy. It was incorporated February 7, 1815, and its surface is mountainous. There are several beautiful ponds, which form mill-streams, and fall into the Little Androscoggin river. The alluvial lands that skirt the ponds and streams are very productive. Hon. Sidney Perham is a resident of this town. Woodstock contains two villages — North Woodstock and Bryant's Pond; three church edifices — Universalist, Baptist, and Methodist; eleven school districts, and twenty schools; five saw-mills, three clapboard machines, three shingle machines, one carriage manufactory, one sash and door manufactory, and two post-offices — Woodstock and North Woodstock. Population, 1,012; valuation for 1857, \$165,000.

WOOLWICH, Sagadahoc county, lies on the eastern shore of Kennebec river, twelve miles above its mouth, and was first settled by Edward Bateman and John Brown in 1638, who, the next year, purchased from Robin Hood, an Indian chief, most of the territory of which the present town is composed. Subsequently, a large portion of the tract was claimed by Thomas Clark and Sir Biby Lake, and by the settlers under them, by whom mills were erected as early as 1660. In the second Indian war, the settlers were murdered, or compelled to resign their homes. The cellars and wells then constructed are still pointed out as vestiges of this ancient settlement. Persons moved in again about 1726, after Dummer's treaty with the Indians, soon after which it became a precinct of Georgetown, and remained such till its incorporation on the 20th of October, 1759. Its plantation name was Nequasset, and its present name was conferred upon it after Woolwich, England, — the turns and courses of the water on the Thames and Kennebec, near a place called "Fiddler's Reach," situated in proximity to each of the towns, being almost the same. The titles to the land were obtained either by actual settlement under the grantees of Robin Hood, or else from Thomas Clark and Sir Biby Lake. Sir William Phips, the first royal governor of the province of Massachusetts, and the commander of

the first expedition against Canada, about 1690, was a native of Woolwich, having been born on a peninsular projection into Monsweag bay, in the southeast part, February 2, 1650.

The general appearance of Woolwich is rough and broken, though there are neither very large hills nor very ample lowlands. A portion of the land is very heavily wooded, the timber being extensively used in ship-building. The soil is well adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, for which the state is noted. Woolwich contains twenty thousand acres. Nequasset pond is a beautiful sheet of water, lying near the centre, two miles in length, and alternating from a half to three quarters of a mile in width, having an outlet into Nequasset bay, at the southwest part of the town, where is a fall sufficient for mills. There are four small villages — Day's Ferry and Sagadahoc Ferry, near the Kennebec; Nequasset, at the foot of the pond of that name, and Monsweag in the eastern part.

The inhabitants are principally devoted to farming, though all trades and professions are represented. Ship-building is carried on to a limited extent — there being one ship yard affording business the greater part of the time; two saw-mills and two grist-mills are in operation the most of the year. There are six church edifices — two occupied by the Congregationalists, two by the Methodists, one by the Baptists, and one by the Free-will Baptists; eight school districts, with the same number of schools, and one post-office. Population, 1,420; valuation, \$346,365.

YARMOUTH is a small town on Casco bay, in Cumberland county. It is an old settlement with a new name, having formed a part of North Yarmouth until 1849, when it was set off from the parent town and incorporated by its present name.¹ There are two large villages, called the Corner and the Falls. The trade or business is principally of a commercial character — ship-building and navigation. Hay, potatoes, and brick are the principal articles of exportation. Yarmouth is watered by Royall's river, which runs through it lengthwise, and affords an abundant water-power, upon which are located several saw-mills and grist-mills, one cotton factory, and five tanneries. The other manufacturing establishments are — two brick-yards, which manufactured, in 1856, three million bricks; two potteries, two cabinet factories, two wheelwright shops, four establishments for building boats, and one for making blocks for vessels, one wood-turning establishment, one sash and blind factory, and one plaster mill. Yarmouth has been divided into

¹ For the account of its settlement, see North Yarmouth.

nine school districts, having sixteen public schools, two seminaries, and an institute. There are four church edifices—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; and one post-office. Population, 2,144; valuation for 1857, \$955,319.

YORK is a seaboard town, situated in the southwest part of York county. It comprised a part of the patent granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was selected by him as the seat of government for his Province of Maine. On the 10th of April, 1641, while then a wilderness, it was chartered by Gorges as a borough, the boundaries of which were "to extend three miles east and west, north and south, from the church, chappell, or place ordained for a chappell or oratory, belonging to the plantation of Agamenticus." Over this borough, Thomas Gorges, a cousin of Sir Ferdinando, was appointed mayor; with Edward Godfrey, Roger Garde, George Puddington, Bartholomew Barned, Edward Johnson, Arthur Bradington, Henry Simpson, and John Rogers, as aldermen. Edward Godfrey was appointed a justice of the peace, and Roger Garde, recorder, town clerk, etc.¹ This charter was in existence but one year; for, on the 1st of March following, Gorges issued a new one, erecting his seat of government into a city, and considerably extending its boundaries, which are thus described: "From the beginning of the entrance of the river, commonly called and known by the name of *Agamenticus*, and so up the said river seven English miles, and all along the east and northeast side of the sea-shore three English miles in breadth from the entrance of the said river, up into the main land, seven miles, butting with the seven miles from the sea-side up the said river, the breadth of the said three miles opposite thereunto."

Its name was changed to Gorgeana, and it was appointed to have a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen. The corporation retained the name of Gorgeana, and sometimes Agamenticus, until about the year 1652, when the Massachusetts government, supposing that the charter made to Sir Henry Rossewell and others, by Charles the First, included New Hampshire and a large part of the province of Maine, sent down commissioners from Boston, for the purpose of establishing a government at Agamenticus, naming the town York, and the territory lying east of Piscataqua river, Yorkshire, or York county, the boundaries thereof being three miles to the northward of Merrimac river. York enjoyed its city privi-

¹ The following is a copy of the oath drawn up by Gorges, to be administered to all freemen: "You shall true liege men be, and true faith and troth bear unto our Sovereign lord the king, his heirs and successors, and unto the lord proprietor of the Province of Maine, his heirs and assigns. So help you God."

leges, conferred upon it under the name of Gorgeana, until 1662, when it was made a *town*. — an apparent falling off from its previous dignity. In 1716 it was made the shire town of York county, then called York-shire.

The settlements in the plantation of Agamenticus were made principally on the sea-shore, near the mouth of York river; and before 1641, the commissioners of Sir Ferdinando Gorges held courts of justice at a place called Mount Saco. The settlements on the south side of the river increased to a considerable extent; so much so, in fact, that, before the year 1740, occasional preaching was had there on the Sabbath.

In each of the first three wars with the Indians, the tribes made great efforts to destroy the place entirely, though without success. Early in the morning of Monday, February 5, 1692, at the signal of a gun fired, the town was furiously assaulted at different places by a body of two or three hundred Indians, led on and emboldened by several Canadian Frenchmen, all of the marauders having marched thither upon snow-shoes. The surprise was altogether unexpected and amazing; and consequently the more fatal. A scene of the most horrid carnage and capture instantly ensued; and, in one half hour, more than 150 of the inhabitants were expiring victims or trembling suppliants at the feet of their enraged enemies. The rest had the good fortune to escape into Preble's, Harman's, Alcock's, and Norton's garrisoned houses, the best fortifications in town. Though well secured within the walls, and bravely defending themselves against their assailants, they were several times summoned to surrender. "Never!" said they. "Never! till we have shed the last drop of blood." About seventy-five of the people were killed; yet, despairing of conquest or capitulation, the vindictive destroyers set fire to nearly all the unfortified houses on the northeast side of the river, which, with a large amount of property left, were laid in ashes. Apprehensive of being overtaken by avenging pursuers, the Indians hastened their retreat into the woods, taking with them as much booty as they could carry away.¹ Nearly a hundred of these unhappy people were taken prisoners and carried a long journey,² aggravated by a thousand hardships and sufferings, — severe weather, snow, famine, abuse, and every species of wretchedness.³ So late as the year 1744, there was considerable anxiety felt as to the attacks of the Indians; and it was customary for the men to take their muskets with them on the Sabbath, to be stacked, during the time of service, in the meeting-house.

¹ Williamson, vol. I., p. 629.

² It is supposed they were taken to Sagadahoc. — Williamson.

³ Mather's Magnalia, vol. II., p. 530.

In June, 1744, during the morning service, there was an earthquake; and the men in the gallery, supposing, from the rumbling noise and the outcry of the women, that the Indians had made an attack upon the church, seized upon their guns, hastened down stairs, and prepared to discharge them upon their imaginary foes as they were passing the meeting-house door.

Prior to the destruction of the town by the Indians in 1692, the principal road passed near the mouth of the river, over the Long Sands and the Short Sands, to a point of land which retains the name of Betty Allen's Point, where one Elisha Allen conveyed people across the river. In process of time a ferry was established, where the toll-bridge is now built, called Trafton, from the first ferryman. Another was established where the Great Lower Bridge, erected in 1761 by Major Samuel Sewall, architect, now stands. After the erection of this, the ferries over the river were discontinued. The meeting-house used for public worship in 1692 stood on the northeast side of Meeting-house Creek, within gunshot of Harman's garrison. This building was replaced in 1719 by a new one, more commodious, which was removed in 1746, and the present one, which was finished in 1748, erected on the same ground.

It is related of the Rev. Samuel Moody, a Calvinistic minister, who settled here in 1700, that, in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745, he volunteered as chaplain to General Pepperrell. Induced in some measure by the example of this divine, three full companies were formed in the town, and embarked in the campaign, leaving scarcely a sufficient number to cultivate the soil. Many of these patriots never returned, or when they did, died of a fever, called the Cape Breton fever. Mr. Moody, it is supposed, received the seeds of this disease, of which he died in November, 1747. It is said of this minister, that, in his natural disposition, "he was dogmatical and absolute, and very irritable; greatly feared and beloved by the people of his charge, over whom he had an uncommon power."

The surface is broken, and, in some parts, rocky; while, along the seashore, it is marshy to a considerable extent. To the northwest there are some very fine farms, which are worked with energy, and yield a profitable return; though, on the whole, but a small portion of the land is fit for cultivation. The town is regularly laid out, with streets intersecting each other at right angles; the buildings on which are comfortable and neatly constructed. The principal harbor is at the mouth of York river, having water sufficient for vessels of three hundred tons burden. It is distant about six miles from Portsmouth, N. H. The entrance to this harbor is difficult, being narrow and crooked. Cape Neddock

cove, four miles northeast of York river, is navigable about a mile from the sea, at full tide only, — the sand-bar at its mouth preventing vessels of any considerable burden passing at low water. Cape Neddock and Bald Head are the headlands. The former is a little to the south of Cape Neddock river, and the latter forms the southeast part of Wells bay. At the end of this cape, a small hillock, called "the Nubble," is situated; and nine miles southward of this lies Boone island. Agamenticus mountain, from which the town originally took its name, situated in the north part, is a considerable elevation, and a noted landmark. The United States Coast Survey have erected an observatory on its summit, the prospect being, it is said, one of the grandest in the country.

The principal business of the inhabitants is agriculture. Some employ themselves in navigation, — in fishing, coasting, and voyaging to different parts of the world. The trade and commerce of the inhabitants, for a considerable period after the destruction of the place in 1692, were small and inconsiderable, — two small coasting sloops being the only vessels owned in town up to 1740. At length, great exertions were made to purchase a vessel for the purpose of sending her to the West Indies; which having been accomplished and the voyage proving successful in a pecuniary way, encouragement was given to further essays in this line; and, in 1756, soon after the commencement of the French war, there were several sloops and schooners employed in the coasting trade to Halifax, and carrying lumber from the eastward to Boston. Some of these vessels were also employed as transports to Louisburg and Quebec until the peace of 1763. Ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent at the commencement of the Revolution; but, before its close, by captures and disasters, the merchant marine of the town was reduced to two old sloops. On the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States, ship-building again revived, and many engaged in it beyond their ability. The embargo laws, however, put a stop to the enterprising spirit which had been infused into the inhabitants, and reduced many of them to penury. At present, the ship-building interests are in a good condition, the shipping in 1854 amounting to 1,825 tons, enrolled and licensed. There are four churches in York — two Baptist, one Congregational, and one Methodist; three post-offices — York, Cape Neddock, and Scotland; five villages, of which York village, in the centre of the town, is the principal, and has considerable trade; and fourteen school districts, with thirty schools. Population, 2,980; valuation, \$516,609.

YORK COUNTY, at the extreme southwest of the state, is renowned for its antiquity, being coeval with the province of Maine, chartered to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, April 3, 1639,¹—thus running back to the essayed establishment over the territory of a feudal government but little short of absolute royalty in all its appointments. Then, the people had hardly a shadow of the right of self-government, and this old domain saw the judges and other officers appointed by the lord proprietor, and removable at his will, the regulation of the courts being entirely within his pleasure. But, to the honor of the people, no such system was accepted by them. Sir Ferdinando proposed to divide the province into four counties or bailiwicks,—east, west, north, and south,—these into eight hundreds, and the latter into parishes and tythings, as the people should increase or convenience require; but the division was in fact made by the river Kennebunk into two districts or counties, “east and west.” Without any formal designation on the part of the court, these counties gradually acquired the names of York and New Somerset, for the former of which the inferior courts were to sit at Agamenticus, and for the latter at Saco; but a general court for the whole province was to be held annually (June 25), at Saco. This court was composed of seven persons, who were styled “Councillors of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for the preservation of justice through his province.” The inferior courts had no jurisdiction in capital felonies, or in civil actions involving titles to land. Among the prerogatives claimed by the court was the compulsion of all parents in the western division to bring their *unbaptized* children to the ordinance; and whoever should refuse, after the settlement of a minister in his plantation, and after “the worshipful Thomas Gorges” and Edward Godfrey (the deputy governor and senior councillor of the province) “should enjoin upon him the duty,” was to become answerable, at the next court, for contempt.

In 1646, Alexander Rigby, who had become the purchaser of Lygonia, or the Plough Patent,² and thereby involved in a sharp contest with the government of Gorges on the question of jurisdiction, received in his favor the judgment of the governor-general and commissioners of the American plantations, to whom the subject had been referred, by which the jurisdiction of Gorges was narrowed down to Wells, Gorgeana (York), and Piscataqua (Kittery), and the northern Isles of Shoals, or the territory between the Piscataqua and Kennebunk rivers. Cleaves, the deputy-president of Rigby, at once opened a court at Saco,

¹ The first volume of York county records begins in 1640; and the volumes are numbered regularly down to the present time. — *Williamson*, vol. I., p. 283, note.

² See Plough Patent, ante, p. 264.

at which place and at Casco, the courts were held until their virtual dissolution by the death of Rigby in 1650. The death of both Gorges and Rigby, the fall of the English monarch, the succession of the republic, and the consequent dissensions and alternation of strength in the provinces, rendered the territory of Maine easy of acquisition by Massachusetts, which regarded it with a wishful eye. Accordingly, the purchase of Lygonia was completed in 1652, the Gorges patent having previously been purchased of Sir Ferdinando's heir. This territory, extending just north of the river Presumpscot, was erected into a county by the name of Yorkshire, and a court established, to be holden alternately in Kittery and Agamenticus (York), at appointed times, twice a year, by such magistrate or assistant as the general court might from time to time designate, aided by three or five resident associates elected for the purpose within the county. The jurisdiction and authority were to be coequal with similar courts in Massachusetts.

After the restoration of monarchy, the state encountered some troubles by the revival of claims under the former patents, but they were again quieted by the purchase, in 1677, of a release from the Gorges heirs for £1,250.

A county by the name of Devonshire was formed in 1674, by Massachusetts commissioners, out of the territory between the Sagadahoc and George's rivers, being a part of the dominions claimed by the Duke of York under his patent; but neither the name nor jurisdiction seems to have been long retained. The French and Indian wars rendered the province desolate until early in the next century.

In 1716, the general court, "in order to render justice commensurate with its jurisdiction," ordered "that all the lands, families, and settlements eastward of Sagadahock," within the limits of the provincial charter, be annexed to Yorkshire; and that York be the shire town for holding all the courts and keeping the registry of deeds. In 1735, the legislature ordered that the inferior courts should be holden alternately in January and October at York and Falmouth, the latter thereby becoming the half shire town, at which time the county appears to have acquired the name of York. In 1760, the two new counties of Cumberland and Lincoln being established, the bounds between the former and York were made to run, as at present, northerly of Saco, Buxton, and Limington to the point where the northwest line of "Pearson-town" (Standish) intersects the river Saco, "and from thence north two degrees west on a true course as far as the utmost northern limits of this province." This northern section above the Great Ossipee was cut off to make up a portion of Oxford county, in 1805; since which the bounds of this once great jurisdiction have remained undisturbed. In

1802, the supreme court, which had for the two previous years been held at Kennebunk, was, after a severe contest, removed to Alfred, and, at the first session, the bench was occupied by Judges Dana, Cushing, and Thacher; but the courts of sessions continued to be held at several places for some years longer. In 1807 they ceased at Biddeford, in 1814 at Waterborough, and in 1833 at York, thus making Alfred the exclusive shire town.

York belongs to the western judicial district, the law terms for which are held at Portland. The jury terms of the supreme judicial court commence on the first Tuesdays of January and April, and the third Tuesday of September.

The county contains an area of about eight hundred square miles. It is separated from New Hampshire chiefly by the Piscataqua and Salmon Falls rivers, and is bounded on the southeast by the ocean, which gives it the advantage of several good harbors. An accurate survey of York harbor has been completed under the superintendence of Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey. Ship-building and maritime pursuits are on the decline, the attention of the people being more generally given to agriculture. The surface is somewhat rough and uneven, and, along the coast, rocky. The county is watered by the Saco and its tributaries, by the Kennebunk, Mousam, Wells, York, and Little Ossipee rivers, besides those before mentioned, and some ponds of greater or less size. It can boast also of Mount Agamenticus, some 680 feet above the level of the sea. It is traversed for about thirty miles by the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, and by the York and Cumberland Railroad, projected from Portland to Great Falls, N. H., but which has been completed only eighteen miles, to Hollis. Population, 60,098; valuation, \$12,390,335.

CHAPTER V.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—OUTLINES OF ITS HISTORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is situated between the parallels of $42^{\circ} 41'$ and $45^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude, and between the meridians of $70^{\circ} 40'$ and $72^{\circ} 28'$ of longitude, west from Greenwich; or between $4^{\circ} 34'$ and $6^{\circ} 22'$ east from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Canada East; on the east by the State of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the State of Massachusetts; and on the west by the State of Vermont, being separated from it by the Connecticut river, the western bank of which forms the dividing line. It contains an area of 9,280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, 100,000 of which are covered with water. For the sake of compactness, four distinct divisions will be made of this chapter: 1. The discovery of New Hampshire, and the efforts of Mason and Gorges at settlement; the long controversy regarding the Mason claim; the first survey; the settlement of the boundary line; and the controversy with New York regarding Vermont. 2. The arrival of Wheelwright; a glance at the period from the union with Massachusetts in 1641 to the final separation in 1741; the settlement of the Scottish emigrants. 3. The wars with the Indians and with the French from 1675 to the conquest of Canada in 1760. 4. The American Revolution; subsequent history, and statistics.

1. THE DISCOVERY — EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT — MASON CONTROVERSY — FIRST SURVEY — SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY — CONFLICT WITH NEW YORK.

Though, for some years previous to 1603, European vessels had coasted along the shore of New Hampshire, nothing definite was known regarding its rivers, its harbors, or its coast, until the arrival of Captain Martin Pring, sent out for exploration, under the patronage of some merchants of Bristol, England, on the 10th of April in that year, with two ships, the *Speedwell* and *Discoverer*, with which he entered the harbor of Portsmouth and explored the Piscataqua for three or four leagues. Prominent members of the Plymouth Council were

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who became its president, and Captain John Mason,¹ who was appointed its secretary. To these indefatigable and persevering men New Hampshire is indebted, however little, for the first efforts made to reclaim it from its primeval condition, and to people its uninhabited regions. In 1621, Mason succeeded in obtaining from the council a grant of a tract extending from Naumkeag, now Salem, to the mouth of the Merrimack, which was named the district of Mariana. Another grant was made the next year to Gorges and Mason conjointly,—so that it would appear that these adventurous men had resolved to unite their fortunes,—which comprised all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Kennebec, extending back to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river. This was called Laconia. In the spring of 1623, under the name of the “Company of Laconia,” Gorges and Mason, with several merchants, whom they had induced to adventure with them, equipped and sent over an expedition, consisting of David Thompson, and William and Edward Hilton, fishmongers of London, “with a number of other people, in two divisions,” one division of which, under Thompson, settled at Little Harbor (on the Rye side), at the mouth of the Piscataqua; while the other, under the Hiltons, settled on Dover neck, the extreme south point of the town, which they called Northam. Prosperity, however, refused to smile on the efforts of the company of Laconia; and, for many years, these towns, the earliest settled in New Hampshire, hardly advanced from their embryo state, and were little more than stations for fishing.

In 1629, the province of Laconia was divided by Mason and Gorges, the former obtaining a grant in his own name of the territory lying between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua, extending sixty miles into the interior, which he called New Hampshire, in remembrance of Hampshire in England, where he had his residence. This tract was divided, in 1631, into two grants, called the Upper and Lower Plantations, patents having been taken out from the Plymouth Company for the former,—which included Dover,—by the west of England merchants, who appointed Thomas Wiggim as their agent; and for the latter,—which included Portsmouth,—by the London merchants, with whom Gorges and Mason were partners, and over which, subsequently, Walter Neal was appointed governor. Agriculture, however, was neglected in the pursuit of objects immediately remunerative; consequently, these

¹ Captain Mason was a London merchant, but became a sea-captain. He was afterwards made governor of Newfoundland, where he acquired considerable knowledge of America, which led him, on his return to England, into a close attachment to those who were engaged in its discovery. He was also governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire.—*Belknap*, p. 4.

adventurers made but slow progress in improvement, eventually became disheartened, and many of them abandoned the place entirely, leaving Gorges and Mason as the sole proprietors of Portsmouth, and Lords Say and Brooke, two Puritan noblemen, as large proprietors in the Dover plantation.

In 1634, Mason and Gorges, whose brilliant visions of wealth and fame still sustained them, attempted to revive their plantation, and sent over "a fresh supply of servants, and materials for building," appointing Francis Williams as their governor. A short time after this, (1635.) the Plymouth Company surrendered their charter to the crown, it having been complained of as a monopoly; and though Gorges used every species of argument to defend it from the allegation, all was of no avail. Prior to this event, Mason and Gorges secured to themselves a portion of the territory thus escheated to the crown, — Mason's grant comprising both his former patents, which were further increased by a purchase from Gorges of a tract on the northeast side of the Piscataqua, three miles in breadth from its mouth to its farthest head, including a saw-mill at the falls of Newichawannock.¹ Our brightest visions often fail of realization, and it was thus with Mason. Just at a period when the darling schemes which he had nurtured were assuming something of a tangible shape, he was removed by death, and his American estate, which was valued in the inventory at £10,000 sterling, was left by will to his relatives. After his death, his widow and executrix sent over Francis Norton as her "general attorney," to whom she committed the whole management of her late husband's estate. The expenses so far exceeded the income that she was unable to meet the demands, and was obliged to relinquish the care of the settlement. Many of the settlers removed from the plantation, while those who remained kept possession of the buildings and improvements, claiming them as their own. Thus, that which had but a few years before promised so much, and had cost Mason his fortune, was lost to the heirs. These events happened between 1638 and 1644. The heirs, however, had no idea of giving up so valuable an estate without an effort, and a series of suits were instituted, which reached through a number of years.

In 1652, Joseph Mason arrived in this country from England, with full powers from the executrix to adjust and superintend the interests of her deceased husband. He found the lands occupied by those who were nowise disposed to surrender them; and, the temper of the government then in existence being adverse to his claim, he gave up the estate as lost, unless the home government should interpose.

¹ Belknap, vol. 1. pp. 14, 15.

In 1660, Robert Tufton, a grandson of Captain John Mason, had his surname changed to Mason, and laid before King Charles a petition for the recovery of the vast possessions of his ancestor, in which he preferred charges of usurpation against Massachusetts.¹ The king took favorable notice of it, and referred it to his attorney-general, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, who reported that "Robert Mason, grandson and heir to Captain John Mason, had a good and legal title to the province of New Hampshire."² Nothing further was done about the matter, and in 1675, when the colony was laboring under severe distresses from the war with Philip, Mason again petitioned the king to have his property restored, who referred the petition to Sir William Jones, the attorney-general; and he, like his predecessor, gave a favorable opinion of the claim. In June, 1676, Edward Randolph, a kinsman of Mason, arrived at Boston, with a letter from the Privy Council, requiring Massachusetts to send over agents, within six months, to answer to the complaints of usurpation made against them by the heirs of Mason and Gorges; and William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley were appointed, in September, to act in that capacity. Accordingly, a hearing was had, in 1677, before the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, who decided that Massachusetts had no right of jurisdiction over New Hampshire; and though they did not give an opinion as to Mason's claim to the soil, they denied his right of government over the territory. It was decided also that Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton³ were without the bounds of Massachusetts. The attorney-general also reversed his previous opinion,—stating that no court in England had cognizance of the case, and that it could only be tried in the section of country in which the lands were situated.

In 1679, the union with Massachusetts was dissolved, and a new order of government instituted in New Hampshire. In 1680, Mason came over from England, with a mandamus authorizing him to take a seat in the council of the new government. He endeavored to persuade or coerce the inhabitants into an acknowledgment of his claims, asserting his right to the province, and assuming the title of "lord proprietor." His transactions, and those of his agents, gave such offence to the inhabitants that they appealed for protection to the council, who were not backward in granting it. Mason failing to attend to their orders, a warrant was issued for his arrest; but he managed to escape to England. During the administration of Edward Cranfield,⁴ who was largely

¹ To make this part of the chapter intelligible, it may be as well to state, that on the 14th of April, 1641, a union was formed by New Hampshire with Massachusetts.

² MS. in Massachusetts Superior Court files.

³ See post, p. 381.

⁴ See post, p. 383.

interested in the claim, the most stringent measures were used to force the people into making purchases of Mason; but they were found obstinate and unyielding. To dismiss the subject in a very few words, the contest between the inhabitants and the Masonian claimants continued to increase in intensity,—the former being at one time in the ascendant, and at another time the latter. In 1688, Mason died, and the property descended to his two sons, who sold their claim, in 1691, to Samuel Allen of London. The case lingered on till 1707, when the British ministry, taking into consideration the loyalty of the people, which they were rather desirous of encouraging, as well as the distresses under which they labored in consequence of Queen Anne's war, suspended a final decision on Allen's claim; and before the appeal could be heard, he died, putting an end to the suit, which his heirs, being minors, did not renew.¹ In 1746, however, the surviving heir of Mason, availing himself of some legal defect in the sale to Allen, revived the claim, and disposed of his title to the soil of New Hampshire to a company of twelve gentlemen in Portsmouth, who, in order to silence the apprehensions of the people, filed a quitclaim in the recorder's office to all the towns previously granted and settled, and also made new grants on reasonable terms. Thus the prejudice which was at first excited against them gradually died out. By this purchase were settled the long-vexed claims which had been pursued with such unwavering pertinacity by the Masonian heirs, and resisted with equal zeal by the people of New Hampshire.

In 1719, the first plan of the province was drawn, in compliance with an order from the crown, which, however, did not define its boundaries, only suggesting that it might extend as far westerly as Massachusetts,² and on the east to the middle of Piscataqua river, as far up as the tide flows in the Newichawannock branch, and then northwesterly; but whether it should be two or more points westward of north was left for further consideration. In 1740, the long controversy respecting the boundary line between this province and Massachusetts was terminated by the decision of the crown; and in 1741, in conformity to the royal determination of the boundaries, surveyors were appointed and commissioned by Governor Belcher to "run out and mark the lines." The work was accomplished during the months of February and March, the boundaries decided by the king giving to New Hampshire a territory of fifty miles in length by fourteen in breadth more than she had claimed; and, if the eastern boundary of the province of New York was twenty miles east of Hudson river, it gave to her the whole terri-

¹ Belknap, vol. i., p. 166.

² Penhallow's MSS.

tory of the present state of Vermont, sufficient to make her a large and powerful province.¹ From this decision sprung a controversy with New York, which was a cause of ceaseless litigation, and frequently of hostile encounters, for a period of ten years, the details of which, more properly belonging to Vermont, will be found at length in the leading chapter to that state.

II. THE ARRIVAL OF WHEELWRIGHT — GLANCE AT THE PERIOD FROM THE UNION WITH MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1641, TO THE FINAL SEPARATION IN 1741 — SETTLEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS.

At the date of the elder Mason's death in 1635, two settlements had been established on the Piscataqua, — that at Portsmouth and the one at Dover. The former, in consequence of his decease, was left without any leader, at a time, too, when one was much needed. The Dover plantation also suffered under many disadvantages, and, in 1633, measures were taken for its resuscitation, several families from the west of England, some of them men of property, being brought hither to increase the colony. Here, it may almost be said, the first settlement of any extent was made. In 1638, Rev. John Wheelwright, an exile from Massachusetts, with several of his church, took up his residence in New Hampshire, where he had purchased a tract of territory thirty miles square, on the northern side of Merrimack river, which he called Exeter. Having formed themselves into a church, they also combined into a body politic, and chose rulers and assistants, both which were elected annually and sworn into office, the people being also sworn to obey them. The laws were made in a popular assembly, and formally assented to by the people. This was the first government in New Hampshire founded on purely democratic principles, and was the germ of that government which has continued, with but trifling alteration, for more than two hundred years. The plantation of Hampton, called by the Indians Winnicomet, was formed about the same time, and was peopled by immigrants from Norfolk, England,² to the number of fifty-six. Portsmouth and Dover, the two oldest settlements, following the example of Exeter, formed themselves, in 1649, into separate communities. The population of these four infant "republics" did not exceed one thousand.

On the 14th of April, 1641, a union was formed by New Hampshire

¹ New Hampshire claimed that her southern boundary should be a line commencing three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack, and running due west.

² Hampton, at this time, was considered as belonging to Massachusetts.

with Massachusetts, and continued for nearly forty years, during which, their history is one. To consummate this union required very important concessions, — a concession of principle on the one side, and a humiliation of sectarian pride on the other. The original settlers of the New Hampshire colony were high-church Episcopalians, who at home had despised and persecuted the Puritans, and had hardly acquired an affection for them here, especially as they saw the Massachusetts government, with its expansive tendencies, breaking over its original confines, and threatening to cover them with the broad canopy of its civil and ecclesiastical authority. They persistently refused to submit to this jurisdiction, except on condition "that church membership should not be required as a qualification to be a freeman, or to sit as representative in the general court." The Puritans had too much foresight to permit this law to prevent an extension of their colonial power, and they dispensed with it in its application to New Hampshire. This was regarded as a most extraordinary concession for the times, and looked upon with a holy horror by the rigid Calvinists, who foreboded only schism, and other grievous evils, from such toleration.

Wheelwright, finding himself again under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, removed, in 1643, over the lines into the possessions of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and, with some of his adherents, founded the town of Wells, Me. Soon after, however, following the example of Underhill, he addressed a repentant letter to the Massachusetts government, which being favorably received, the sentence against him was revoked, and he returned and dwelt first in Hampton, and afterwards in Salisbury, Mass. until his death.

From 1640 to 1660, the upheaving in the old world, — that sent Charles I. from a throne to the scaffold, abolished the Star-Chamber, inaugurated "the Commonwealth," and restored monarchy, — in a great measure withdrew attention from the colonies. Apprehensions being entertained of the covetous designs of the Dutch, the encroachments of the French, and, possibly, of an Indian attack, a union was formed, for mutual protection, by the four New England colonies, — Connecticut, New Haven, New Plymouth, and Massachusetts (including New Hampshire), — which lasted for nearly half a century. During this period, explorations were encouraged by the landed proprietors. Surveying parties were sent into the wilderness, not only to prepare the way for its settlement, but to secure in advance the most valuable tracts of land.

In 1658 an era commenced, in which delusion blinded the eyes, and persecution rankled in the hearts, of the good people of New England. New Hampshire did not escape receiving two spots upon the pages of her

history, — the witchcraft mania, and the persécution of the Quakers. In the former, superstition so worked upon the imagination as to overpower common sense; and in the latter, religious fanaticism usurped the better part of man's nature, making him callous to the teachings of conscience or the best feelings of the heart. The trial of Goodwife Walford, in March, 1658, at Portsmouth, furnishes an instance of the curious evidence adduced in cases of witchcraft;¹ but though several cases were tried in this state, none of the accused suffered death. The penalties which the laws enforced upon the Quakers were of the most sanguinary character, comprising whipping, imprisonment, cutting off the ears, boring the tongue with a hot iron, and banishment, with the penalty of death if they returned. In 1662, three Quaker women were ordered to be stripped, tied to a cart, and publicly whipped, through eleven towns in New Hampshire, each receiving ten stripes in every town, and this in the depth of winter. This cruel order, however, was not enforced except in three of the towns, the women having been released in Salisbury, through the instrumentality of Walter Barefoot. No palliation for these extreme measures can be advanced; and they are the more reprehensible from the fact, that they were instituted by a people who had left England for the sake of their religious opinions.

In 1679, the union with Massachusetts was dissolved by the king, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, and a royal government instituted. This was brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Robert Mason, for the testing of whose claim to the territory of New Hampshire a new jurisdiction, and new modes of trial and appeal, were found necessary. With a view to conciliate the people, a president and councillors were chosen from among them, the president being John Cutts of Portsmouth. The king also permitted an assembly, "so long as he might find it convenient." This assembly met for the first time March 16, 1680, and enacted laws compiled from the Massachusetts code, which were rejected in England as "fanatical and absurd." As has been shown in another place, this government was strongly averse to the interests of Mason, who obtained, in 1682, the appointment of Edward Cranfield, a London official, as governor. To him Mason guaranteed, by a mortgage on the territory of the province, £150 per annum, and other valuable perquisites. As a consequence, he was deeply interested in the success of Mason's claim, and instituted a series of the most disgraceful proceedings. The assembly not acting in concert with his ideas, he dissolved it, and forthwith popular resentment rose high, and resulted in a rebellion, at the head of which was Edward Gove,

¹ See Adams's Annals of Portsmouth.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

who was found guilty of high treason, and sent to England, but there pardoned. Cranfield directed the people to take out leases from Mason, which they refused to do; altered the value of money, changed the bounds of townships, established the fees of office, and prohibited vessels from Massachusetts entering the harbor of Portsmouth. He made himself further obnoxious by requiring Mr. Moodey, the minister of Portsmouth, to administer the "Lord's Supper" according to the Liturgy, which he refused to do, and henceforth incurred the governor's displeasure, and imprisonment. Numerous other acts of tyranny he endeavored to enforce; but he found the people less tractable than he had anticipated, and discovered that the women could use other implements than their tongues in resisting the oppression of his minions. At length, having become extremely odious to the province, complaints regarding his unlawful acts were made to the home government, which eventually decided that he had exceeded his instructions in three points. In 1685, he went to Jamaica and from thence to England, and was afterwards appointed collector of customs at Barbadoes. Walter Barefoot, the deputy governor, succeeded him,—who, like his predecessor, found untold difficulties in his government,—and retained the position till the organization of the new government over New England, May 25, 1686, of which Joseph Dudley was appointed president. In December, Dudley was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, whose tyrannical administration was fitly ended by his imprisonment and subsequent removal, as a prisoner, to England, in 1690. Thus New Hampshire was left without a governor, and, March 12, a union was again formed with Massachusetts, which continued till 1692, when Samuel Allen, the purchaser of the Mason title, was appointed governor, and John Usher, a Boston bookseller, deputy; the latter of whom assumed the reins of power, which he used in a manner not very satisfactory to the people, being pompous and overbearing. He was superseded in January, 1698, by William Partridge, in the absence of Allen. Allen's administration, which commenced early in the summer of 1698, was one continued scene of altercation, which was relieved by the arrival, July 31, 1699, of the Earl of Bellomont, as governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. For a period of forty-two years from this date, New Hampshire and Massachusetts had but one governor, though each state had its own council, its own assembly, and its own laws. The people had anticipated much good from the administration of this distinguished nobleman, "who, though faithful to the king, never oppressed the people;" but he was removed by death, about two years from his appointment, March 5, 1701. Joseph Dudley succeeded him as governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, July 13, 1702, and Usher

was again appointed deputy the next year. No peculiar event of importance occurred during the administrations of George Vaughan as lieutenant-governor in 1716, John Wentworth in 1717, and David Dunbar in 1731, save what will be found in the previous and subsequent divisions of this chapter. With the decision of the boundary question in 1741, the union with Massachusetts may be said to have been finally dissolved. Benning Wentworth was appointed governor. New Hampshire now embarked on a career of her own, and has given evidence, by subsequent events, that her capacities for improvement, in every concern which goes to form the greatness and glory of a people, were too little appreciated even by herself. In 1767, Benning Wentworth was removed by the British ministry on charges of neglect of duty, and John Wentworth, his nephew, a man esteemed by the people on account of his zeal in procuring a repeal of the stamp act, was appointed in his stead. During his administration occurred those stirring scenes and incidents which resulted in the Revolution.

Early in the year 1719, the population of New Hampshire was increased by the arrival of several families of Scottish emigrants, whose ancestors, by royal patronage, had removed from Argyleshire, in the west of Scotland, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, in the north of Ireland. Here, however, persecution reached them during the reigns of Charles I. and James II.; and henceforth they yearned for some new home, where, while they might escape the exactions of political and religious oppression, they could earn a living by honest toil. They heard that the New World offered such advantages; and, encouraged by hopes which were not altogether unfounded, one hundred and twenty families set sail for the promised haven, and arrived, some at Boston, and others at Portland, in safety. Sixteen of these families settled at Londonderry,¹ who were shortly increased by many others from home; and from them have sprung more than twenty thousand persons, who are to be found in almost every town in New Hampshire, and, in fact, in New England. These emigrants brought with them all those striking characteristics which distinguished their fathers, and which have won for them imperishable fame as men of piety, as ardent lovers of liberty, as heroes, statesmen, scholars, men of science, and men of honor. From them have sprung such men as Stark, Reed, McClary, Miller, and McNeil, and many others among the most distinguished of America's sons.

¹ See article on Londonderry.

III. THE WARS WITH THE INDIANS AND WITH THE FRENCH, FROM 1675 TO THE CONQUEST OF CANADA, IN 1760.

This division of our chapter embraces a large portion of the history of New Hampshire, as it does of most of the New England States. From 1675 to 1760, — a period of eighty-five years, — the intermissions of peace, like gleams of sunshine in an equinoctial storm, were of short duration; — a harassing contest had to be maintained by the colonists, not only against the savage warfare of the Indian, but against the designing plans of the French. If the patient endurance of every suffering, and an indomitable perseverance under every danger, entitle a man to a home, then the pioneers of New England nobly won theirs. For nearly fifty years the Indians had left the white man unmolested; but the narrowed limits of their hunting-grounds and the growing power of the English awakened in them a sense of their condition, and a feeling of discontent was manifest, which Philip, the renowned warrior of Mount Hope, was not long in fanning into a flame.¹ Hostilities commenced in June, 1675; and the war was carried into New Hampshire in September, by an attack on Somersworth. The settlers were filled with dread, and betook themselves to garrisons for protection. Desolation and death swept through the land, and it was feared that civilization would have to succumb to barbarism, when fortune favored the colonists, and Philip and his savage compeers met with a disastrous defeat at Rhode Island. His death soon after, at the hands of Captain Church, was the harbinger of peace, which was ratified at Casco in 1678. During this war, a number of Indians, who had come to confirm a peace, were taken by stratagem by Major Richard Waldron of Dover, several of them hung, and others sold as slaves into Africa.² The next Indian war, known as King William's war, commenced in 1689 and lasted till 1699. Dover was first attacked, and Major Waldron, who was the means of decoying the Indians, was most brutally murdered. The depredations extended into New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and even New York, and death and ruin followed in the trail of the Indian.

Four years of peace ensued, when the war with the French and Indians, commonly called Queen Anne's war, burst upon the settlers, — their homes were desolated, and murder and rapine were every-day events. In 1707, an attack, in which two companies from New Hamp-

¹ The Penacooks did not take part in this war.

² Some historians think Major Waldron should not be held responsible for this act of treachery.

shire took an active part, was projected against Port Royal, but met with a disastrous termination. A second expedition to that locality in 1707 was successful; but a very formidable one against Quebec, in 1711, failed, owing to a quarrel among the officers. Hostilities ceased October 29, 1712. In 1723, Lovewell's war commenced, and is memorable for the contest known as "Lovewell's fight,"¹ one of the most desperate ever had with the Indians. This war was ended by the treaty of Falmouth, December 15, 1726.

For the expedition to Louisburg, in 1745, the merit of originating which is claimed for William Vaughan of Portsmouth, New Hampshire raised £13,000, and furnished five hundred men (one eighth of the land-force), who carried a banner, bearing the pious inscription of Whitefield, "Nil desperandum, Christo duce."² Westmoreland, Keene, and Charlestown suffered during this campaign from the French and Indians. Peace followed in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.³ In 1755, New Hampshire furnished five hundred men, under command of Colonel Blanchard of Dunstable, for the service against Crown Point, which was increased shortly after by another regiment of three hundred men under Colonel Peter Gilman. The Indians attacked many of the frontier settlements during this campaign, and again in 1756, when another expedition was projected against Crown Point, for which a regiment under Colonel Meserve was raised. This year were formed the celebrated companies of rangers, under those distinguished leaders, Robert Rogers, and John and William Stark. For the reduction of Crown Point, in 1757, another regiment of New Hampshire men, again commanded by Colonel Meserve,⁴ was furnished, eighty of whom were murdered by the Indians, after the capitulation of Fort William Henry. Eight hundred men also served in the attempted reduction of Ticonderoga by Abercrombie; and one thousand, under Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell, brother of Captain John Lovewell, the hero of Pequawket, were raised in 1759, and participated in the *actual* reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point under General Amherst. In the campaign of 1760, when the conquest of Canada was fully completed, eight hundred men, under Colonel John Goffe, shared the honors of the siege. This ended the contest with France, and the people turned their attention to their peaceful occupations.

¹ See article on Fryeburg, Me., ante, p. 133.

² Nothing is to be despaired of, under the command of Christ.

³ By this treaty, Cape Breton, "won by Americans, was given up to the French by the English."

⁴ Colonel Meserve died of the small-pox, when serving at the reduction of Louisburg, in 1758.

IV. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—SUBSEQUENT HISTORY, AND STATISTICS.

The events which were the precursors of the American Revolution are familiar to all; and hence a reference to them here is deemed superfluous. New Hampshire took an early and prominent part in the struggle; and her sons brought with them that indomitable will, that love of liberty, and that heroism, which had characterized them in preceding years, and which has clung to them to this day. The men of New Hampshire were actively engaged on every battle-field from Bunker-hill down to the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781; and at Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Bennington, they were particularly distinguished for their bravery. The enthusiasm and unanimity were everywhere unbounded, as will be noticed in future pages. John Stark, John Sullivan, Alexander Scammel, Enoch Poor, Andrew McClary, Joseph Cilley, William Gregg, Thomas Stickney, Henry Dearborn, and George and James Reed were prominent officers of the New Hampshire forces. The province furnished 18,289 men for the revolutionary struggle, of whom 12,496 belonged to the continental army, only 10,194 being required by Congress; besides which she liberally contributed from her treasury.

In January, 1776, a temporary government was formed at Exeter, consisting of a house of representatives, twelve of whom were chosen as a distinct branch, called the council, with power to elect their own president. It was ordained, that no act should be valid unless passed by both branches; that all money bills should originate with the house of representatives; that the secretary, and other public officers, should be chosen by the two houses; that the present assembly should continue one year; and that, if the dispute with Great Britain should continue, precepts should be issued annually to the several towns on or before the first day of November, unless Congress should direct otherwise. A committee of safety, having the same powers as had been given by the convention in the preceding year, and varying in number from six to sixteen, was appointed at every adjournment, to sit in the recess, the president of which was to be the president of the council.¹ During the war, Meshech Weare was annually elected to this responsible office, and was also appointed judge of the superior court. The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, was signed, on the part of New Hampshire, by Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew

¹ This form of government is said to have been the first made by any of the colonies after the Revolution commenced. There were some material defects in it, one of which was the want of an executive branch. To remedy this, the two houses, during their session, performed executive as well as legislative functions.

Thornton. The excitement after the close of the war, in regard to the depreciation of paper-money, reached New Hampshire; and in 1786, while the assembly were in session, an armed party from the northern part of Rockingham county marched into their presence and endeavored to awe the assembly into granting their demands, which were of the most extravagant character. General John Sullivan, the president, stated the reasons why the petitions could not be granted, as also that nothing could be acceded to while they were threatened by force of arms. The belligerent party made some unimportant demonstrations; but at the cry of "Bring out the artillery!" they flew in all directions, and did not appear again that night. The next morning, forty of them were arrested by a company of horse; but no action was ever taken against them. The Federal Constitution was discussed in a convention, held at Exeter for the first time on the second Wednesday of February, 1788, which adjourned to June following, in consequence of considerable opposition being manifested towards the instrument. When the convention assembled the second time, after four days' deliberation, the constitution was ratified by fifty-seven to forty-seven. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, not only by the people of this state, but by those of other states. In 1789, General Washington visited New Hampshire. In 1791, a tax was assessed upon every town for the support of common schools, which was the first movement for the permanent establishment of those institutions of learning which are the pride and glory of the state. Post-offices, and more regular communication with the various towns, were also provided for by the same legislature. In 1792 the first bank was established, at Portsmouth, with a capital of \$200,000. That year, the state constitution, adopted June 2, 1784, was revised, and fifty out of seventy-four proposed amendments, which still form an important part of the fundamental law, were adopted. Though many events occurred during the remainder of the eighteenth century that had considerable bearing on the progress and importance of the state, the limited space of this chapter will not admit of particularization. The opening of the nineteenth century is noted for the formation of the Federal and Republican parties. In 1807, the seat of government, which had for a period of ninety-five years been permanently fixed at Portsmouth, was transferred to Concord. The year 1808 brought a period of severe commercial distress, as well as excitement, in consequence of the embargo on shipping.

In 1812 the war with England commenced, in which New Hampshire exhibited her usual zeal and patriotism. Generals Miller and McNeil, and Major Weeks, were distinguished officers in the war. In 1814 was held the celebrated Hartford Convention, in which two New

Hampshire delegates were present, not as representatives of the state, but of parties in the counties of Cheshire and Grafton.

In 1816, the famous Dartmouth College controversy, which grew out of differences between the president and board of trustees, and a desire on the part of the legislature to assume the control of its affairs, commenced with an act, on the part of the latter, to amend the charter, passed June 27, 1816. By the royal charter of December 13, 1769, the government of the college had been vested in twelve trustees. This act increased the board to twenty-one, which additional number, together with any existing vacancies, was to be filled by the governor and council. It established a board of twenty-five overseers, also to be appointed by the governor and council, with perpetual succession; a treasurer and secretaries; and made the members of either board removable at the will of the board, and the officers of the institution at the will of the trustees; changed the name of the college to Dartmouth University, and authorized the governor and council to call the first meeting of the trustees and overseers the 26th of August following. The trustees refused to accept this change in the charter, or to act under it, and at once commenced proceedings in the superior court to test the validity of the act, which was there decided against them. It was then carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the distinguished abilities of Webster and Wirt were employed, and the decision of the state court was reversed, as directly impairing the obligation of contracts. The final decree, although correct in principle, was met with disfavor by the people of the state.

In the same year (1819) was effected the passage of the Toleration Act, which was received with great rejoicing by the friends of religious liberty, placing as it did all denominations on a footing of equality.

About this time commenced another controversy, which, of no very great importance in itself, became somewhat signal in the annals of the state. This related to that portion of New Hampshire above the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, called the Indian Stream Territory, embracing from 140,000 to 150,000 acres of land, capable of being converted into good farms. As appears from the report of a legislative committee in 1824, this tract was inhabited by about fifty-eight settlers, who, with their families, made a population of 285 persons, having about 847 acres under improvement. These settlers had entered at different periods since 1810, claiming under certain Indian deeds, the principal of which was that of Philip, an old chief of the St. Francis tribe, dated as far back as 1796. The general government, as early as that time, prohibited purchases of land from the Indians; but it was claimed, that the grantors living without the jurisdiction of the United States made this

case an exception to the rule. The chief objects of the settlers appeared to be to get possession of these lands, and to be without the taxation and jurisdiction of any government. Their hope was that neither Great Britain nor the United States would lay claim to the tract, owing to the difficulty of putting a construction upon the clause in the treaty of 1783 defining the boundary, namely: "Along the highlands which divide the rivers emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude." By the convention of 1827, the question of the whole northeastern boundary was referred to the king of the Netherlands, whose award in respect to this part of the line threw this whole tract upon the Canada side. But, as "the head of the Connecticut," which he adopted, did not approach the highlands, the people of New Hampshire were dissatisfied, and, as the award was rejected by the United States, the whole question was left open to further difficulty.

In 1820, the state, owing to the settlers here resisting process issuing in Coös county, of which the tract was regarded as forming a part, had asserted a title and jurisdiction, by a resolution directing the attorney-general to proceed against intruders; and again, in 1824, by an express declaratory act, in which also it released title to every actual settler of two hundred acres, reserving, of course, all other portions to itself. After the award mentioned above, of which, however, Great Britain does not appear to have taken the advantage, the difficulties with the settlers increased, on account of their resistance of process for levy of taxes in Coös, through Canadian influence, as it was alleged, although there is no evidence that the provincial government was implicated in the matter. In consequence of the threatening position of affairs, the state sent troops to the territory in 1834 or 1835, and order was restored without any serious conflict. The state footed the bills; and, in 1849, Congress satisfied the state's claim by paying \$7,000. The next year, an attempt was made to recover interest on this sum from the year 1836, which, after being more than once refused, was allowed by Congress in January, 1852, with a proviso that the amount should not exceed the sum of \$6,000. But, in disposing of the questions, growing out of the claims on the part of settlers here, resort was had to the superior court of New Hampshire. In a decision given in this court in 1840, by Chief Justice Parker, the jurisdiction asserted by the state was affirmed, and was held to refer back, in the absence of any subsequent grant, to the period of separation from Great Britain, and consequently carried with it all title to the lands. This decision practically settled the question; and the jurisdiction thus maintained was acquiesced

in by Great Britain and the United States in the Ashburton treaty, made the next year, which laid down the line as claimed by this state.

In 1825, the legislature authorized the appointment of commissioners to ascertain, survey, mark, and renew the boundary line between this state and Massachusetts, which was completed by 1829. In 1827, the same was ordered with regard to the Maine line, which was also completed in 1829.

Among the noticeable events in the history of the state was the sensation produced by a doctrine persistently maintained in her courts, and which seemed likely to produce collision between national and state jurisdictions. Several suits were commenced under the bankrupt law of 1841, raising the question, whether attachment of property under state process secured it from the operation of this law. By the laws of New Hampshire, an attachment constituted a lien or security equally valid with a mortgage. The bankrupt act gave to the district courts of the United States jurisdiction of "all cases and controversies in bankruptcy." In the *ex parte* case of John S. Foster,¹ a petitioner in bankruptcy, brought in the District Court of the United States for Massachusetts, in 1842, Judge Story held that an attachment on mesne process gives the creditor only a sort of lien, but not such as to prevent the operation of the bankrupt act; that such creditor could not, by a mere race of diligence, after proceedings in bankruptcy had been instituted, overreach and defeat the rights of the other creditors; and that the court would, if necessary, grant an injunction against his proceeding further in the suit than to protect his ulterior rights; in other words, compel him to await the result of bankrupt proceedings before he could get a decision in his own case. The superior court of New Hampshire thereupon decided, in the case of Kittredge v. Warren,² in the year 1844, that an attachment *did* constitute a lien or security which took the property out of the general provisions of the bankrupt act; and that a certificate of discharge of the bankrupt could not operate as an absolute bar to the further maintenance of the action by the attaching creditor. Reviewing this decision in the case of Bellows v. Peck,³ the same year, Judge Story treated it as a nullity, and further asserted the paramount authority of the United States courts. Immediately, the superior court of New Hampshire, in the case of Kittredge v. Emerson,⁴ more fully reviewing its own and the counter decisions, held that the judgment of a court in one of the United States, having jurisdiction of a cause, is binding in every other court until reversed by a competent tribunal; that the judgment or order of a court

¹ 5 Law Reporter, 55.

² 14 N. H. Rep. 509.

³ 7 Law Reporter, 119.

⁴ 15 N. H. Rep. 227.

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having no jurisdiction is void; that the courts of the United States could not treat the judgments of the state courts as nullities; and that the only proper remedy, when aggrieved by the judgment of a state court, is by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court further intimated its readiness to protect its own proceedings by counter injunctions, and such other authority as might be required. Another decision¹ followed upon each side, not essentially varying the result. Though the danger of a collision of more than words had been imminent, a prudence on the part of the District Court prevented it from attempting to enforce its decrees. In 1849, the case of *Peck v. Jenness* was carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the rulings of the New Hampshire courts were sustained.²

New Hampshire has had reason to be proud of her judiciary, in spite of the constant changes in the organization of her courts. No less than seven fundamental alterations have been made since the year 1813. The courts, as established after the adoption of the constitution in 1791, were the superior court of judicature, consisting of a chief justice and three associates, appointed by the president and the council; the court of common pleas, composed of four judges, appointed in the same way, to hold courts in each county, having cognizance of all suits relating to real estate, and all personal actions where the damages claimed exceeded forty shillings; and the courts of general sessions of the peace, one in each county, to be conservators of the peace, to punish offenders, to make orders for raising any moneys for erecting and repairing county buildings, for payment of jurors, and other matters connected with the administration of county business.

In 1813, the supreme judicial court was established to take the place of the superior court, with a chief justice, and two, instead of three, associate justices, — to be held annually in every county. The eastern and western circuits were organized, and the circuit court of common pleas, with a chief justice and two associates, in place of the common pleas court as previously constituted. In 1816, the supreme judicial court was abolished, and the superior court and the common pleas restored. In 1819, original and exclusive jurisdiction was given the superior court in all real actions, and original and concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas in all personal actions above fifty dollars. The common pleas were to have final and conclusive jurisdiction in all personal actions where the damages did not exceed twenty-five dollars. In 1820, the jurisdiction of the common pleas was transferred to the superior

¹ The City Bank of New Orleans, 7 Law Rep. 553 (year 1844); *Peck et al. v. Jenness et al.*, 8 Law Rep. 344 (year 1845).

² 7 Howard's Rep. 612.

court, and a court of sessions created in place of the common pleas, with a chief justice and four associates, and two persons in each county as associate judges for that county: In 1824, the court of common pleas was restored, and all the powers of the court of sessions were transferred to it. In 1832, the ordinary business of the superior court was transferred to the court of common pleas, of which the superior judges were to be *ex officio* the justices, with two others to be appointed in each county. The superior judges were to have chancery powers, were to hold one law term annually in each county, and preside at the county courts. In 1841, circuit justices of the common pleas were established.

This system continued until 1855, when the superior court, and the common pleas with its circuit justices and side judges, were superseded by the supreme judicial court, consisting of a chief justice and four associates, and the common pleas court, composed of a chief justice and two associates; the justices of the supreme court being *ex officio* justices of the common pleas, and having authority to hold terms thereof *only* in cases of accident and necessity. The jurisdiction of the common pleas is substantially as that of the old court; but in civil actions, where the damages claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars, it has exclusive and final jurisdiction, exceptions in matters of law being allowed to the supreme court. Where the damages exceed one hundred dollars, an appeal on the facts lies to the supreme court. The court of common pleas is held by one or more of the judges twice a year in each county. The supreme court has extensive equity jurisdiction, and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except in cases cognizable by justices of the peace and police courts. A single judge of the supreme court holds a jury term twice a year in each county, except in capital cases, which require two or more justices. For the determination of questions of law, the state is divided into five judicial districts, (each made up of two counties,) in each of which districts two terms are held annually. Three justices constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three is necessary to a decision in law.

By the constitution, the adoption of which has before been noticed, the government is vested in a governor, a council of five, a senate composed of twelve members, and a house of representatives, — all to be elected annually. The state is now divided into five councillor, and twelve senatorial, districts. Every town having 150 ratable polls may choose one representative, with the allowance of an additional representative for every three hundred additional polls. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in March, and the government year begins on the first Wednesday in June. The constitution makes it the duty of the selectmen of towns, once in seven years, to submit to the inhabitants

thereof the question of a revision of that instrument, failing to do which, it was made incumbent upon the legislature to take the sense of the people. This body, not regarding the terms of the article as restrictive, have passed resolves much oftener for the purpose; but the people have always failed to see any necessity of calling a convention until 1850. Among the proposed alterations in 1792 was that of the articles which make a belief in the Protestant religion essential to being a member of either of the three coördinate branches of government; but the people refused to accept the amendment. At the last convention, these amendments were proposed again, but shared the same fate as in 1792. In 1852, sixty years from the adoption of the constitution, three amendments only of a large number that had just been submitted to the people were declared to be adopted. These effected the abolition of property qualifications for the executive and legislative departments.

New Hampshire has maintained her reputation for the production of heroic and talented sons. She has freely given them to the service of the state, learned in jurisprudence and diplomacy. She has sent them to the national councils, to the executive chair at Washington, and to bless her sister states with wise counsel and high administrative ability. Although her greatest and most lamented son sleeps at Marshfield, away from her vales, and in the state of his adoption, she has yet other sons on the world's wide stage who will not dishonor her good name, but are daily bearing testimony to her noble character as a mother, and, by their supereminent ability and integrity, increasing the estimation in which she is held.

Having dwelt, perhaps, too long on the recent history of New Hampshire, in which, happily, no tragical or remarkably stirring events have occurred, it only remains to add the statistics of her population. — of her natural and developed resources, — her agriculture and manufactures, — her railroads, banks, and other monuments and channels of industry and wealth, — and her institutions of learning, humanity, and religion.

This state has ten counties and 231 towns. Of the towns, six were incorporated before the year 1700, 188 within the next century, and thirty-seven since the year 1800.

As no general enumeration of the people had ever been made prior to 1790, the estimates for earlier periods are merely conjectural, being based upon the ratio of increase, and, for that reason, too unreliable to be given for the earliest dates. In 1701, one of the estimates sets down the population of this state at 10,000; in 1749, at 30,000; in 1755, at 34,000; in 1775, 102,000, of which number 629 were slaves. The ratio of increase for this period of seventy-four years was more than twelve per cent. annually. In 1790, there were 141,111 whites,

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630 free colored persons, and 158 slaves; in 1800, 182,898 whites, 856 free colored, and eight slaves; in 1810, 213,390 whites, 970 free colored. No slaves were reported at this or any subsequent census, except *one* in 1830, and this return was probably nominal. In 1820, there were 243,236 whites, and 786 free colored; in 1830, 268,721 whites, and 604 free colored; in 1840, 284,036 whites, and 537 free colored; and in 1850, 317,456 whites, and 520 free colored; from which it appears, that, during this period of sixty years, the increase of the white population has been about 125 per cent., or a maximum of thirty per cent., during one decennial period, while there has been a constant decrease in the colored population since 1810. Of the population by the last census, 258,132, or about eighty-one per cent., were born within the state; 44,925, or fourteen per cent., in other states; and 14,257, or about four and a half per cent., in foreign countries.

In the New Hampshire Register for 1858, an interesting table is given of the twenty-two towns which have led in population at the several enumerations that have been made, exhibiting striking changes in the order of their rank at successive periods. During a period of eighty-three years, fifty-four different towns have been included within the class of twenty-two; six only of the original twenty-two towns of the census of 1767 are retained in the census of 1850, in which latter census, a town heads the list that did not appear at all in the table for 1830.

In the financial administration of affairs, the state stands in the first rank of commonwealths. She is one of the four New England states, and one of six in the Confederacy, that has no absolute or contingent debt. The floating debt, June 2, 1857, above available funds, amounted to \$74,778.55. The receipts for 1854-5 were \$179,488.18; for 1855-6, \$218,272.44; for 1856-7, \$209,469.41; the expenditures for the same years were respectively \$157,807.69, \$199,052.90, and \$192,961.66. The balance of cash in the treasury for the last year was \$16,507.75, with ample convertible resources for extinguishing all indebtedness. Of the above sources of income, the railroad tax was a large item, being for the three years mentioned \$61,480.01, \$54,356.32, and \$49,162.02.

In its industrial features, New Hampshire is by no means inferior to her sister states. The principal occupation of the people is in subduing a hard, silicious surface, and extorting from its reluctant lap the bread of toil. While this state, like the rest of New England, wears upon its face coldness and sterility, it compares favorably in the results of husbandry. In 1850, it had 29,229 farms, 2,251,488 acres of improved land, and only 1,140,926 acres unimproved, or two thirds of it under

cultivation; while Maine has a little less than one half of her territory so treated. The average area of a farm was 116 acres, and its value \$1,890; the aggregate cash value of all the farms in the state was \$55,245,997, with \$2,314,325 added for farming implements and machinery. New Hampshire is as far behind her sister Vermont in the aggregate value of nearly all her staples, as before her in the number of acres covered with granite. The value of live-stock was \$8,871,901; of meat and poultry, \$1,522,873. There were raised 185,658 bushels of wheat, 183,117 of rye, 973,381 of oats, 1,573,670 of corn, 3,207,236 of potatoes, 598,854 tons of hay, 257,174 pounds of hops, 6,977,056 of butter, 3,196,563 of cheese, 1,298,863 of maple sugar, and 1,108,476 pounds of wool. Agriculture is receiving more attention as a science, under the fostering care of several county societies, as also of the State Agricultural Society, which was incorporated in 1850, and has enlisted the interest of learned and practical men.

But Providence intended that New Hampshire, with her vast water power, should not stand in the rear rank of industry; and has consequently called forth the loom, the spindle, and forge to elaborate their curious and ponderous work, their products of utility and beauty. This state ranks the seventh in the amount of capital employed in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, having \$18,242,114 so invested. The operatives number 14,103 males and 12,989 females, receiving \$6,123,876 as wages, and turning out an annual product of \$23,164,503. There are \$10,950,500 capital employed in the cotton manufacture; 83,026 bales of cotton annually consumed; \$4,839,429 as the value of the raw material; 2,911 male, and 9,211 female operatives, with an annual product of \$8,830,619 upon capital and labor invested. In the cotton manufacture, New Hampshire has the second place. There are \$2,437,700 of capital employed in the woollen manufacture; 3,604,100 pounds of wool; 926 male, and 1,201 female operatives; and \$2,127,745 is the value of the manufactured articles. In the iron manufacture \$232,700 is employed, and the annual value of the manufactured article is \$371,710. These returns of the last census probably fall short of the real amount; but are sufficient to indicate the spirit of enterprise which has accompanied these branches of industry since 1840, at which time manufacturing operations had but just commenced.

In her maritime interests, New Hampshire is, with one exception — Vermont — far behind all the other New England States, having but eighteen miles of sea-coast, and Portsmouth as her only port of entry. The number of vessels built for the year ending June 30, 1856, was ten; the tonnage was 10,395 tons; the imports were valued at \$24,339, and the exports at \$5,275.

New Hampshire has 631½ miles of railroad, which cost \$19,766,405, notwithstanding at the outset she "set her face like a flint" against taking private lands for railroads except by purchase. When, however, it was proposed to extend a road from Boston around the corner of the state into Vermont, then, *presto*, if any advantage was to be derived, she was ready to reap it with others. This reluctance, ostensibly based upon sound principles of justice and economy, but really perhaps upon a prevailing feeling of opposition to any corporate monopolies, gave rise to the system of management, still pursued by the state, making all railroad corporations which are unable to purchase the lands over which the road is projected, *public* corporations. By a statute of 1844 and several subsequent ones, a board of railroad commissioners was established, to which all applications for roads are referable; and, in case they think the public good requires the road, and the governor and council concur in this opinion, a lease of a right to construct and use the road, running for a term not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred years, is executed by the governor and council under the seal of the state, at the end of which term the right reverts to the state. The state may terminate the lease, and resume all the right and privilege of the corporation in any road at the end of twenty years, upon one year's notice, and paying the corporation any amount in the cost of construction and expenses not met by its earnings, and ten per cent. interest thereon. The lease may be renewed at the end of any term, in the same manner as the original lease shall have been obtained.

There are fifty-two banks, with a capital of \$5,031,300; twenty-two savings institutions, and twenty mutual fire insurance companies. There are 371 post-offices. The length of mail routes is 1,959 miles, on which is an annual transportation of 1,009,632 miles, costing \$47,946 for the year ending June 30, 1856.

A good system of education is being rapidly developed in New Hampshire, and much attention has been given of late to teachers' institutes, twenty of which were held in the ten counties of the state in the year ending with July, 1858, attended by 1,900 teachers. The county commissioners of schools constitute a board of education, the office of school commissioner having been abolished in 1850. The school report for the year 1857-8 gives returns from 232 towns. The number of districts was 2,343; of scholars, 96,199; male teachers, 1,031; female teachers, 3,032; volumes in school, district, or town libraries, 44,756. The amount raised from all sources for the support of public schools was \$233,888.11, or \$2.86 to each scholar; of which \$17,145.92 was the amount raised by towns beyond what the law requires; \$15,833.31 were contributed in board, fuel, and money to prolong the schools beyond

the time authorized by town tax; \$7,527.94 were the income of local funds; \$2,207.67 income from surplus revenue; \$23,690.32 income of the literary fund used; and \$3,667.96 were from the railroad tax.

There are one college, three theological schools, one medical school, and 107 academies and private schools. The total annual income of the college was, in 1850, \$11,000; and of the academies and private schools, \$43,202.

For another class of *schools* of regretted necessity, — the reformatory and sanitary institutions, — we give the following items. The State Prison, since its establishment in 1812, has received 1,057 convicts, of whom 515 were discharged, 342 were pardoned, sixty died, sixteen escaped, and two were removed to the Insane Asylum. The number received during the year ending May 31, 1858, was forty-nine, making the whole number in prison at that date 110. The receipts and earnings of the institution for the year were \$9,884.59; the expenses, \$7,327.47. The whole number admitted into the Insane Asylum, from its opening in 1843, has been 1,552, of whom 696 have been reported recovered, 295 partially recovered, 236 unimproved, 158 deceased, and 169 remaining under treatment, May 31, 1858, ninety-seven of the last number being received during the year.

The legislature of 1855 passed an act establishing the House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female Offenders, to be constructed at a cost not exceeding \$15,000, in such form as to accommodate 125 boys and twenty-five females, and to admit of enlargement when necessary. The "Stark Farm," at Manchester, was selected as a site, and the main building, which is a neat brick edifice, was completed and dedicated to its legitimate use, May 12, 1858.

The last census report gave to New Hampshire 626 churches or religious societies, but has so confused some of the denominations, that it is impossible to rely upon it for details.¹ The latest documents of the principal denominations return 190 *orthodox* Congregational churches or societies, eight Presbyterian, ninety-one Methodist, ninety-one Baptist, 127 Free-will Baptist, seventy-three Universalist, sixteen Unitarian, fourteen Episcopal, twenty-four Christian, fifteen Friends, two Shakers, eleven Roman Catholic, and thirty-eight Union and miscellaneous, making a total of seven hundred. The total value of church property probably exceeds one and a half million dollars.

But last, though not least, may be noticed, the natural scenery of the

¹ The "Congregational," "Unitarian," and "Orthodox Congregational," are set down as three denominations, with no churches to the last named, and only *ten* in the United States; while the Baptists and Free-will Baptists — quite distinct in their faith and order — are thrown into a heterogeneous mass.

state, which has won for it the name of the Switzerland of America. It has its quiet valleys, and romantic and pastoral glens; its lakes, streams, and watercourses,—all of surpassing loveliness. No one who has lingered by the enchanted shores of Lake Winnepesaukee, and gazed upon its broad expanse, dotted with numerous islands and gleaming in the rays of the rising and setting sun, will deny the appropriateness of its name —“beautiful lake of the high land.” The principal rivers are the Connecticut and the Merrimack; the latter, with its countless tributaries, furnishing an immense water-power, and propelling more machinery than any other river or stream on the continent of America. New Hampshire has also its hills and mountains: the latter bold, sublime, enduring monuments of the creative power, from the lofty summits of which the eye surveys one of the wildest and most enchanting countries of the world. From Mount Washington and its majestic compeers, the prospect is noble and extensive, only bounded on the one hand by the dim distance of the ocean, and on the other by the horizon resting on the land. From these eminences, rocks piled on rocks clothed in gigantic forest growths and shrubbery,—placid lakes, embosoming countless verdant islets, and pleasant valleys and farm-lands in the highest state of cultivation,—successively meet the eye; while the foaming cataract and the leaping cascade, now rushing down the slopes and dashing through the vales, now subsiding into the gently gliding streams, and anon swelling into rivers, coursing through the plains and winding their way to the sea,—all serve to dissipate the weariness of the traveller, make his feet nimble as his heart is gay, and develop in him pedestrian capacities which he never dreamed he possessed.—to lighten the toil of the sturdy yeoman, add length to his years and vividness to his imagination, and mould the sons of hard-handed industry into the poets, orators, and statesmen who direct the energies of a vast republic.

CHAPTER VI.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE native tribes of New Hampshire all belonged to the Abnaki nation; but seem to have had a separate government, and independent of those who lived east of the Piscataqua river. They were divided into several tribes. Those living along the Merrimack were the Agawams, the Wamesits or Pawtuckets, the Nashuas, the Souhegans, the Namaoskeags, the Penacooks, and the Winnepesaukees. At the source of the Connecticut river were the Cooash Indians, the only tribe that occupied the banks of the river when discovered by the whites. There is a tradition, that a great many tribes besides these had their residence along the banks of this river; but that they had been principally exterminated in the wars with the Mohawks, and by the plague of 1616-17. Those that lived in the eastern part of the state were the Pequaquaukes, sometimes called Pequawkets, who inhabited a part of Maine; the Ossipees, the Squamscotts, the Winnecowetts, and the Piscataquas. The population of these tribes, either individually or collectively, is not known; in fact, there is no certainty that an estimate of their numbers was ever made by any authority from the period of the establishment of the first colonial governments.

The most powerful tribe was the Penacooks, who occupied the tract of land known by that name, part of which is now Concord; but in process of time, in consequence of the reduction of the smaller tribes by war, emigration, and the influences of civilization, those who occupied the Merrimack valley were merged into one tribe, and were called indiscriminately Penacooks. Namaoskeag was the site of the principal village, as is evident from the large number of Indian relics there found; and here was the royal residence of the ancient sagamores of the Penacooks. At the mouth of the Piscataquog river was another considerable village, and so again at or near the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee. There were other and smaller settlements along the Merrimack as far as the Souhegan river; and in Bedford, on Carthagena island, and opposite

the mouth of the Coös river, traces of Indian villages were to be seen until recently. The sites of the villages were selected with regard to the fertility of the soil, the sufficiency of game, and the quantity of fish which abounded in the rivers and streams; nor was the beauty of the surrounding scenery lost sight of, as can be seen even at this day; the changes of a century of civilization having left their natural beauties scarcely impaired.

The sagamores of most note among the Penacooks were Passaconaway, Wonnalancet, his son, and Kancamagus, usually called John Hodgkins, his grandson. The first heard of Passaconaway was in 1627 or 1628, perhaps earlier, if the Conway whom Christopher Levett saw in the vicinity of the Piscataqua in 1623 be the same person, as is supposed to be the case, from the fact that when Massachusetts desired to arrest him in 1642, directions were given to proceed to Ipswich, Rowley, and Newbury, — sufficient evidence that he had a residence at each of those places.¹ Passaconaway had a great influence over the people who acknowledged his sway. Besides being a powerful warrior, he was an expert necromancer, which of itself, considering the superstitious and untutored minds of the savages, was enough to win for him the highest veneration and the greatest awe. He died prior to 1669; but the exact date is not known. He lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with the English, despite the encroachments they made upon his lands; and his last wish to his people was that they should never make war upon the whites. His powers of eloquence were of the highest order, as will be seen from the following extract,² which is made from his farewell address, delivered before a vast assemblage of his followers in 1660:—

“Hearken to the words of your father. I am an old oak, that has withstood the storms of more than a hundred winters. Leaves and branches have been stripped from me by the winds and frosts, — my eyes are dim, — my limbs totter, — I must soon fall! But when young and sturdy, when my bow no young man of the Penacooks could bend, — when my arrows would pierce a deer at a hundred yards, and I could bury my hatchet in a sapling to the eye, — no wigwam had so many furs, no pole so many scalp-locks, as Passaconaway’s. Then I delighted in war. The whoop of the Penacooks was heard on the Mohawk, — and no voice so loud as Passaconaway’s. The scalps upon the pole of my wigwam told the story of Mohawk suffering.

“The oak will soon break before the whirlwind, — it shivers and shakes even now; soon its trunk will be prostrate, — the ant and the

¹ See Winthrop’s Journal.

² Potter’s Hist. Manchester, pp. 59–61.

worm will sport upon it! Then think, my children, of what I say! I commune with the Great Spirit. He whispers me now: 'Tell your people, Peace—peace, is the only hope of your race. I have given fire and thunder to the pale-faces for weapons,—I have made them plentier than the leaves of the forest; and still shall they increase. These meadows they shall turn with the plough,—these forests shall fall by the axe,—the pale-faces shall live upon your hunting-grounds, and make their villages upon your fishing-places.' The Great Spirit says this, and it must be so! We are few and powerless before them! We must bend before the storm! The wind blows hard! The old oak trembles, its branches are gone, its sap is frozen, it bends, it falls! Peace—peace, with the white man!—is the command of the Great Spirit; and the wish—the last wish, of Passaconaway."

Wonnalancet was chief of the tribe in 1669, and lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with the white settlers. He preferred peace to war, and seems to have been impressed very strongly with the advice of his father. He appears to have been of a most amiable disposition, to a much greater extent than many of his more civilized neighbors. He was imprisoned by the English in 1642, and, though subjected to many indignities, he never offered retaliation. As a specimen of the goodness of his heart, it may be said, that, in 1659, he sold his home to purchase the liberty of his brother Nanamocomuck, who was imprisoned in Boston for debt. He embraced the Christian religion, through the ministrations of Mr. Eliot, in 1674, and is said to have lived up to it strictly. About September, 1677, Wonnalancet, finding the lands which the English had granted him taken possession of, retired to the Indian settlement of St. Francis. The last that is heard of him is in 1696, when he was placed under the charge of Jonathan Tyng of Tyngsborough. It is probable that subsequently he retired again to St. Francis, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Wonnalancet was succeeded by his nephew, Kancamagus, about May 15, 1685, shortly after the removal of the former to St. Francis for the first time. This chief was more generally known as John Hodgkins, and was the son of Nanamocomuck, Passaconaway's eldest son. He was a politic, brave, and intelligent man; but under his chieftaincy the Pennacooks became a formidable foe to the English settlers, which was owing, in a measure, to a want of respect on the part of the provincial authorities; for it is certain, from various letters sent to Governor Cranfield, that Kancamagus desired to retain the friendship of the English. He was the leader of the massacre at Dover, when Major Waldron was so brutally murdered, June 27, 1689, and took part in several other attacks upon the English settlements. His wife and children were taken pris-

oners by the English in September, 1690, and his sister was slain. The last that is heard of him is in 1691, when he signed the truce of Sagadahoc, shortly after which, it is supposed, he died.

After the affair at Dover, the Indians, as a general thing, retired from the precincts of New Hampshire; and thus the ancient royal residence of the Pennacooks became comparatively deserted. The place at Namaskeag was occupied as late as 1745 by one Indian, named Christian, who was employed by the English during the Indian wars as a scout, and subsequently retired, with others of his tribe, to St. Francis. He was afterwards, however, concerned in some depredations on the English settlements, and was one of those who decoyed two negroes from Canterbury, in 1752. The last heard of him was in 1757, when he was at St. Francis, where he probably died. The spot occupied by Christian's wigwam is still shown at Amoskeag Falls, where the relics of his hearthstone, — his pipes, arrow-heads, and ornaments, consisting of bears' teeth, together with his tomahawk, — have been brought to light.

Thus the aboriginal inhabitants, who held the lands of New Hampshire as their own, have been swept away. Long and valiantly did they contend for the inheritance bequeathed to them by their fathers; but fate had decided against them, and it was all in vain. With bitter feelings of unavailing regret, the Indian looked for the last time upon the happy places where for ages his ancestors had lived and loved, rejoiced and wept, and passed away, to be known no more forever. The wild beasts, who shared with him the forests, and were molested only when required to minister to his wants, have also disappeared. The forests have melted away; and the broad intervals, slopes, and uplands, from the Piscataqua to the Connecticut, affording sustenance to a teeming population, attest the change that a century has wrought. The waterfalls, too, have been made to resound with the music of spindles and of wheels, and the streets have become marts of traffic. Civilization has followed the same course here as in all other countries reclaimed from barbarism, by blotting out the original inhabitants and planting another race. The native tribes of New Hampshire fulfilled their mission, and passed away. We too shall pass away, and other busy feet will tread upon our graves, as thoughtless of us as we are now of the sleeping dust of the red man.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹

ACWORTH, in the southwestern part of Sullivan county, is forty-four miles west from Concord. It received its charter in 1766, although it was not permanently settled until the summer of 1768, when three families, — Samuel Harper, William Keyes, and John Rogers, — with some other individuals, principally from Londonderry, N. H., arrived. They were followed the year after by some families from Windham and Ashford, Conn. As the settlement of Acworth took place at the time of the commencement of the difficulties which brought on the American Revolution, its progress in wealth and population was very much retarded. At the close of the contest, however, other families were added to those already in town, and the settlement advanced.

The soil of Acworth is well adapted to the pursuit of agriculture, which is generally followed by the inhabitants. Cold river, affording several mill privileges, is the only stream worthy of mention. Large crystals of beryl have been found, and the town has become somewhat celebrated on that account. There are two villages — Acworth and South Acworth; three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist; thirteen school districts; and two post-offices — Acworth and South Acworth: also, the Acworth boot and shoe company; five saw-mills, one grist-mill, one woollen factory, one bobbin factory, and one peg factory. Population, 1,251; valuation, \$439,392.

ALBANY, in the western part of Carroll county, bounded on the east by Conway, is seventy-five miles from Concord. The abundance of otter and beaver on the streams in Albany rendered this place a favorite resort of the Indians, who considered these animals rich game. It was granted in 1766, by the name of Buxton, to Clement March, Joseph Senter, and others. There is, however, an account, which, if

¹ When no date is given, it will be understood, that, in New Hampshire, the population is according to the last census; and the valuation is the last state valuation of 1855.

authentic, would trace its first settlement to a much earlier period.¹ The population of Albany was, for quite a number of years, very insignificant, owing, it is presumed, to the superstitious fear of Chocorua's curse, which, it was supposed, had affected the cattle. These died off in large numbers from some cause or other, which, it has since been discovered, existed in the water, according to the report of Professor Dana, of Dartmouth College, who was appointed, in 1821, to visit the town, and learn, if possible, the cause of the disease. The water was a weak solution of muriate of lime. A certain kind of meadow *mud* found there issuing from a spring, when administered in large pills to the cattle, was discovered to have remedial effects. The population and business are generally reviving from the stagnation which was thus thrown over them. Swift river is the principal stream, though there are several others in different parts of the town which furnish convenient mill privileges. The soil is fertile, though the surface is somewhat mountainous. Chocorua is a singularly shaped mountain, its top rising to an elevation of 3,600 feet, like a tower crowned by turrets at its corners. To the south the summit presents a perpendicular wall of smooth rock, some hundred feet in altitude. The town has a Free-will Baptist church; four school districts, and one post-office; also, one grist-mill, three saw-

¹ Among the adherents of Oliver Cromwell, whose safety was perilled upon the restoration of Charles II., was one Cornelius Campbell, a man of superior intellect, who sought and found a new home in the valley at the base of Mount Chocorua, and within the limits of this town. Happy in his wife and children, he had a frequent visitor, to whom the whole family had become much attached, in the person of the young son of the old Indian prophet and chief, Chocorua. On one occasion, as it is alleged, the boy, with a disposition to see and taste every thing, drank some poison placed in a vessel for a mischievous fox, the effect of which was fatal. The old man, without breathing his suspicion to any, nursed his jealousy into wrath; and, at the first opportunity, upon the absence of Campbell, visited his house, and left it tenantless, save by the corpses of the wife and little ones of the settler. This blow fell with stunning effect upon Campbell; but he revived from the torpor of an overpowering anguish to execute upon the prophet the first promptings of the demon of revenge. Chocorua, standing upon the cliff, in the early morning, heard the voice of his enemy from below, commanding him to throw himself into the abyss. With an Indian's calmness, he replied: "The Great Spirit gave life to Chocorua, and Chocorua will not throw it away at the command of the white man." "Then hear the Great Spirit speak in the white man's thunder!" exclaimed Campbell. He fired, and the ball pierced the heart of Chocorua, who, before expiring, is said to have raised himself on his hand, and in a loud voice, that grew more terrific as its huskiness increased, to have uttered the following awful malediction:—"A curse upon ye, white men! May the Great Spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds! and his words are fire. Chocorua had a son, and ye killed him while the sky looked bright. Lightning blast your crops! Winds and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil Spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war-path of the Indian! Panthers howl and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great Spirit,—his curse stays with the white man!"

mills, and two shingle, lath, and clapboard mills. Population, 455; valuation, \$75,583.

ALEXANDRIA, in the southeastern part of Grafton county, thirty miles from Concord, was granted on the 13th of March, 1767, to Joseph Butterfield, Jr. and others, having been incorporated November 23, 1762. Three brothers, named Corliss, — Jonathan, John, and William, — commenced its settlement, in December, 1769. Part of Orange was annexed to Alexandria, December 7, 1820; and in February, 1821, a considerable tract of the territory of the latter was annexed to Hill. The first church was Congregational, formed in the year 1788.

Alexandria is in some parts level, and in other parts mountainous; but agriculture can be prosecuted as advantageously here as in other towns in the county. Cardigan mountain is the only eminence. There are about two thousand acres of interval land along the various streams. Smith's and Fowler's rivers furnish good supplies of water; the former passes through the south part, and the latter through the north part. The only village is called Alexandria, at which there is a post-office. There are two church edifices — Methodist and Free-will Baptist, and fourteen school districts: also one carriage manufactory, nine saw-mills, and three grist-mills. Population, 1,273; valuation, \$285,416.

ALLENSTOWN is pleasantly situated on the Suncook river, in Merrimack county, eleven miles from Concord. It was granted at an early period, and was settled by John Wolcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans, Robert Buntin, and others. Mr. Buntin, his son, ten years of age, and James Carr, while at labor on the western bank of the Merrimack, opposite the mouth of the Suncook, were attacked by several Indians, who killed Carr while attempting to make his escape, took Buntin and his boy prisoners, marched them to Canada, and disposed of them to a Frenchman at Montreal. They remained in captivity eleven months, when they fortunately made their escape, and returned to their friends. Andrew Buntin, the son, served in the Revolutionary army till his death, which occurred at White Plains, October 28, 1776. Allenstown was incorporated in 1831, its name being given in honor of Allen, the purchaser of Mason's claim. Several tracts were set off from this town to Hooksett, January 5, 1853.

The town has something less than 12,225 acres of land, of moderately good quality. The inhabitants are generally occupied in the cultivation of the soil, and the many fine farms exhibit their practical knowledge of husbandry. On Catamount hill, the highest elevation of land, large quantities of fine granite are found. Water is plentiful, and Great

Bear brook furnishes several mill-seats. Allenstown has one meeting-house, occupied by the Baptists; four school districts; and one post-office. Population, 600; valuation, \$183,495.

ALSTEAD, Cheshire county, fifty miles from Concord, was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, in August, 1763, to Samuel Chase and sixty-nine others, and was originally called Newton.¹ The most reliable accounts state, that the settlement was commenced about the time the charter was granted. Simon Baker, Isaac Cady, and William Druce were the earliest in town, and Mrs. Cady is supposed to have been the first woman here. Major Jason Wait, Captain Timothy Delano, and John Burroughs arrived at subsequent periods. During the progress of the Revolutionary struggle, the inhabitants exhibited an earnest endeavor to fulfil their part in the great contest. As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling on the question, it may be stated that there was but one who favored the cause of Great Britain. Prior to the establishment of the boundaries between New Hampshire and Vermont, there was an unhappy division of feeling on the question; and in April, 1781, Alstead transacted business under Vermont, but returned to the authority of New Hampshire in January, 1782. With this exception, every thing with which the inhabitants have been identified has progressed without any dissension or misunderstanding, save in political struggles, in which a difference of opinion will often arise.

Among the distinguished men who have resided in Alstead may be mentioned Cyrus Kingsbury, who settled here in 1785. Mr. Kingsbury held a military commission as colonel for many years, and represented the town in the state legislature. General Amos Shepherd, for many years a member of the general court of this state, and president of the senate, resided in this town, and was one of its most esteemed inhabitants. He died January 1, 1812.

Alstead has generally a strong and productive soil, and much of the land has been converted into farms. It is watered by Cold river, and some of the branches of Ashuelot river. Warren's pond, two hundred rods in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, is the largest body of water. Alstead contains three villages, — Paper-Mill, Alstead, and New Alstead, — at each of which there is a post-office; five church edifices, — Universalist, Congregational, and three Christian; an academy, and fourteen school districts: also one paper-mill, three saw-mills, two grist-mills, and two iron foundries. Population, 1,425; valuation, \$587,559.

¹ It is said that a grant was made prior to this, but was lost in consequence of the grantees failing to fulfil the conditions.

ALTON, Belknap county, has Winnepesaukee lake and bay on the north, and is twenty-two miles from Concord. It was owned by the Masonian proprietors, and was originally called New Durham Gore. Jacob Chamberlain and others arrived in 1770, and commenced its settlement. It was invested with corporate privileges January 15, 1796, and named by one of its proprietors after Alton, a market town in Southamptonshire, England. The first religious society formed was that of the Free-will Baptists, in 1805. The general appearance of the town is rough and uneven, though the soil, which is rocky and hard, with proper attention, produces good crops. The most noted eminence is Mount Major; though there is a large swell of land, called Prospect hill, from which, in clear weather, the ocean and other objects are visible, and which is still more useful in affording ample grazing almost to its summit. Merry-meeting bay (a part of Winnepesaukee lake) extends southerly into Alton about one thousand eight hundred rods, where it receives the waters of the Merry-meeting river. Half-moon pond lies between Alton and Barnstead, and is three hundred rods long and one hundred and fifty wide. There are three church edifices — Free-will Baptist, Congregational, and Union; twenty school districts, four post-offices (Alton, Alton Bay, East Alton, and West Alton), and two grist-mills, seven saw-mills (two of which are propelled by steam), five shoe manufactories (which manufacture annually about 300,000 pairs of shoes), and three hotels. Quite a business appearance is given to the place by the Cochecho Railroad, which has its terminus here, whence the travel is by steamer to Wolfboro' and other places on the lake. Population, 1,795; valuation, \$682,611.

AMHERST, Hillsborough county, is situated on both sides of the Souhegan river, and was formerly known as Narragansett No. 3. It was granted by the general court of Massachusetts about the year 1733, with six other townships, to one hundred and twenty soldiers, or their descendants, who fought in King Philip's war in the years 1675 and 1676. Only nineteen of the soldiers engaged in the war were living when the grant was made. This township was assigned to persons living principally in Salem, Lynn, Topsfield, and Beverly; and the first settlement was commenced by Samuel Walton and Samuel Lampson about the year 1734, who located themselves about a mile from the present compact part of the town, where they erected the first house. Other settlers arrived within a few years, and began improvements. About 1753, there were here seven garrisoned houses, which afforded places of security to the inhabitants in time of alarm and danger, as also a fort or block-house, which was maintained at the public expense.

Though Amherst was a frontier town, and exposed to the incursions of the Indians, few, if any, depredations were committed. None of these Indians had a permanent abode here when the first settlers arrived, although they had once been numerous, and some of their wigwams were still visible. They dwelt principally upon the river; and human bones, supposed to be those of Indians, have been washed from its banks within the memory of living inhabitants. In the French war of 1754, Amherst furnished its proportion of brave soldiers, and several of the inhabitants belonged to the "ranging companies," which did much service in scouring the woods, procuring intelligence, and skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy.

Amherst was incorporated January 18, 1760, receiving its name in compliment to Gen. Jeffrey Amherst; and embraced, at that time, part of Milford and Mont Vernon. On the 10th of April, 1766, part of Monson was annexed to Amherst. About this time, the people were very much annoyed by wolves, who were most summarily driven from the neighborhood by penning them in a swamp, and keeping up a continual fire on them all day. In 1771, Amherst was made the shire town, which contributed much to the importance and popularity of the place. In 1775, the inhabitants had increased to such an extent as to number 1,428. Amherst was particularly prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. The inhabitants not only opposed the restrictive measures of the British, but they treated those who were suspected of favoring the royal cause (but few in number) with a severity which might be considered by some reprehensible. The town furnished its full proportion of men for the military service of the United States; and it appears from an authentic document, that prior to the 1st April, 1777, one hundred and twenty persons were engaged, among whom were two colonels, one major, five captains, and nine subaltern officers. The inhabitants manifested their order and patriotism by a ready compliance with the requisitions of the Continental Congress and the orders of the provincial conventions.

Among the distinguished residents of Amherst may be mentioned Hon. Joshua Atherton, the delegate appointed to represent the town in the convention which assembled at Exeter in February, 1788, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution of the United States, and who opposed its adoption, on account of its containing the clause permitting the slave-trade. Others who are deserving of remembrance were Hon. Moses Nichols, a native of Reading, Mass., who was a colonel under General Stark in the battle of Bennington; Hon. Samuel Dana, a native of Brighton, Mass.; Hon. William Gordon, eminent in the profession of the law; Hon. Robert Means, a native of Ireland, who

came to this country in 1764; Hon. Clifton Clagett, a native of Portsmouth, who held many important civil offices; and Hon. Jedediah K. Smith, a councillor and state senator. This was also the native place of Hon. Horace Greeley, the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune, who was born in "a small, unpainted but substantial and well-built farm-house," about five miles from the village, on the 3d of February, 1811. His father was Zaccheus Greeley, and his mother, Mary Woodburn, both descendants of Scotch-Irish settlers, and hard-working people, as were all Mr. Greeley's relatives. The house where he was born is still standing, an accurate view of which is here given. It is



Birthplace of Hon. Horace Greeley.

built upon a level plat, midway of an abrupt, rocky, and rather high eminence. The farm comprised about eighty acres. Young Greeley attended the district school in Londonderry, where all his education was acquired, and he is remembered with feelings akin to veneration, having been a favorite with almost every one.¹

The soil of Amherst is varied. In some parts, particularly on Souhegan river and on the hills, it is of an excellent quality, and some valuable farms have been laid out, and are under good cultivation. There are also some excellent meadows. Amherst is watered by Souhegan river, which has considerable water-power, and is crossed at this place by two bridges, and by one at Milford, near the line between these towns. Baboosuck, Little Baboosuck, and Jo English's ponds are the largest collections of water. Iron ore has been discovered, but it is not wrought at present. The village, containing the

¹ Parton's Life of Horace Greeley.

public buildings, is situated on a plain half a mile long and about the same in width, having a common between the two principal rows of houses. There are four churches — Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; fourteen school districts, a high school, and one post-office; also three stores; and three manufactories, with a capital invested of \$20,000. Population, 1,613; valuation, \$617,625.

ANDOVER, in the northern part of Merrimack county, is ten miles in length and about four miles in width. It was granted in 1746, by the Masonian proprietors, to Edmund Brown and fifty-nine others, principally of Hampton Falls, and was called New-Breton, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745, in which expedition several of the grantees participated. It was settled in 1761, by Joseph Fellows, from Boscawen; who was followed by Elias Rains, William Morey, and Edward Ladd. The settlement at first increased but slowly, the inhabitants being subjected to many and great privations. There were no inhabitants north from whom they could receive assistance, and the difficulties of a communication with those situated south of Andover rendered their situation less pleasing. They however overcame all these by perseverance, and have succeeded in securing to their families a quiet and peaceful possession. In 1779, the town was incorporated under its present name.

Andover abounds with hills and dales, and is in some places quite rocky and barren. On the north, the town is divided from Hill by the Ragged mountains, — so called from their appearance, being in all parts broken, and in many places bleak and precipitous. In some parts, settlements have been made, and snug farms adorn their sides. These rural improvements, with the rocky barrier behind, present from other eminences a picturesque appearance. A little west of the centre of these mountains, a stream of water passes from Hill, on which are situated several mills. In its passage through a chasm in the mountain, the water tumbles over a ledge of rocks nearly two hundred feet in the distance of two hundred rods. When the stream is raised by heavy rains or melting snows, the picture is one of rare beauty. The soil is in many parts very good, producing grain and grass in abundance, besides being well suited to orcharding. Pemigewasset and Black-water rivers furnish water, and the latter affords many fine mill-seats. There are six ponds, the largest of which is Chance, situated in the easterly part. Loon pond, also of considerable size, having an island in the easterly part of it, has long been the resort of pleasure parties in the summer season. These ponds are surrounded by beautiful scenery, and contain abundance of fish, which are taken in considerable quantities.

Among those deceased citizens who are remembered with respect by the inhabitants may be mentioned Dr. Silas Barrett and Dr. Jacob B. Moore. The former was the first physician in Andover, and settled in 1792; the latter was a poet of some eminence, as well as a political writer, and settled in 1796. William Noyes is also deserving of remembrance. He left \$10,000 for the support of an academy, which is now in a flourishing condition; and, from its healthy and quiet location, affords excellent advantages for the student. The famous juggler and necromancer, Potter, was a citizen of Andover; and the place where he resided may be seen at the "Potter Place," a station on the Northern Railroad. There are two villages — Andover, and East Andover; three churches — two Christian and one Free-will Baptist; thirteen school districts, the Christian Conference Seminary, the Highland Lake Institute; and three post-offices — Andover, East Andover, and West Andover: also, two grist-mills, and six saw-mills. The Northern Railroad passes through the northern part of Andover. Population, 1,220; valuation, \$425,742.

ANTRIM, in the western part of Hillsborough county, is distant from Concord thirty miles. The first settlement within the present limits of Antrim was made by Philip Riley in 1744, who, in company with his family, after a residence of two years, abandoned their habitation through fear of an Indian attack, and did not return till after an absence of fifteen years. Induced by an advertisement from the Masonian proprietors in 1766, six young men from Londonderry visited the place, and, being pleased with the lands, made some clearings. Being disappointed in their anticipations of a present of a lot of land each from the proprietors, only three of them eventually took up their abode here, one of whom, James Aiken, arrived in August, 1767. William Smith, Randal Alexander, John Gordon, Maurice Lynch, and John Duncan were among those who were early settlers. April, 1775, brought news of the battle of Lexington; and although the whole population amounted to only one hundred and seventy-seven souls, yet a company of sixteen men, raised and commanded by Captain Duncan, marched the next morning for the scene of action, followed by Captain Smith with a load of provisions, one man only remaining in the settlement. General Stark met them at Tyngsborough; and, while warmly commending their patriotism, informed them that there was a sufficiency of men already under arms, recommending them to return and wait till their services became indispensable. In the autumn of 1777, several of the inhabitants marched at different times to the westward, some of whom fought in the battle of Bennington under General Stark, while

a still larger number were present at the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne.

Antrim was incorporated March 22, 1777, and received its name from a county in Ireland. The surface is generally hilly, though the soil is productive and well cultivated. Upon North Branch and the Contoocook rivers are some fine alluvial lands, and a few small tracts of interval. In the western portion is some good grazing land. These rivers water the town, and afford privileges for mills. There are in Antrim three meeting-houses — Presbyterian,¹ Baptist, and Methodist; fourteen school districts; and two post-offices — Antrim and North Antrim: also, a patent-shovel manufactory, two furniture shops, a silk factory, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, and three stores. Population, 1,143; valuation, \$450,724.

ATKINSON, Rockingham county, lying in the southern extremity of the state, thirty-six miles from Concord, was formerly a part of Plaistow, from which it was set off and incorporated in 1767, receiving its name from Hon. Theodore Atkinson, one of its proprietors, and a member of the council of the state. Settlements were commenced as early as 1727 or 1728 by Benjamin Richards, Jonathan and Edmund Page, and John Dow, the former of whom came from Rochester, N. H., and the latter from Haverhill, Mass., — to which the territory formerly belonged. In the contest between the provinces and the mother country the citizens of Atkinson manifested a truly patriotic spirit, as well by the passage of suitable resolutions as by the furnishing of men and means. Eight sons of Nathaniel Cogswell participated in the struggle, as also did Rev. Stephen and General Nathaniel Peabody.

The surface, though uneven, is composed of land of a superior quality. The hills are not of very great height, and are capable of cultivation to their summits. The raising of the apple has for many years engaged attention, and the fruit is excellent. In a large meadow in Atkinson is an island, containing seven or eight acres, which, when the meadow is overflowed by means of an artificial dam, rises with the water, sometimes six feet. This has been doubted by some; but the authority of Dr. Belknap, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Peabody, late of this town, and others, gives authenticity to the statement. Atkinson contains one village, two churches — Congregational and Universalist; six school districts; one academy, — probably the oldest in the state, — incorporated

¹ Rev. John M. Whiton was the pastor of this church from September 28, 1808, to January 1, 1853, a period of nearly forty-five years — greatly beloved by his people, and much esteemed wherever known.

February 14, 1791; and one post-office: also, one machine shop, two saw-mills, two shingle mills, and two stores. The trains of the Boston and Maine Railroad stop at Atkinson when signals are made. Population, 600; valuation, \$233,195.

AUBURN, in the western part of the county of Rockingham, was formerly the west parish of Chester, having been set off and incorporated in June, 1845. The first minister was Rev. John Wilson, who was settled in 1734, and died February 1, 1779. This was a Presbyterian church. The records begin January 19, 1738. The meeting-house was built that year, near the centre of the present town of Chester. The second church was the Long Meadow meeting-house, Auburn. Auburn has an undulating surface, with some considerable swells of land; the soil being generally strong and productive, while the swells are very fertile. Massabesic pond, covering about 1,500 acres, and consisting of two parts connected by a strait some 250 rods long, lies partly in this town. Auburn has one village; two meeting-houses — Congregational and Methodist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, about fifty shoemakers, two stores; a saw-mill, shingle mill, and lath mill, all in one building, propelled by steam; three other saw-mills, three shingle mills, three clapboard mills, three lath mills, and two grist-mills, driven by water-power. Population, 869; valuation, \$301,296.

BARNSTEAD, in the southern corner of Belknap county, is twenty miles from Concord. It was granted to the Rev. Joseph Adams and others, May 20, 1727, and settlements were commenced in 1767. Among the early inhabitants were Colonel Richard Sinclair and John Pitman, the latter of whom lived to the extreme age of one hundred and one years, nine months, and twenty days. Mr. Pitman had several very providential escapes from death. On one occasion, while descending a hill on a team laden with boards, he fell between the wheels; and the boards, trailing as they were on the ground, carried him along, rolling him over and over. At last, one of the wheels struck a stone, and giving a bound to the boards, thus released him from his unpleasant situation. At another time, being in a saw-mill, he had occasion to go down to do something to the water-wheel; and while there his son came into the mill. He, not knowing the position of his father, set the machinery in operation, and his father was turned over on the crank in the pit till at last he was thrown out into the stream unhurt.

Barnstead is not mountainous, but the land in some parts lies in large swells; though the soil is easy of cultivation. The principal

onds are the two known by the names of Suncook and Brindle, and Half-moon pond. Suncook river and its tributary streams furnish good water-power. In various parts, plumbago, bog-iron ore, and yellow ochre have been brought to light. The names of the villages, two in number, are the Parade, and Centre Barnstead. The churches are three Congregational and one Free-will Baptist; the former being served alternately by Rev. Enos George, who has been established here for the last fifty-four years. There are sixteen school districts, two libraries, an insurance company, and three post-offices—Barnstead, North Barnstead, and Centre Barnstead: also, six stores, a woollen cloth factory, seven saw-mills, four shingle mills, four clapboard mills, one grooving machine, one turning machine, and two somewhat extensive tanneries. Lumber is quite a large item of trade, the wants of neighboring towns being supplied. Population, 1,848; valuation, \$519,920.

BARTLETT, Carroll county, a small town lying at the foot of the White Mountains, is seventy-five miles northeast from Concord. It was originally granted to William Stark, Vere Royce, and others, for services during the French and Indian war in Canada. A Mr. Harriman, and two brothers by the name of Emery, were among the first who permanently located here. In 1777, a few years after the arrival of the above, Daniel Fox, Paul Jilly, and Captain Samuel Willey, from Lee, commenced a settlement in what is now known as Upper Bartlett. This town was incorporated June 16, 1790, receiving its name in honor of Governor Bartlett. Many rather trying yet amusing anecdotes might be related of the early settlers. The hardships were those which are the natural offspring of pioneer life; and, though they sometimes brought weariness to the body, the minds of these people were fruitful in expedients for overcoming and ultimately subduing them. Hon. John Pendexter came from Portsmouth at an early period, and settled in the south part of the town, near Conway. With his wife he travelled eighty miles in winter, she riding on a feeble old horse with a feather-bed under her, a child in her arms, and he by her side drawing a hand-sled, on which were their household goods. At the time of the great disaster near the Notch, when the Willey family were destroyed, a circumstance almost as frightful occurred in connection with the family of Mr. Emery, who lived at a place called Jericho, near the Rocky Branch, a tributary of the Saco. That stream swelled enormously, and, by the rocks, trees, and bogs which it brought down in its vehement course, made a complete dam just below the spot where the house stood. By this accumulation of water the house was raised from its foundation, being buoyed up on its surface like a boat. In this perilous situa-

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid change. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is growing rapidly. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, each with its own customs and traditions. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It is a land of liberty, where every man is free to follow his own path. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong military and a powerful economy. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a land of opportunity, where every man can make his own future.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It is a story of a nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of a nation that has changed from a land of wilderness to a land of civilization. It is a story of a nation that has grown from a land of poverty to a land of wealth. It is a story of a nation that has changed from a land of ignorance to a land of knowledge. It is a story of a nation that has grown from a land of weakness to a land of strength. It is a story of a nation that has changed from a land of despair to a land of hope. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown and changed in many ways. It is a story of a nation that has become a great power. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of liberty. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of opportunity. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of hope. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown and changed in many ways. It is a story of a nation that has become a great power. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of liberty. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of opportunity. It is a story of a nation that has become a land of hope.

tion the inhabitants remained all night, and it was only by the wonderful workings of Providence that they were saved from a watery grave.

The land in this irregularly-shaped town is rather poor, with the exception of that on the banks of the Saco, which river flows through here in a circuitous course. Bartlett is a great place of resort for berries, the inhabitants coming from miles around. Pequawket or Kearsarge mountain, rising up 3,400 feet in a sort of pyramidal form, lies mostly in the southeast section of the town, a part of it being in Chatham. It is almost isolated from the other hills in the vicinity, and its huge bulk and gigantic proportions are brought more boldly into view. A large hotel is built on its highest point, for the accommodation of visitors. In Upper Bartlett is a neat little edifice, known as the "Chapel of the Hills," built through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Souther among the people of the place, aided with a handsome contribution of three hundred dollars from a Mrs. Snow; who, however, died a short time before this object of her pious munificence was attained. The house was dedicated January 21, 1854, the interesting occasion calling together a large attendance, notwithstanding the deep snows of the mountain roads. There are two church edifices — Methodist and Free-will Baptist; six school districts, and two post-offices — Bartlett and Lower Bartlett: also, four saw-mills, three grist-mills, two stores, and two tanneries. Population, 761; valuation, \$158,376.

BARRINGTON, in the eastern part of Strafford county, thirty miles from Concord, was incorporated on the 10th of May, 1722, and the first efforts at settlement were made in 1732. The town of Strafford was formerly comprised within its limits. Barrington is a somewhat broken and rocky township, and the soil is principally a gravelly loam; a portion of it being a sandy loam or hazel mould, and very good for tillage. There are no less than thirteen ponds, of large size, which afford mill-seats of excellent capacity. On the Isinglass river is a perpendicular fall of thirty feet. Minerals, among which is bog-iron ore, are somewhat abundant. The Devil's Den, a cavern of some notoriety, is situated about two miles from the centre of the town, and is well worth the attention of those in search of curiosities. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist; fifteen school districts and fifteen schools, one of which is a high school; and two post-offices — Barrington and North Barrington: also, one woollen factory and three stores. Population, 1,752; valuation, \$526,647.

BATH, Grafton county, lies on the Connecticut river, at the head of boat navigation, eighty-two miles from Concord. It was originally

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the third, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth, and led to a great influx of people to the state.

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granted to Rev. Andrew Gardner and sixty-one others, September 10, 1761; and in March, 1769, it was again chartered to John Sawyer and others, on account of the terms of the first charter not being fulfilled. The contention about these charters forms quite a prominent feature in the town's history: the second one, however, finally prevailed. The first settlers were John Herriman of Haverhill in 1765, Moses Pike in 1766, and the family of Mr. Sawyer in 1767. Bath has a pleasant situation on the vale of the Connecticut, the Green Mountains being on the west, and the White Mountains on the east, which form a strong breastwork from high winds and long storms. The soil is in every way suited for agricultural improvement, in which advancement has been made. Nearly one sixth of the land is interval. Gardner's mountain, about five hundred feet high, lies in the southwest corner, and rises by a very bold ascent from the confluence of the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers. It takes a northerly course, making a dividing line between the inhabitants of the two parts of the town. Alum and copperas can be produced from some of the rocks, and there are appearances on Gardner's mountain of iron and silver ore. The Ammonoosuc river furnishes water in the southeast part, as well as some fine sites for mills. It receives, about four miles from its mouth, the Wild Ammonoosuc river, which rushes down the lofty Moosilauke. There is a fine fall of water in the Connecticut, which has been improved by the erection of a dam, and another in the Ammonoosuc, near the principal village, across which river a bridge, three hundred and fifty feet in length, was thrown in 1807. Perch pond, covering an area of nearly one hundred acres, lies in the south part. There are three villages — Upper Village, Lower Village, and Swift-water Village; three church edifices — Congregational, Universalist, and Methodist; the Bath academy; eleven school districts; and one post-office: also, five stores, two grist-mills, and two saw-mills. Population, 1,574; valuation, \$496,659.

BEDFORD, Hillsborough county, is situated on the westerly side of the Merrimack, opposite the city of Manchester, and is traversed upon the northerly side by the Piscataquog, which discharges into the Merrimack. A portion of it was included in the grant of three miles in length upon either side of the Merrimack, made by the General Court of Massachusetts to Passaconaway, the great sachem of Penacook, in the year 1663, and its history thenceforward, for more than seventy years, contributes nothing new that we can find, to the tale of preceding centuries, save perhaps that the voice of the great apostle John Eliot was heard through these forests, soothing the wild nature of the poor Indian, and discoursing to him of a better life. Wonnalancet, the son

and successor of Passaconaway, was the mild pupil of Eliot. His character was so changed by Christianity that he was called "Wunne-lanshonat," or "one breathing soft words," and rather than join his nation in a war against the English, he retired with his family to Canada.

But the sceptre of the bashaba was broken; and the General Court of Massachusetts, finding no longer occasion to keep in remembrance a former grant, in consideration of important services rendered by officers and soldiers in the war with King Philip, issued to them, or their legal representatives, charters of seven townships of land, one of which was located here by the name of Souhegan East, or Narragansett No. 5. Very few, however, of the one hundred and twenty grantees, became settlers. In 1735, one Sebbins, from Braintree, pitched his camp there for the winter, and engaged in shingle-making, from whom Sebbins pond received its name. But the first permanent settlement was made, in 1737, by Robert and James Walker, and Matthew and Samuel Patten, of the Scotch-Irish emigrants, many of whom had settled at Londonderry. The Pattens were immediately from Dunstable. Many others of the Londonderry colony soon settled here, whose innate love of civil and religious freedom was a sufficient guaranty that the patriotism and Protestantism of the citizens would be conspicuous when they should come to resist foreign misrule. In 1750, the town was chartered by its present name, probably in compliment to the Duke of Bedford, a minister of state, who was a friend and correspondent of Governor Wentworth.

In the French War (1760), Colonel John Goffe, of Derryfield, commanded the regiment of eight hundred raised by the province of New Hampshire to join the expedition against Canada under General Amherst, and this town furnished her share of the soldiers. But in the war of the Revolution the people were, to a still greater extent, zealous in sharing the dangers and sacrifices of the struggle, and gave nearly one hundred men to the cause (then nearly one half of the male population), many of whom served at Bunker Hill, and on other fields; and eighteen with Lieutenant John Orr under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. But one person in the town could be found upon whom the taint of toryism rested; and he, singularly enough, was the spiritual leader of the people, Rev. John Houston. He refused to sign the Association Test, or pledge of united opposition to British fleets and armies, a measure suggested by a resolution of Congress in March, 1776. Eighty-five male citizens signed the document, and none, with the single exception mentioned, were found unwilling; and his dismissal soon followed, after a successful pastorate of nearly

twenty years. In further illustration of the fervent patriotism of the people during that critical period, it may be mentioned, that, in 1783, they actually instructed John Orr, their representative at the general court, strenuously to oppose the return of "loyalists" as "undeserving of any favor."

Bedford has always been chiefly an agricultural town. The portion lying along the Piscataquog has supplied a vast amount of white and hard pine and oak timber suitable for ship-building, and its lofty masts found their way to our naval and maritime ports. Special attention was also given to the hop culture; and Bedford was, until 1836, the largest hop-growing town in New England. The inspector's books for 1833 showed a production of 97,320 pounds, worth, at the average price for that year of 16½ cents per pound, \$15,571.20.

Piscataquog Village, which, in the year 1853, was annexed to Manchester, seemingly in violation of all geographical rules, by reason of which, and of its associations for a century, it is here placed with Bedford, contained, in 1850, two school districts, and a population of seven hundred; it is intersected by the New Hampshire Central Railroad, as well as the river from which it takes its name—is a thrifty place, and gives quite a business face to the town. This village received a fresh start, in 1812, by the enterprise of Isaac Riddle and Caleb Stark, who conceived the design, in connection with the then recent improvement of the river by locks and the Middlesex Canal, of navigating the river by boats. They built a boat at the centre, and drew it, with forty yokes of oxen, three miles and a half to the Merrimack, launched it amid the cheers of the crowd assembled to view the novelty, named it the *Experiment*, loaded and navigated it to Boston, where its arrival was hailed with cannonading, and the following announcement in the Boston Centinel: "Arrived from Bedford, N. H., Canal Boat *Experiment*, Isaac Riddle, Captain, via Merrimack river and Middlesex Canal."

Bedford has been remarkably fortunate in escaping the too frequent changes in the pulpit, having had but three settled ministers since 1756: the Rev. John Houston, after whose dismissal, in 1778, the pastorate was vacant until 1804, when Rev. David McGregor was ordained, and continued until 1826; since which the Presbyterian church has enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. Thomas Savage, who is the lineal descendant of Major Thomas Savage, and Faith, daughter of Anne Hutchinson. There was another religious society in town, the Baptist; but for years they have not had worship on the Sabbath. The names of the founders of Bedford are still perpetuated in worthy families. Among its distinguished sons may be mentioned Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the successor of General Cass in the United States Senate, and the great-grandson

of Zachariah, one of the grantees of Narragansett No. 5; Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D. of Cambridge, the lexicographer; Hon. John Vose, deceased, preceptor of Atkinson and Pembroke academies, for nearly forty years, and author of a work upon astronomy; and the late Hon. Joseph Bell, of Boston. The names of Goffe, Orr, Patten, Walker, Riddle, Bell, and Moor are among those which have run through the entire history of the town. Robert Walker, whose father has been mentioned as one of the four who entered Bedford one hundred and thirteen years before, was present at the centennial celebration in 1850.

Bedford has thirteen school districts, and one post-office. Population, including Piscataquog Village, 1,906; valuation, \$542,609.

BELKNAP COUNTY, containing an area of some 370 square miles, being next to the smallest county in the state, was established December 23, 1840. It is bounded on the north by Carroll county and Lake Winnepesaukee, east by Strafford county and the lake, and south and west by Merrimack and Grafton counties. It was set off from Strafford, and was made to embrace "all the land and waters included in the towns of Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton, and Southampton." Without increasing its territorial limits, a ninth town has been added—Laconia—being set off from Meredith. The county received its name in honor of Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire. Gilford was made the shire town.

The surface is somewhat uneven; but there are no mountains of any considerable magnitude. The soil, however, is well adapted to agriculture, and contains many well-cultivated farms. It is most completely watered by large lakes and the various streams connected with them. Winnepesaukee and Long bay present the most wild, diversified, and enchanting scenery; being nowhere in this country, and scarcely in the world, surpassed by a similar combination of land and water. This lake is indeed a miniature archipelago.

The county belongs to the fourth judicial district. The annual law term of the supreme judicial court is held at Gilford on the fourth Tuesday of December. Terms of this court and the common pleas are held at Gilford on the third Tuesday of February and first Tuesday of September in each year. Population, 17,721; valuation, \$5,457,765.

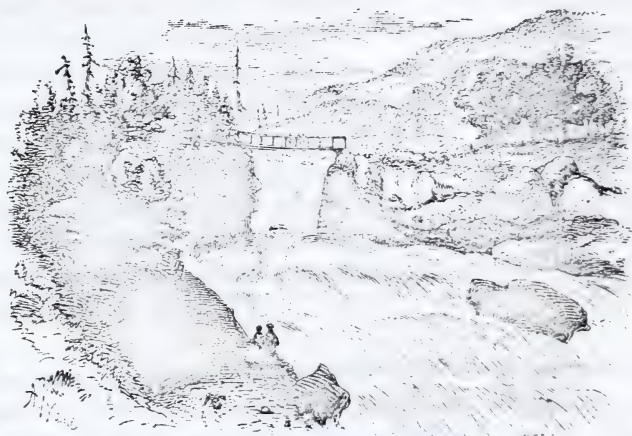
BENNINGTON lies near the centre of Hillsborough county, and once constituted parts of Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, and Hancock, from which it was incorporated in 1842. The surface is undulating, and the soil of an average quality. Crotchet mountain lies partly in Bennington and partly in Francestown, and there are quite a number of

farms ; though Bennington is more strictly a manufacturing community, having better facilities in this department than many of the adjoining towns. Contoocook river runs through on the western side. The inhabitants, as may be seen by their surroundings, are true New-Englanders, having all those qualities of thrift and enterprise for which they are noted. A neat village, consisting of about one hundred dwelling-houses, has been built. There are two religious societies — Congregational and Baptist ; five school districts, and one post-office : also, two establishments for the manufacture of cutlery ; one grist-mill, two paper manufactories, and a saw-mill. Population, 541 ; valuation, \$177,137.

BENTON, towards the western part of Grafton county, adjoins Haverhill, and is seventy miles from Concord. It was granted to Theophilus Fitch and others, January 31, 1764, and the settlement was begun shortly after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Settlers have been very backward in taking up their residence here ; and, as a consequence, the population has always been small. The town was first called Coventry, and was changed to the name it now bears, December 4, 1840. Benton presents a rough and mountainous aspect, and the soil is not very favorable for agricultural purposes. Several farms are, however, very productive. In the southeast part lies one of the most considerable elevations in the county, known as Moosilauke ; and in the west part is Owl-head mountain. Oliverian brook and Wild Ammonoosuc river water the town. A large quantity of lumber is annually manufactured from the timber with which the forests abound. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the south part. A quarry of stone, resembling Italian marble, has been opened on Black mountain. Benton has one village (North Benton), one meeting-house, occupied by the several religious denominations ; six school districts and six schools, and one post-office : also, five saw-mills. Population, 478 ; valuation, \$141,678.

BERLIN is a modern town of Coös county, one hundred and forty miles from Concord, having an area of 31,154 acres. It was granted to Sir William Mayne, Bart., his relatives, Thomas, Robert, and Edward, of the same cognomen, with several others from Barbadoes, in the year 1771, being at first called Maynesborough. The act of incorporation is dated 1829. There are several ponds and streams, the largest of which are the Androscoggin, running through the east part, and the Upper Ammonoosuc, through the west. Berlin Falls is a wild and interesting place in the Androscoggin, where the great volume of waters coming down from the Umbagog chain of lakes, and the Clear, Diamond, Marg-

alloway, and other smaller streams, forces its way through a rocky defile of about fifty feet wide, with a descent of six or seven feet to every ten. The chasm is spanned by a narrow bridge for persons on foot, from which the near view is very exciting, affording also a fine view of the river for some distance. In this vicinity also the northerly slopes of the mountains are presented in their magnificence. The town has one



Berlin Falls.

village, called Berlin Falls. The trade of the place is in lumber and country produce. There are three large saw-mills, with a capital of \$100,000; four school districts, and two post-offices — Berlin and Berlin Falls. The Grand Trunk Railway passes nearly through the centre of the town. Population, 173; valuation, \$161,045.

BETHLEHEM is in the northern part of Grafton county, one hundred miles from Concord. The village is about seventeen miles west of the Notch of the White Mountains, on the road to Franconia and Littleton. The road here passes over a broad, undulating hill, in an open and airy situation, which gives the traveller the most satisfactory view of the range of mountains to be anywhere seen. Mount Washington here stands out in its just proportions, flanked upon either side with his fellows of lesser stature. Jonas Warren, Nathaniel Snow, Nathan Wheeler, and others, arrived at Bethlehem in 1790, and commenced the settlement then known as "Lord's Hill." The privations, sufferings, and hardships of the early inhabitants were numerous; and, had they not been hardy, persevering men, they could not have borne up against them. Starvation at one time almost stared them in the face; but they

were saved from this lingering death by nourishment procured from green chocolate roots and other plants. Bethlehem was incorporated December 29, 1799; and the first town-meeting was held in the house of Amos Wheeler. In April of the same year the project of building a bridge over the Ammonoosuc was started, and the following month the town voted to raise three hundred and ninety dollars with which to do it. In 1849, a tract of the state's land east of Bethlehem and south of Carroll was annexed to Bethlehem. The soil is productive, though the surface is somewhat uneven. The principal eminences are the Round and Peaked mountains. Besides the Great Ammonoosuc just mentioned, this town is watered by Gale river. Specimens of magnetic and bog iron ore are found in various parts. Bethlehem contains two church edifices, eight school districts, and one post-office: also, five large saw-mills, and a large starch manufactory, which produces annually one hundred and forty tons of starch. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the northwestern part of the town. Population, 950; valuation, \$244,176.

BOSCAWEN, Merrimack county, is pleasantly situated on the western side of Merrimack river, between Concord and Salisbury. It was granted June 6, 1733, to John Coffin and ninety others, by the State of Massachusetts, and was surveyed and divided into lots the same year. In 1734, the first settlers arrived here, being principally from Newbury, and were occupied the greater portion of that year in making clearings and erecting their log houses. Among the first settlers may be mentioned Stephen Gerrish, Jacob Flanders, Ambrose Gould, George Jackman, Philip Call, Joseph Eastman, and Moses Burbank. The proprietors entered with zeal into the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the settlers; and in May, 1739, a town-house, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a meeting-house were erected, and a ferry established across the Merrimack. In December of the same year a commodious garrison was built, and well supplied with muskets and ammunition for the protection of the inhabitants. On the 4th of May, 1746, Thomas Cook and Cæsar, a negro, were killed, and a Mr. Jones was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada. Prior to this, Josiah Bishop was attacked while at work, taken into the woods, and killed. In August of this year Abraham Kimball, and a man by the name of Putney, belonging to Hopkinton, were made captives. These circumstances created considerable alarm among the settlers, and an earnest petition was presented to the executive of New Hampshire (the town being by the division placed under the jurisdiction of that state), for aid and protection from the assaults of the savages. Continued hostility being manifested

by the Indians, in 1752 the proprietors raised money for the erection of another fort; but the funds were not used on account of the apparent cessation of Indian hostilities.

In May, 1754, Nathaniel Meloon and family, belonging to this town, were captured near Salisbury and taken to Canada, from whence they were released after a confinement of three years. In August of the same year, Mrs. Call, wife of Philip Call, was murdered before the eyes of her husband in Bakerstown, now the westerly part of Franklin, by a party of Indians, who took her scalp. Enos Bishop was taken prisoner, while Timothy Cook, after plunging into the river to make his escape, was killed by the same party. The two latter belonged to a detachment sent out from the fort here in pursuit of the Indians, who surprised them in ambush, — no one but Bishop being able to fire a shot. The remainder of the men, twelve in number, made their escape. Boscawen was incorporated April 22, 1760, its name being given in honor of an admiral distinguished in the capture of Louisburg. Prior to this time, the settlement retained its Indian name of Contoocook. There is little of interest in the history of the town to notice till we come to that period rendered memorable by the commencement of the Revolution. Boscawen took the necessary measures, as well for the supply of her quota of men and means as for her proper representation in the councils of the infant republic, and the protection of her inhabitants in case of danger. Lieutenant John Flanders, of this town, was taken prisoner in the expedition to Quebec, and was seven months in captivity, two of which he was in irons. With the exception of some local discords, which were certainly very reprehensible, Boscawen, after, and even before, the close of hostilities with Great Britain, continued to enjoy great prosperity, which has not forsaken her up to the present time.

It was on a small island at the mouth of Contoocook river, in this town, that the celebrated Mrs. Duston, with the aid of her nurse and a youth, a fellow-captive, performed the heroic feat of killing eight or ten Indians (the number is variously stated), who, with two others, had her as a prisoner. She took the scalps of the Indians, and, in one of their canoes, returned to Haverhill, Mass., whence she had been carried away. This occurred April 30, 1698, thirty-five years before the settlement of this town.

The surface is comparatively level, and the soil various; but, generally speaking, the town, in its whole extent, can be brought under cultivation. There are many excellent farms; and fruit-trees — principally the apple, pear, and cherry — are cultivated to a considerable extent. Water is bountifully supplied by the Merrimack and Blackwater rivers, and Pond or Beaver-dam, Mill, and Schoodie brooks,

which furnish good water privileges. Besides these there are many smaller streams, running through most of the valleys, furnishing a ready supply of water to almost every farm. Great and Long ponds are somewhat noted; the former being one mile long and the same in breadth, and the latter two miles long and one and a half wide. The town is well supplied with roads, which are kept in constant repair, and two bridges, crossing the Merrimack, unite Boscawen with Canterbury. Besides these, there are ten others in various directions, one of which, crossing the gulf, on the fourth New Hampshire turnpike, cost \$1,000. The houses, though not handsome, are convenient and well-built. Boscawen contains three villages, and a part of Fisherville; six houses for public worship — two Congregational, and one each of Baptist, Christian, Methodist, and Union; an academy; sixteen school districts; and two post-offices — Boscawen and West Boscawen: also, one cotton mill; one woollen factory, making annually about 100,000 yards of cloth; nine saw-mills, a grist-mill, a saw manufactory and machine shop, a chair and match factory, and five stores. The Northern Railroad passes through Boscawen. Population, 2,063; valuation, \$871,873.

Bow, in Merrimack county, is divided on the northeast from Pembroke by the Merrimack river, and adjoins Concord on the northwest. It was granted May 20, 1727, to one hundred and seven proprietors and their associates, among whom was Jonathan Wiggins. It was bounded as follows: "Beginning on the southeast side of the town of Chichester, and running nine miles by Chichester and Canterbury, and carrying that breadth of nine miles from each of the aforesaid towns, southwest, until the full complement of eighty-one square miles are fully made up." This grant covered about three fourths of Concord, the greater part of Pembroke, and even extended into Hopkinton. Quite a controversy grew up between the proprietors of this grant and Concord, which lasted for a number of years — from 1750 to 1772 — and was expensive, vexatious, and bitter.¹ After the settlement of the "vexed question," Bow was reduced from its former ample dimensions to an area of sixteen thousand acres. The first church (Baptist) was organized in 1795; and the second, being a union of Congregationalists and Baptists, was formed in 1807, but was subsequently dissolved. The "venerable Samuel Welch," as he was called, resided in Bow till his death, a period of over fifty years, and reached the age of about one hundred and thirteen years. He was a native of Kingston, N. H.; and, though

¹ See Concord.

not distinguished as a public citizen, was known in private life as an industrious, upright, and honest man.

The east boundary of Bow is formed by the Merrimack, upon the bank of which is a fertile interval, the soil being a light loam, free from stone, and very productive. Back from the river, the surface is very uneven; hills and valleys, in promiscuous style, lying on every side, without either range or regularity. The hills, all things considered, afford the very best of land for farm culture; hard, but fertile, with good depth of soil; good alike for grain or grass, and producing about ten bushels of wheat to the acre in ordinary seasons. From these hills the lover of nature may feast his eye and rejoice his heart. There is much waste land, unfit for aught save wood and pasturage; while, upon the brooks in the western part, there are large tracts of natural meadow, which afford large quantities of hay. Turkey river drains the largest part of the town, and runs near to the west and north boundaries. Turee pond, lying near the northwest part, is the only collection of water. There are two meeting-houses — Baptist and Methodist; fourteen school districts; and one post-office: also, eight mills for the sawing of deal, shingles, and other descriptions of lumber; and two grist-mills, in one of which are all the facilities for bolting flour. The trade of the town consists of farm produce, lumber, stock, and other articles. Population, 1,055; valuation, \$371,868.

BRADFORD, Merrimack county, lies midway between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, and is twenty-eight miles from Concord. It was granted to John Pierce and George Jaffrey, and was settled in 1771 by William Presbury and family, who resided here three years before the arrival of any other settlers. Several inhabitants from Bradford, Mass., soon afterwards took up their abode, which circumstance gave rise to the name of the town. The act of incorporation was dated September 27, 1787, which mentions that its territory was to consist of New Bradford, Washington Gore, and a portion of Washington. A Congregational church — the first one here — was organized in 1803. Mason W. Tappan, the present able representative in Congress from this district, is a resident of this town.

The face of Bradford is in many parts hilly; but the largest portion of the town is situated in a valley, which extends over an area of about three miles. The soil is varied. A plain, a mile in length and half a mile in width, lies near the Sunapee mountains on the northwest. Valuable quarries of stone are opened in the easterly part. Water is supplied by small streams, having their source principally in ponds — Todd's being the largest, and lying between Bradford and Newbury.

its bosom is dotted with several floating islands, which are objects of interest. On the east side of the town, lies Pleasant or Bradford pond, about 550 rods long and 250 wide, also having several islands, and having a landscape in its vicinity of peculiar beauty. There are three villages — the Centre, Mill, and Raymond's Corner; three meeting-houses — Congregational, Baptist, and Union; ten school districts; and two post-offices — Bradford and South Bradford: also, one woollen manufactory, one sash, blind, and door factory, one wheelwright shop, two saw-mills; one grist and flour mill, built of brick, with several run of stones; one tannery, one clothing mill, and three hotels. The railroad from Concord to Claremont has its terminus here. Population, 1,341; valuation, \$413,759.

BRENTWOOD, Rockingham county, adjoining Exeter on the east, was incorporated June 26, 1742. It comprises an area of 10,465 acres of moderately good land, which has been taken up by a class of industrious farmers, who have succeeded in bringing it under excellent improvement. Exeter river, having a central course through the town, and having smaller streams connected with it, supplies water in abundance. Pickpocket falls, lying on Exeter river, are within the limits of Brentwood, and furnish water-power for several mills. Iron ore has been excavated, and vitriol combined with sulphur has also been found. The first church was organized in 1752, by the Congregationalists, at "the Gulley;" and a union was effected between this and a church previously organized at Keenborough in 1756, at which time Rev. Nathaniel Trask was settled as pastor, which relation he sustained for forty-one years. There are now three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; four school districts; one post-office, three stores, a paper-mill, and three wheelwright shops. Population, 923; valuation, \$318,090.

BRIDGEWATER, in the eastern part of Grafton county, forty-eight miles from Concord, was incorporated February 12, 1788, having been previously a part of New Chester, now Hill. Thomas Crawford was the first settler, having come hither in 1766: he was soon followed by his brother Jonathan, and several others. The settlers came from the lower part of this state, and from Reading, Mass., and were men of substance, and of some means. A Congregational church was organized as early as 1790, being a branch of that in Hebron. The minister, Mr. Page, was accustomed to preach at this time in the barn of Deacon Boardman. In the year 1802, a meeting-house was commenced, and was completed in 1806. It was a two-story, and rather antique-looking edifice.

About the year 1798, Deacon Joshua Fletcher, from Plymouth, moved here, and took up his residence near the spot where the meeting-house was built.

The surface of Bridgewater is broken to some extent; but the soil is fertile, and affords good opportunities for the pursuit of agriculture. There are no rivers or ponds of note, and no village. The Free-will Baptists and Congregationalists have each a church edifice, the Methodists worshipping in the house of the latter sect. There are ten school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a shingle mill. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad touches at Bridgewater. Population, 667; valuation, \$140,294.

BRISTOL, in the southeast part of Grafton county, having Pemigewasset river on the east, and Smith's river on the south, is thirty miles north from Concord. Bristol originally formed a portion of the territory of Bridgewater and New Chester (now Hill), from which it was set off and incorporated June 24, 1819. Colonel Peter Sleeper, Benjamin Emmons, and others, began the settlement about the year 1770; and a church — Methodist — was formed in June, 1818, and the Congregational church in 1826. The general appearance of Bristol is hilly, affording much delightful scenery. The soil is varied, but mostly hard and stony. About three miles from the village, a large and rich bed of plumbago has been discovered.

Bristol, being situated at the head of the Franklin and Bristol Railroad, has considerable mercantile and other business, which would be largely increased if the rare water-power on Newfound river, which runs directly through the village, was more extensively improved. Newfound pond is a beautiful body of water, some nine miles in length, the southern part of which is in Bristol. The outlet has a southern course of two miles or more, emptying into the Pemigewasset at the village, where it has a fall of one hundred feet in the course of some eighty rods. Smith's river, coming from the west, enters the Pemigewasset some two miles below Bristol village, and has also extensive falls. All that is wanting to make Bristol a large manufacturing place is the investment of capital to call into use its vast water-power.

At the junction of Newfound river and the Pemigewasset, a beautiful village has been built (which is increasing in magnitude), containing a number of pretty dwelling-houses and substantial buildings. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; eleven school districts, and one post-office: also, two paper mills, two large tanneries, four saw-mills, one grist-mill, one bedstead

manufactory, one sleigh and wagon factory, one boot and shoe factory, and other mechanical interests. Population, 1,103; valuation, \$330,076.

BROOKFIELD, Carroll county, lies in the eastern part of the state, forty-five miles from Concord. It was, prior to its incorporation in December, 1794, a part of the territory of the adjoining town of Middletown. The first person who took up his abode here was Nicholas Austin. Richard Hanson erected the first framed house. The soil is good, and the surface generally level; the only elevation being Moose mountain, which has a pond of about fifteen acres on its summit, having at all seasons the same amount of water in it. The West branch of Salmon Falls river has its source in Cook's pond, which is about one mile long and three quarters of a mile wide.

Brookfield Corner is the name of the only village. The trade consists chiefly of the various kinds of dry goods and groceries, and the inhabitants are generally employed in the cultivation of the soil. Brookfield has two churches—Free-will Baptist and Methodist; five school districts; several saw-mills and shingle mills; as well as the usual mechanic shops necessary for a small community. A post-office is located here. Population, 552; valuation, \$141,087.

BROOKLINE, in the county of Hillsborough, thirty-five miles from Concord, contains 12,664 acres. It originally belonged to the state of Massachusetts, being included in the Dunstable grant. The legislative enactment by which it was incorporated was passed March 30, 1769, and the town was then named Raby, which was changed to Brookline in November, 1798. The first church was of the Congregational order, and was formed in 1795; previous to which the inhabitants were accustomed to attend meeting regularly at Hollis and Pepperell, from five to ten miles distant. The principal part of the original settlers were Scotch-Irish. The only river is called Nisitissit, which takes its rise in the northeast part of Mason. There is a pond one mile long and a third of a mile wide. The trade is in lumber, charcoal, and casks. Brookline has one church edifice, belonging to the Congregationalists and Methodists; seven school districts, and one post-office: also, eight saw-mills, one grist-mill, and a sash and blind shop. About sixty men are employed in making sugar-kegs for East Boston. Population, 718; valuation, \$295,169.

CAMBRIDGE, Coös county, lies on Umbagog lake, and borders on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. It contains 23,160 acres, which were granted May 19, 1733, to Nathaniel Rogers,

and others. It was incorporated the same year, and is 167 miles from the capital of the state. For many years it was uninhabited, probably from the many obstacles which the land presented to improvement, the surface being very uneven. The land, however, with proper care and attention, can be advantageously cultivated. Several streams have their source in Cambridge, and discharge themselves into the Androscoggin river, which runs through the northwest part. There is no church edifice in town; but some of the citizens claim to own pews in the Free-will Baptist church in Bartlett, although it is hardly probable that they are regular attendants upon divine service there, the air-line distance being not less than thirty miles. The town has one school district, and one saw-mill. Population, 35; valuation, \$9,374.

CAMPTON, in the eastern part of Grafton county, fifty miles from Concord, was granted, with the town of Rumney, which it adjoins, to Captain Jabez Spencer of East Haddam, Conn., in October, 1761. The captain, however, died before the settlement was commenced, and his heirs, and other parties, obtained a new charter January 5, 1767. The families of Isaac Fox and a Mr. Taylor were the first inhabitants, having arrived about 1765. The first meeting of the proprietors was held November 2, 1769, and that of the inhabitants, December 16, 1771. The name of the town originated from the fact of the first proprietors having erected a camp when they came to survey Campton and Rumney. Nine or ten of the inhabitants served in the Revolutionary war, five of whom lost their lives in the service. The first church organized was a Congregational, June 1, 1774.

Campton has a mountainous and ledgy surface; but the land is generally good, particularly the interval, and that in the valleys. The largest elevation is Mount Prospect, the ascent of which is rewarded by a fine view of Winnepesaukee lake, and a large part of the surrounding country. A range of mountains, generally known by the name of Morgan, lies in the easterly part. Pemigewasset river, which receives the waters of Mad, Beebe's, and West branch rivers, as well as Bog brook, has a central course through the town. In this river are the Livermore falls, in the vicinity of which are evidences of volcanic action, such as burnt stones and lava-like substances. Plumbago and iron ore exist in Campton, the former in considerable quantities, and the latter of inferior quality. There are four church edifices — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts; and three post-offices — Campton, Campton Village, and

West Campton: also, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, a tannery, and a carriage shop. Population, 1,439; valuation \$376,768.

CANAAN, in the southern part of Grafton county, forty miles from Concord, was granted July 9, 1761, to sixty-two persons, most of whom belonged to Connecticut, and from Canaan in that state the name was derived. The settlement was permanently established during the winter of 1766 or 1767, by John Scofield, who brought his personal effects on a hand-sled, the distance being fourteen miles. George Harris, Thomas Miner, Joshua Harris, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Meacham, were also among the early inhabitants. The proprietors held their first meeting, July 19, 1768. The Baptist denomination organized the first church in 1780, and Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D.,¹ was ordained its pastor in 1783, who removed, in 1790, to Boston. Jonathan Duston, a native of Haverhill, Mass., and grandson of the heroine, Mrs. Hannah Duston, was for some time a resident of Canaan, having died July 4, 1812, aged ninety-three.

The land is not very broken, and most of it is suited to agriculture. The Mascomy river originates in the northwest part of Dorchester, and, after a circuitous course of eight or ten miles, discharges its waters into Mascomy pond in Enfield. Indian Stream river unites with Mascomy river, near the centre of this town. Heart pond, so named from its peculiar form, lies in the centre of Canaan, and upon such an elevation of land, that at a distance it appears to be situated on a hill. This pond is about five hundred rods long and two hundred wide, and is nearly surrounded by a bank or mound of earth, from four to five feet high, having every appearance of a work of art, but which has been found to be caused by the drifting of the ice in the spring of the year. There are four other ponds, called Goose, Clark's, Mud, and Bear.

On the western shore of Heart pond is a beautiful village, called Canaan Street, and around the depot of the Northern Railroad, which passes through the southeasterly portion of the town, another village has sprung up. There are two church edifices — Congregational and Baptist; twenty-one school districts; and three post-offices — Canaan, East Canaan, and West Canaan: also, one grist-mill, three lath and clapboard mills, one tannery, six stores, and a stock invested in trade of \$11,960. Population, 1,682; valuation, \$566,593.

¹ Dr. Baldwin was the author of the stanzas, beginning with this line: —

“From whence doth this union arise?”

CANDIA, in the western part of Rockingham county, adjoins Chester, having formed part of that township till December 17, 1763, when it was incorporated as a separate town. It is distant from Concord fifteen miles. The name which it bears was conferred upon it by Governor Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. William Turner, who moved into the present limits of the town in 1748, was the first settler. In 1755, John Sargent, and several others, took up their residence here. Candia was prominent in her efforts for the attainment of our Independence, furnishing sixty-nine of her sons as soldiers of the Revolution.

The inhabitants of Candia are mainly composed of farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The soil naturally is of a stubborn character; but attention and proper methods have made it productive. Candia is built on elevated ground, is bisected by the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, and commands an extensive prospect of the magnificent scenery of the adjacent country — the White hills, the Wachusett, and other mountains, as well as the lights on Plum island, and the ocean, being embraced in the view. It is a very healthy locality, and has been distinguished for the longevity of its inhabitants. There is a ridge in the western part, extending from north to south, which is the highest elevation between the Merrimack and the ocean. Two branches of Lamprey river take their rise on the east side of this ridge. Fruit raising is prosecuted to a considerable extent, and a ready market is found for it in Manchester. There are two villages — Candia and Candia Depot; three churches — one Congregational and two Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts, with a school fund of \$1,000 per annum; and two post-offices — Candia and Candia Village: also, two shoe manufactories, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills, and a cabinet shop. Population, 1,482; valuation, \$437,981.

CANTERBURY, Merrimack county, is bounded on the west by the Merrimack river, which separates it from Boscawen, and formerly comprehended within its limits Northfield and Loudon. It was granted May 20, 1727, to Richard Waldron and others, receiving its name from a city in the county of Kent, England: and was settled soon after the grant was made, by James Scales, Thomas Clough, Thomas Young, James Gibson, Richard Blanchard, Samuel Shepherd, and others. The incursions of the Indians were suffered here as much as in any of the other towns; and the inhabitants, for security, had to take up their residence in the garrison. In 1738, Shepherd and Blanchard, being a short distance from the garrison, were fired upon by a party of seven Indians, who had concealed themselves behind a log, not more than two

rods from them; but were uninjured. Shepherd and his comrade then fired upon the Indians, but to no purpose; and the former, seeing that there was no chance for his life but by his heels, made good his escape; while Blanchard, less fortunate, fell into the hands of his assailants, who treated him so unmercifully that he died a few days afterwards.

The Indians made several descents upon the inhabitants during the French and Indian war; and at one time, four of the St. Francis tribe entered the house of Thomas Clough, and took from it some provisions. They then concealed themselves behind a log fence, and soon perceiving a young lad by the name of Jackman, a nephew of Mr. Clough, and Dorset, a negro man belonging to Mr. Clough, they jumped over the fence and captured them. They were carried to Canada and sold; and, after enduring uncommon privations, they were released in 1761, the negro suffering the loss of both his feet on his way home. Two Indians were murdered in 1753, by Peter Bowen, of Contoocook, now the town of Boscawen. It appears that, the year previous, Sabatis and Christi, two Indians, were entertained in Canterbury by the inhabitants; and, upon leaving, decoyed two negroes from the town, one of whom made his escape, while the other was taken to Crown Point and sold to an officer. Sabatis, having returned with another Indian, Plausawa, in 1753, was reproached for his former treacherous conduct, when they both behaved in an insolent and threatening manner, which was probably owing to their having imbibed large quantities of liquor. When they took their leave, they were followed and murdered in the woods as above stated. The Indians were buried, with the assistance of another person, but so slightly that their bones were soon after discovered, when the parties, who belonged to Boscawen, were arrested and taken to Portsmouth for trial. Before the trial came off, however, a mob collected from the country, forced open the prison, and set the guilty ones at liberty.

In the arduous struggles of the Revolution, the people of Canterbury bore their full portion of the toils and dangers. Some of the inhabitants fought at Bunker Hill, others at Saratoga, and others at Bennington. The whole number in actual service was seventy, of whom ten were officers. The Hon. Abiel Foster, the first minister ordained in this town, possessed in a great degree the confidence and esteem of the people. Soon after he left the ministry, he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator; and was a member of Congress from 1783 to 1804. He died in February, 1806.

The surface of Canterbury is uneven, but the soil is generally good; the more hilly portions being excellent for pasturage. The streams are few, and of little importance; but several ponds supply small streams,

which are used to some extent for manufacturing purposes. The Shaker village is situated in the southeast part, on an elevated and beautiful site, and every thing about it wears an air of peace and seclusion. This settlement was commenced in 1792, under the ministration of Elder Job Bishop, and has prospered until they number about four hundred. The houses, which are about one hundred in number, are perfect models of neatness and simplicity; the land is well tilled, the animals amply provided for, and the barns, tools, every thing, in short, connected with the establishment, are kept in an enviable state of order. They have a meeting-house and school-house, and enjoy all things in common. The school affords a pleasant entertainment to visitors, and the pupils appear to advantage when examined in any of their studies. The people of this community possess a commendable reputation among their neighbors for industry, frugality, honesty, and good morals. They have six mills, one for carding and spinning; one grist-mill, in which is a saw-mill for timber, as also planing machines and shingle machines; three turning mills for wood and iron; one mill for weaving, coloring, fulling, and for the knitting of shirts and drawers. Among the articles manufactured by the Shakers, are wooden-ware, flannel, and knit shirts and drawers, Angola shirts and drawers, sieves, feather-brushes, cakes of wax and maple sugar, bottles of perfumery, essences, and medicines. Besides the Shaker village, the town contains one small village, called Hill's Corner. There are four meeting-houses — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Shaker, and Union; twelve school districts, and two post-offices — Canterbury and Shaker Village. Apart from the manufacturing establishments above enumerated, there are one or two saw-mills, and something is done in the way of shoemaking. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the town. Population, 1,614; valuation, \$623,758.

CARROLL, a wild and romantic township in the county of Coös, has an area of 24,640 acres. It was originally named Bretton Woods, and was granted February 8, 1772, to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart., Rev. Samuel Langdon, and eighty-one others. It received its present name in 1832, the year of its incorporation. Cherry or Pondicherry mountain, in the northern part, lies between this town and Jefferson. Its surface is uneven, and covered mostly with a dense forest of maple, pine, hemlock, and spruce. There are many small streams, abounding with trout. The soil though broken by rocks and hills, is deep and strong. The town contains a starch factory, and two mills for the manufacture of boards, shingles, clapboards, and laths; a Baptist church, four school districts, and one post-office. Population, 296; valuation, \$105,874.

CARROLL COUNTY, in the eastern part of the state, north of Lake Winnepesaukee, contains an area of about 560 square miles. It was established by act of the legislature, December 23, 1840, receiving its name out of respect to Hon. Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The territory first comprised in the county was taken from Strafford, in fourteen towns, as follows: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Wolfborough. Since the erection of the county, two towns — Jackson (formerly Adams), and Bartlett — have been added (in 1853) from Coös; and Madison has been incorporated from Eaton, making in all seventeen towns in the county. There is also one plantation.¹ The surface is mountainous, — Ossipee mountain and Chocorua peak rising considerably above the rest of the country. The soil, though stubborn and requiring much attention, is mostly of a productive quality. Quite a number of lakes and ponds diversify the face of the county, the most notable of which is Ossipee lake; and there are numerous small streams, giving to the inhabitants water-power sufficient for all practical purposes. The county is drained by the Ossipee and Saco rivers. Ossipee has always been the shire town.

Carroll county belongs to the fourth judicial district. A law term of the supreme judicial court is held annually at Ossipee on the second Tuesday of July. There are two jury terms of both the supreme judicial and common pleas courts, each commencing on the second Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of November. Population, 20,157; valuation, \$4,769,750.

CENTRE HARBOR is a small town in the northern part of Belknap county, and contains an area of about 7,500 acres. Its settlement was commenced in 1755 by Ebenezer Chamberlain, who was followed, two years afterwards, by Colonel Joseph Senter. Their progress in improving the township was slow. Their supplies had, for some years, to be obtained from the more prosperous settlements on the Merrimack. The titles to the lands were obtained under the grant of Governor Benning Wentworth to General Jonathan Moulton,² in 1763. On the incorporation of New Hampton, Centre Harbor was included within the territory of that town, and remained a part thereof until 1797, when it was set off and incorporated under its present name, which, it is alleged, was given on account of the location of the place midway between two other ports or landing-places on the lake. It is main-

¹ Haile's Location.

² See article on New Hampton.

tained, on the contrary, that its name was designed to be in compliment to Colonel Senter; but, by a clerical mistake, it was recorded *Centre Harbor*. The early settlers came principally from Chester, Hampton, Raymond, Candia, and Londonderry in this state, and from Ipswich and Halifax, Mass. In 1812, the first house of worship was erected in the easterly part of the town; but the edifice, after some years, went to decay, and was some time since removed. The present edifice in the village was erected by the Congregationalists in 1837. The surface of the town is hilly; but there is a strong soil, producing average crops. Squam lake is a beautiful sheet of water, making the northern boundary of the town, and is much visited in the summer season for fishing and bathing. Lake Winnepesaukee, that forms the southern boundary, is, however, the great place of resort for pleasure seekers, in which respect its attractions are second only to the White Mountains. The extreme length of the lake is some twenty-five miles, and its greatest breadth about ten miles, its altitude above the sea being 472 feet. In form, it is quite irregular, and its surface is bespangled with numerous islands, which fact, with the beauty of its marginal lands and its surrounding mountains, — its pure water, well stocked with fish, and the ever invigorating breezes that seem to be at home here, — renders it a most desirable summer retreat. Two steamers make the cir-



Sunset view of Lake Winnepesaukee from Centre Harbor.

cuit of the larger part of the lake, between the Weirs, Centre Harbor, Wolfboro', and Alton Bay. Sloops and boats are also seen gliding in

every direction. There are two religious societies — Congregationalist, and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts, with 237 scholars; and one post-office. Population, 543; valuation, \$142,241.

CHARLESTOWN, in the western part of Sullivan county, extends thirteen miles on Connecticut river, and is fifty-one miles from Concord. Charlestown was first settled under the authority of Massachusetts in 1740, and was originally called Number Four, a name sometimes applied to it at the present time. It was granted December 31, 1735, to sixty-three persons, belonging to Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Sunderland, Mass. The first settlers were three families by the name of Farnsworth, who came from Lunenburg, Mass.; and others soon followed. Few towns in New England have suffered more severely than Charlestown from the attacks of the Indians, being the northern frontier town, and hence exposed to peculiar dangers. In 1743, the inhabitants began to consult their safety by erecting a fort, which they soon had occasion to know the value of, by reason of being attacked, on the 19th of April, 1746, by a party of Indians, who burnt the mills, and carried John Spafford, Isaac Parker, and Stephen Farnsworth, as captives to Canada. This was followed, in the beginning of May, by another attack, in which Seth Putnam, one of the soldiers belonging to the fort, was killed. The enemy, however, were soon dispersed by Major Willard. On the 24th of the same month, Captain Paine arrived with a troop of horse from Massachusetts; and twenty of the men went to view the spot where Putnam was killed, when they were attacked by a large body of Indians, and were only saved from capture or destruction by the prompt appearance of Captain Stevens, commander of the garrison, who engaged the Indians in a severe contest, which resulted in much loss to the enemy, and the loss of nine of Stevens's men in killed, wounded, and captured.

The settlement was again visited on the 19th of June the same year; but before the Indians had time to attack, they were assaulted by Captain Stevens and Captain Brown, with fifty men; and were repulsed, while the loss to the victors was one man killed and four wounded. A party of the enemy appeared again on the fourth of August: suspicions of their appearance being excited by the barking of dogs, scouts were sent out, who were fired upon by the Indians, and one of them killed, while the residue escaped to the fort, which the enemy surrounded, and endeavored for three days to take; but finding their efforts abortive, they withdrew, burning several buildings, and killing all the live-stock within their reach. This state of affairs continued till the following spring, when the "inhabitants, fatigued with watching, and weary of the dangers of the forest," abandoned the place.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of diverse peoples, and that its history is a history of the struggle for equality and the recognition of the rights of all citizens. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of free people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty and the protection of individual rights. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and that its history is a history of the struggle for national unity and the preservation of the American way of life.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and that its history is a history of the struggle for national unity and the preservation of the American way of life. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and that its history is a history of the struggle for national unity and the preservation of the American way of life.

In March, 1747, Captain Phineas Stevens, with thirty men, took possession of the fort; and had not been in it many days before they were attacked by a very large party of French and Indians, commanded by M. Debeline. The gate of the fort was kept closed; but one of the men ventured out, when he was fired upon by the enemy and wounded, managing, however, to reach the fort. The assailants then attacked the fort on all sides, and the assault lasted for three days. But Indian stratagem and French tactics, with fire applied to every combustible about the fort, failed of the desired effect. The men remained undaunted, and fought with the utmost resolution. An interview between the commanders, Mons. Debeline and Captain Stevens, at length took place. The Frenchman exhibited his forces, and depicted the horrid massacre that would take place unless the fort should be surrendered; to which Captain Stevens replied, that, "Inasmuch as he was sent here to defend the fort, it would not be consistent with his orders to give it up, unless he should be better satisfied that he [Mons. Debeline] was able to perform what he threatened." — "Well," said the Frenchman, "go into the fort, and see whether your men dare fight any more." After a consultation with the men, Captain Stevens returned, saying, "They had determined to fight it out." The attack again commenced with increased fury, and continued all night. The next morning, the contestants again came to a parley, which resulted unfavorably, when the enemy, after firing some few shots, returned to Canada, leaving the intrepid commander in possession of the fort. Captain Stevens, for his gallantry on this occasion, not only received the thanks of the people generally, but was presented, by Commodore Sir Charles Knowles, with a valuable and elegant sword as a reward for his bravery; and from this circumstance the town received the name of Charlestown, when incorporated, which was on the 2d of July, 1753; the charter having been granted by Governor Wentworth, to Joseph Wells, Phineas Stevens, and others, who were purchasers under the old grantees. Another attack was made in March, 1748, on eight men, one of whom was killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner; and, in June, Obadiah Sartwell was killed while ploughing, and Enos Stevens, son of the defender of the fort, captured and carried to Canada, from whence he was soon after released. A treaty of peace was concluded in the following September, and depredations, for a while, ceased.

After the autumn of 1752, the inhabitants made less use of the fort, and entered with increasing courage into the duties of their vocation. The Indians seemed disposed to traffic, and things began to wear a peaceful aspect, when the war with England and France again broke out, and put a period to all hopes of peace during its continuance. On

On the 29th of August, 1754, the Indians attacked the house of James Johnson, and he, his wife, her sister, and three children, and two men, — Peter Laberee and Ebenezer Farnsworth, — lodgers in the house, were taken prisoners. On the second day, about fifteen miles from Charlestown, in the wilderness, Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a daughter, whom she named Captive, who afterwards married Colonel George Kimball. Mrs. Johnson was treated with unexpected humanity by the Indians, who tarried one day for her accommodation, carried her on a litter, and placed her afterwards on a horse, besides protecting and nursing her infant. Attacks continued to be made, and this painful state of affairs lasted till 1760, during which several persons were murdered, and many carried into captivity, while the mills were again burnt, and other depredations committed. In June of this year, hostilities ceased.

About this time, Charlestown was the principal stopping place, during the French war, for soldiers and officers passing to and from Ticonderoga and Crown Point across the Green Mountains. As a small company of soldiers, with a young lieutenant,¹ about the close of the war, were returning from these military stations, through dense forests over these mountains, by marked trees, they found a soldier by the wayside, apparently dying, who had been left by his companions some five or six days before. It was late in the fall, when the nights were cold. His little stock of food and fuel, which his companions had kindly provided and supposed would last longer than his life, were nearly consumed. On offering him assistance, the sick man begged them to let him alone to die in peace. But the young lieutenant, believing his life might be saved, determined to act the good Samaritan. Contrary to the sick soldier's entreaties, he ordered his foul garments to be carefully removed; the soldier himself to be thoroughly washed and cleansed; to be clothed in comfortable raiment, with which the company were fortunately provided; and directed his attendants to speak words of encouragement and kindness; to stay by him, supplying his wants, till able to walk, and then help him to reach the first settlement. It was all he needed. In three days, he arrived at the public-house in Charlestown, where, with tears of joy, he grasped the hand of his kind deliverer, the young lieutenant; and, with feelings which choked his utterance, told him that no words could express his gratitude to the man who had persisted in saving his life against his own remonstrance.

The people once more turned their attention to the improvement and embellishment of the scene of so many unexampled trials, in which they

¹ Afterwards Colonel William Henshaw, of Leicester, Mass.

continued actively engaged till the war of the Revolution broke out, when they were again called upon to relax their hold upon the implements of peace, and take up those of war. A people who manifested such signal courage in the protection of their homes from the attacks of the Indians, of course would not be loth to engage in another contest equally great and noble. It is sufficient to say, that Charlestown, bore her part in the struggle.¹

Charlestown is situated in a delightful and fertile valley; and, on the east, has a high range of hills. It is watered by Connecticut and Little Sugar rivers, in the former of which there are three islands, the largest, called Sartwell's island, containing about ten acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. These rivers furnish few mill privileges. The village of Charlestown lies between two meadows, known as the Upper and Lower meadows, and is calculated to awaken, from its secluded loveliness, the admiration of the traveller. The Upper meadow contains about two hundred acres, and the Lower about five hundred; the soil of which is alluvial and exceedingly productive. There are other meadows of different sizes, which, together with the two already mentioned, contain about twelve hundred acres. Among the distinguishing features of the village are its neatness, its long and pleasant street, shaded on either side by a row of trees, and its regularly proportioned, though not magnificent, buildings. Here is an elegant brick meeting-house, owned by the Unitarians; also the building occupied by the Connecticut River Bank, which has a capital of \$100,000; and the now deserted court house and dilapidated jail, which were used when Charlestown was the "place of judgment."

The town is connected with Springfield by a substantial bridge, which crosses the Connecticut about a mile from the village. Besides the one already mentioned, there are two church edifices, belonging respectively to the Congregationalists and the Methodists; three villages — South Charlestown, Charlestown, and North Charlestown, each of which has a post-office and a railroad station. There is a considerable market for wool here, which is bought up in the surrounding country, and packed and transmitted to the various markets. There are also two establishments for the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's boots, which give employment to numerous workmen. There are twelve school districts. The Sullivan Railroad passes through here. Population, 1,644; valuation, \$896,874.

¹ Among the distinguished residents of this town, besides Captain Stevens already noticed, may be mentioned Colonel William Heywood, Colonel Samuel Hunt, Hon. Simeon Olcott, and Hon. Benjamin West, all of whom held important civil and military offices; Governor Henry Hubbard, and the late Chief Justice John J. Gilchrist.

CHATHAM, Carroll county, lies on the east side of the White Mountains, and adjoins the line which divides New Hampshire from Maine, being ninety-two miles from Concord. Peter Livius and others received the grant, February 7, 1767. It now contains, in addition to the territory granted at this time, a tract of land formerly known as Warner's location,—the combined area being about twenty-six thousand acres. The surface presents many obstacles to cultivation,—being composed principally of mountains and rocks. Between Chatham and Jackson lie Baldface and Doublehead mountains, the former being 3,600 feet, and the latter 3,100 feet high, and presenting an impassable barrier to the opening of communication between the two towns by means of a road; hence the inhabitants, in their intercourse with the other towns in the county, are compelled to make a circuit through a portion of the state of Maine. A part of Mount Kearsarge is also in Chatham. There are several ponds and some large streams. Chatham has one church edifice; seven school districts; a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Population, 516; valuation, \$117,206.

CHESHIRE COUNTY, forming the southwest extremity of the state, has an area of about 770 square miles. It was established by act of the colonial government, "dividing this province into counties," published on the 19th of March, 1771, and, by the boundaries laid down at that time, contained all of its northern neighbor, Sullivan. By act of the state legislature passed January 2, 1829, the boundaries were thus defined: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Rindge; thence westerly by the state line to the west bank of the Connecticut river; thence up the same bank to the northwest corner of Walpole; thence by the northerly lines of Walpole, Alstead, Marlow, and Stoddard, to the line of the county of Hillsborough; thence by the line of the last-mentioned county to the bounds first mentioned." These boundaries have not since been materially disturbed. The county at present contains twenty-two towns, Keene being the shire.

Cheshire county has generally an uneven surface, with a few prominent elevations, such as the Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot mountains. Along the Connecticut and other streams, the soil is fertile, and abundantly rewards the labors of the husbandman. The Connecticut, which forms the boundary on the west, the Ashuelot and its tributaries, and the head branches of the Contoocook, with other streams, supply abundance of water, for manufacturing and other purposes. The Cheshire Railroad, from Fitchburg, Mass., to Bellows Falls, Vt., and the Ashuelot Railroad, from South Vernon, Vt., to Keene, are wholly within this county.

The county belongs to the third judicial district, a law term for which is held annually at Keene on the first Tuesday of July. There are two jury terms for the supreme judicial court and for the court of common pleas, both commencing at the same time, on the third Tuesdays of March and September. Population, 30,144; valuation, \$11,759,894.

CHESTER, in the western section of Rockingham county, adjoins Manchester, and is twenty-three miles from Concord. Eighty persons, belonging chiefly to Hampton and Portsmouth, associated themselves, in October, 1719, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of a township in the "Chestnut country," and placed three men on the land they had selected to keep possession. After so doing, they petitioned for a grant, which was accorded to them, August 26, 1720, consisting of a tract ten miles square. Several individuals from Rye and Hampton immediately commenced the settlement. Those who appear to have been the most zealous and useful in the undertaking were Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, Jacob Sargent, Ebenezer Dearborn, Robert Smith, two men by the name of Colby, and two by the name of Robie. Several families from the north of Ireland commenced settlements about the same time. The Indian war prevented any great progress being made from 1722 to 1726; though the natives, it appears, did not commit any great depredations beyond the capture of Thomas Smith and John Carr, who both escaped from their captors, and arrived in safety at a garrison in Londonderry. Several garrison-houses were maintained here till after the peace of 1749. Chester, which had previously been called Cheshire, was, on the 8th of May, 1722, incorporated. Portions of its territory have been annexed to Derryfield and to Hooksett; Long Meadows, Candia, and Freetown were formed entirely from it; and lastly, in June, 1845, Auburn was incorporated from its westerly part. The aborigines had a settlement of ten or twelve wigwams on an island in Massabesic pond, vestiges of which are said to have been visible as late as 1823.

In March, 1731, the first meeting-house was completed, which stood a few rods south of the present Congregational edifice. Over the first society Rev. Ebenezer Flagg was pastor from 1736 until his death, in 1791. The Presbyterians built a house in 1739, and were served by Rev. John Wilson from 1734 until his death, in 1779. Hon. Samuel Bell, who came to Chester in 1812, was governor of this state from 1819 to 1823, and senator in congress from 1823 to 1835. His sons, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, one of the judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire, the late Hon. James Bell, senator in congress from this state in 1855, and Luther V. Bell, M. D., for many years the superintendent of the McLean Lunatic Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., were born in Francestown, but were

quite young at the time of their father's removal to this town. His brother, Hon. John Bell, who was governor in 1828, was also a resident of this town.

The surface of the town is rather uneven, but the soil is tolerably good. A branch of Exeter river is the only stream of importance. There are three villages — Chester, East Chester, and Hall's Village; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; eleven school districts, and the same number of schools, with 376 pupils; an academy, and two post-offices — Chester and East Chester. Population, 1,301; valuation, \$359,768.

CHESTERFIELD, Cheshire county, is situated on the Connecticut river, and is eleven miles from Keene, and sixty-five from Concord. It was granted February 11, 1752, to sixty-five persons, and was settled on the 25th of November, 1761, by Moses Smith and William Thomas with their families, who located upon the bank of Connecticut river. They were followed, in the spring of 1762, by Abel Emmons and Captain Simon Davis, from which time the population so increased, that, in ten years, it contained one hundred and fifty families.

Chesterfield is generally hilly, and few towns on the Connecticut river contain so little interval land. Along the whole extent of the town bordering upon the river, the hills approach near to the river's side. There is much good upland, on which valuable crops of hay and Indian corn are raised. It is watered by the Connecticut, and Cat's-bane brook, the latter of which furnishes many mill seats. A beautiful lake — Spafford's — lies here, and is about eight miles in circumference, being fed by springs. Partridge's brook, which furnishes water-power sufficient to carry the machinery of a cotton factory and several mills, issues from this lake. In the lake is an island, which, it is asserted by some, was formerly the residence of a tribe of Indians, from the discovery there of various relics peculiar to an Indian settlement.

The most noted mountain in Chesterfield is West River mountain, lying partly in Hinsdale, and which was once the scene of a volcanic eruption. There is at present a considerable quantity of lava near its crater; and it is said by those who live near it, that it frequently trembles, and a rumbling noise is heard in its bowels. Some of the early inhabitants, seeing an aperture in it, supposed that it led to a silver mine — thereupon obtained a lease of it, and foolishly commenced digging for the article that would make their fortunes. None of it, however, has come to light, though the diggers have exhibited uncommon perseverance. There are two pleasant villages; four churches — Congregational, Methodist, one occupied by the Baptists and Univer-

salists, and one by the Universalists and Methodists; fifteen school districts; an academy, incorporated in January, 1790, and opened in August, 1794, for a long time the only one in Cheshire county; and two post-offices — Chesterfield and Chesterfield Factory: also, one cotton manufactory, one spiral-bit and auger factory, one accelerating-wheel factory, two grist-mills, ten saw-mills, one tannery, and one sash and blind manufactory. Population, 1,680; valuation, \$571,889.

CHICHESTER, in the eastern section of Merrimack county, adjoining Concord, was granted May 20, 1727, to Nathaniel Gookin and others; but the land remained in its primitive condition till 1758, when Paul Morrill commenced its settlement. The powerful tribe of Indians called the Penacooks, who had their head-quarters at what is now Concord, resided in the vicinity of this town, and planted their corn and other seeds on the banks of the Suncook. Traces of Indian settlements are still visible in various parts, and many Indian relics have been discovered.

The surface of Chichester is generally level, and the soil of a productive character. Most of the land is occupied by industrious farmers, whose efforts are richly repaid by as bountiful crops as any land in the county can produce. Bear hill, lying in the north part, is the principal eminence, and is under cultivation. Chichester is watered on the east by the Suncook river, into which flow several smaller streams from the south side of the town. This river is bordered by some interval land, and furnishes many good mill seats. Linkfield pond lies here, and from it flows a small stream southwest into the Soucook river. There are three church edifices — Methodist, Congregationalist, and Free-will Baptist; seven school districts, and two post-offices — Chichester and North Chichester: also, one grist-mill, and three saw-mills. Population, 997; valuation, \$322,336.

CLAREMONT, in the extreme western part of Sullivan county, bordering on the Connecticut river, and adjoining Newport, was granted October 26, 1764, to Josiah Willard, Samuel Ashley, and sixty-seven others. Its name was derived from the country residence of Lord Clive, an English nobleman. Moses Spafford and David Lynde, in 1762, were the earliest settlers; and, between 1763 and 1766, many others arrived. A large number of persons from Farmington, Hebron, and Colchester, Conn., many of whom were proprietors, came in during the year 1767, and made settlements in different parts of the town. Elijah, son of Moses Spafford, born in 1763, was the first native of Claremont. The first churches organized were of the Congregational and Episcopal orders.

Several of the earlier settlers may be noticed as somewhat distin-

guished. Samuel Cole, a graduate of Yale in 1731, was for many years an instructor of youth, and died at a good old age. Dr. William Sumner, a native of Boston, came here in 1768 from Hebron, Conn., and died in March, 1778; Colonel Benjamin Sumner, who died in May, 1815, aged seventy-eight, was, for a number of years, a civil magistrate; Colonel Joseph Waite, distinguished as having been in the French and Indian wars, a captain of one of Rogers's companies of Rangers, and as commander of a regiment in the war of the Revolution, died in October, 1776; Captain Joseph Taylor, who died in March, 1813, at the age of eighty-four, took part in the siege of Louisburg, the French and the Revolutionary wars, and was, with one Farwell, captured by the Indians in the summer of 1755, taken to Canada, and sold to the French; Hon. Samuel Ashley, who came here in 1782, and had served in the wars of 1745 and 1755, filled several civil offices, among



Claremont Village.

which was that of judge of the court of common pleas: he died in February, 1792. Hon. Caleb Ellis was member of Congress in 1804, of the executive council from 1809 to 1810, and judge of the superior court from 1813 till his death, May 9, 1816: the late Hon. Ralph Metcalf, governor of this state from 1855 to 1857, was also a resident.

Claremont is possessed of an undulating surface, which is covered with a rich, gravelly loam, presenting advantages of a superior order to the agriculturist. Meadows, pastures, and interval are met with in

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abundance; the latter, along the rivers, being rich and luxuriant. Green mountain, lying near Newport, is the only elevation of note. The hills and acclivities are capable of cultivation to their summits. Sugar river and the Connecticut, together with numerous other rivers and rivulets, furnish ample supplies of water. Sugar river runs through Claremont village, affording an immense water-power, the fall in three quarters of a mile being one hundred and fifty feet. Each twenty feet furnishes sufficient power to carry twenty thousand spindles,—the entire fall through the town being two hundred and fifty feet.

Claremont village, an accurate original view of which is given on the preceding page, is a thriving place, quite thickly settled, and having manufacturing interests of an extensive character. The private dwellings and the buildings generally, as well here as in other parts, indicate the wealth and prosperity with which the inhabitants are blessed. The following are the principal manufacturing works in the village. The Sunapee Mills, with a capital of \$30,000, manufacture ten thousand yards of sheetings and drillings weekly, consuming 104,000 pounds of cotton annually. The Monadnock Mills, for the manufacture of cotton goods, have a factory building of 418 feet in length, including wheel-house and repair-shop, the main wings of which are 124 feet long, sixty feet wide, and five stories high. The capital stock is \$200,000; the number of operatives, 400 — one hundred males, three hundred females; the amount of stock annually consumed, 725,000 pounds; the amount of goods manufactured, 2,050,000 square yards; and the amount of money annually paid to operatives, \$75,000. The Claremont Machine Works manufacture engine-lathes and planers, for which the highest premiums have been received at the Crystal Palace, and have a capital stock of \$15,000, employing thirty hands. The Home Mills, with a capital of \$30,000, manufacture 363,000 yards of thirty-seven inch sheetings, consume 80,000 pounds of cotton, and pay out annually to operatives \$78,000. The woollen factory of Sanford and Rossiter, with a capital of \$40,000, manufactures 45,000 yards of cassimeres, and consumes 50,000 pounds of wool every year; number of operatives, thirty. The Claremont Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1852 with an authorized capital of \$500,000, \$100,000 of which has been paid in; has three mills with nine engines; manufactures two hundred and fifty tons of paper per year, and blank books to the amount of \$50,000; employs forty males and fifty females. There are in this village forty-six stores; two banks—the Claremont, and the Sullivan Savings Institution; and two large shoe manufactories, employing a great many hands.

West Claremont is the name of a second village, also possessing

many advantages. There are in Claremont seven church edifices — two Episcopal, a Methodist, a Congregationalist, a Universalist, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic; nineteen school districts; and two post-offices — Claremont and West Claremont: also, three hotels — the Fremont house, the Sullivan house, and the Island house; two weekly newspapers — the National Eagle, and the Northern Advocate; besides, — in West Claremont village, — two paper-mills, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one store, and a hotel. The Concord and Claremont Railroad is projected, and the Sullivan passes through the town. Pop. 3,606; valuation, \$2,072,601.

CLARKSVILLE, Coös county, lies in the most northerly part of the state, and is one hundred and fifty-six miles from Concord. A part of the town comes within the famous Indian Stream territory, the settlement of which has been principally made since 1810. It was endowed with corporate privileges in June, 1854, and adjoins Pittsburgh, with which it is classed for the election of representative. The appearance of the country is broken and hilly, and the soil requires more than common efforts to make it yield even average crops. Clarksville pond, having an area of one hundred acres, and Carr pond, of about thirty acres, are the only two bodies of water in town. Indian Stream, and several tributaries of the Connecticut river, pass through the settlement. There are three school districts, with an attendance of sixty-six scholars: and a post-office: also, two saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population in 1857, 200; valuation, \$48,550.

COLEBROOK, in Coös county, has an area of 25,000 acres, and is one hundred and forty miles from Concord. It was originally granted to Sir George Colebrook, and the act of incorporation was passed December 1, 1790. It is watered by the Mohawk river, which affords some fine locations for mills; and by other smaller streams. The soil has good agricultural capacities, which are moderately improved. There is some excellent interval land along the valleys of the Mohawk and the Connecticut. There are three villages — Colebrook Corner, Factory Village, and Kidderville; two churches — Congregationalist and Union; an academy, with a fund of \$12,000: also, a starch manufactory, four saw-mills, and two grist-mills. The trade of the place consists in starch, grass-seed, beef, pork, mutton, wool, and other articles of country produce. There are eleven school districts, and one post-office. Population, 908; valuation, \$244,455.

COLUMBIA, Coös county, on the Connecticut river, has an area of 37,822

acres, and is one hundred and thirty-five miles from Concord. It was granted December 1, 1770, to Sir James Cockburne of London, and others, from which circumstance it received the plantation name of Cockburne. It was incorporated December 16, 1797, and its name was changed to Columbia, June 19, 1811. The township originally comprised only 32,000 acres; but the annexation of Wales Location, made it up to 37,822 acres. The surface is uneven and mountainous along the southern limits, and from the elevations descend a number of streams into the Connecticut, amply watering the soil, and affording fine mill privileges. The soil is of good quality. A very remarkable pond, called Lime, lies two miles southeast of Chamberlain's Town, in Colebrook, on a small branch of Simm's stream. It is 160 rods long and fifty wide, of an oval and rather irregular shape, bottomed to a depth of six feet with pure white, calcareous marl: in connection with this myriads of shells are found, immense numbers of which are still seen in the waters of the pond, usually collected under loose stones. This marl makes good lime. Impure blue and gray limestone exists in abundance around the shores of the pond. There is a little village in the northwest part of the town, called the Valley, containing the only church edifice, which is owned by the Baptists and Methodists. The trade consists in very little except country produce. Considerable quantities of lumber, however, are manufactured, and transported to market on rafts down the Connecticut. Maple sugar is also manufactured largely. There are four saw-mills, three grist-mills, two clapboard machines, and one starch-mill: also, ten school districts, with a good school-house in each; and one post-office. Population, 762; valuation, \$163,712.

CONCORD, Merrimack county, first called Penacook, lying on both sides of Merrimack river, is a city, and the capital of New Hampshire. It was granted by Massachusetts, January 17, 1725, to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman, and ninety-eight others, and was laid out the year following, seven miles square. Some difficulty arose with New Hampshire in reference to the grant thus made, this jurisdiction claiming that Massachusetts had no authority over the territory, which was not settled for a number of years. According to tradition, several persons, among whom were Henry Rolfe and Richard Urann, passed the winter of 1726 here, suffering severely from the cold and for want of suitable provisions, till relieved by friendly Indians, some of whom still dwelt in Penacook. In 1727, Captain Ebenezer Eastman moved his family in, and the same year a block-house, forty feet by twenty-five, was erected, intended to serve the double purpose of a fort and meeting-house. In 1728, arrangements were made for building a saw-

mill and grist-mill, and for the establishment of a ferry. In 1730, Rev. Timothy Walker was settled as minister, with a salary of £100. From 1731 till 1733, Penacook was in a transition state from a plantation to an incorporated town; but, towards the latter part of 1733, corporate privileges were conferred upon it with the name of Rumford. In November, 1739, it was voted to construct a garrison around the house of Rev. Mr. Walker, at the town's cost. In 1741, when the division line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Rumford fell within the bounds of the latter province, which was received with general regret by the citizens; and a petition presented to the king, praying to be continued under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts bay; but all was in vain.

Thus far the people had enjoyed a good degree of peace and prosperity, and had made rapid progress in agriculture and the arts and comforts of life. From 1744 to 1762, however, they were most of the time in a state of alarm and trouble, chiefly from the Indians, instigated by the French from Canada. Petitions were presented (one of which was signed by sixty-four persons), to New Hampshire and to Massachusetts, for men and means; and, in answer to these petitions, early in 1745, two small companies were furnished by New Hampshire and two by Massachusetts. In 1746, seven garrisons or forts were erected, built of hewn logs, lying flat one upon the other, having within their inclosure several small buildings for the accommodation of families. In the one round the house of Rev. Mr. Walker were stationed eight men, with their families; in that round the house of Ebenezer Eastman, thirteen; in that of the house of Jonathan Eastman, eight; in that of Henry Lovejoy, ten; in that of Jeremiah Stickney, twenty; in that of Joseph Hall, fifteen; and in that of Timothy Walker, Jr., twenty-two, and their families. Yet, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, five men were killed by the Indians, and two taken prisoners, August 11, 1746. The names of those killed were Samuel and Jonathan Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean, and John Lufkin, to whose memory a monument was erected in 1837 by Richard Bradley, a great-grandson of Samuel Bradley. In 1748, by treaty between France and England, hostilities were suspended for a few years; yet the Indians still continued to make depredations, sometimes murdering or carrying off the whites. In 1752, John Stark of Derryfield and Amos Eastman of Rumford were carried to St. Francis, and retained in captivity six weeks, when they were ransomed. Hostilities were again commenced in 1754, and continued till 1762, during which the people had to sustain a constant watch, and go armed to perform almost every duty. In this war, as well as in the expedition to Louisburg (in which Captain Ebenezer Eastman com-

manded a company), Rumford contributed her full share both of men and means. Captain John Chandler commanded a company in 1754; Captain Joseph Eastman in 1756, and Captain John Goffe in 1756. Many of the men composing these companies served under those fearless leaders, Robert Rogers, John Stark, and William Stark; and their exploits generally were of the most daring character.

From 1733 to 1762, a controversy existed between the proprietors of Rumford and Bow, the latter asserting their right, under a grant from New Hampshire, to a great portion of the territory of Rumford.¹ This grant was made to one hundred and seven proprietors and their associates — the latter being the governor and lieutenant-governor, and other members of the government of New Hampshire. Most of the original proprietors of Bow having forfeited their rights by failing to fulfil the conditions of the grant, the new township fell into the hands of the associates; and hence, in supporting their right to the territory, the proprietors of Rumford had to sustain a "tilting match," not so much with the individual inhabitants of Bow as with the government of New Hampshire. Such being the case, it seemed almost impossible that an impartial trial could be had; for the government itself was almost entirely the tribunal before which the case was heard. Happily the proprietors of Rumford were firm in their purpose, and were determined to stand by each other in every instance. So the case was allowed to proceed; but as it is not our purpose to follow it through all its ramifications, we will merely state, that, failing, after successive efforts, to procure any redress from New Hampshire, Rev. Timothy Walker and Benjamin Rolfe were appointed by the town, February 12, 1753, to make representation of the difficulties to the English government. They were indefatigable, persevering, and, eventually, successful in obtaining redress of grievances, the king having, by an order in council, dated the 29th of December, 1762, decided the matter against the government of New Hampshire and in favor of Rumford. Mr. Walker crossed the ocean three times for the above-mentioned purpose, and early secured the services of Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who had first the management of the case as attorney, and lastly, the decision of it as judge. The matter, however, lingered on after this till 1774, when it was settled. In 1765, an act of incorporation was passed by New Hampshire, the title of which reads: "An act for setting off a part of the Town of Bow, together with some lands adjoining thereto, with the inhabitants thereon, and making them a *Parish*; investing them with such privileges and immunities as Towns in this Province

¹ See Bow.

have and do enjoy." To this parish in the town of Bow, the name of Concord was given, to express — so tradition says — the entire unanimity in purpose and action which had uniformly characterized the inhabitants during this long controversy. It will be seen that the government of New Hampshire clung to their original purpose of giving Bow the preëminence, which shows that the decision in council was a bitter pill for the government to swallow.

In 1751, a new meeting-house, two stories high, was erected on the spot now occupied by the Methodist Biblical Institute. It was built of white oak timber, without porches or gallery, had only one entrance, a door on the south side, while the seats were coarse benches ranged on each side of the broad aisle. Having been improved and enlarged at various times, it was long known as the "Old North Church," the most spacious and best filled house of worship in the state.

It may be a matter of interest to the reader to know, that, as late as 1774, negroes were bought and sold in Concord, and that there were quite a number owned in the parish. Many traditions have come down in reference to these sons of Ethiopia, exhibiting the peculiar characteristics of the race thus far doomed to servitude. A few of the descendants of these slaves are still living in and about Concord. Bears and wolves were quite numerous, and very troublesome to the early settlers; and, even as late as 1772, they roved around the wilderness in the vicinity of Concord, satisfying their appetites with the young pigs, sheep, and the poultry of the inhabitants. Crows, too, abounded, and for their destruction, and that of the wolves, a bounty was offered by the town. Many amusing encounters with "Bruin" are related, in which the inhabitants exhibited great daring; "Bruin" sometimes got the best of the fight, but was generally worsted in the end. In 1774, there were two companies of militia in Concord, belonging to the fifteenth regiment — Joshua Abbot being captain of one, and Abiel Chandler of the other.

At the period of the American Revolution, 1775, Concord contained 1,052 inhabitants, who early manifested their hatred of British tyranny. As soon as news of the Lexington fight was received, Captain Abiel Chandler raised a volunteer company of thirty-six men and marched to Cambridge, where they remained a fortnight; and in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Stark were three companies from Concord and neighboring towns, commanded by Captain Gordon Hutchins, Captain Joshua Abbot, and Captain Aaron Kinsman, all of whom shared in the glory of the battle of Bunker Hill. To the provincial "congress," held at Exeter, Timothy Walker, Jr. was chosen as representative, May 11th, and again December 5th. The inhabitants were entirely unanimous in the good cause; for, out of the one hun-

dred and fifty-six inhabitants capable of bearing arms in March, 1776, not one of them was returned to congress as favoring the cause of the mother country. The following year, however, several were suspected of "disaffection," and they were immediately advertised as "Enemies to the United States of America," while several of them were confined in jail at Exeter, but were afterwards released, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance, which was done by all except John Stevens. A company was raised for the relief of 'Ticonderoga; but news having arrived of the evacuation of that place, the company was disbanded. Probably no greater evidence need be cited of the entire unanimity of a people in a good cause, than that exhibited by the citizens of Concord when called on to enter the regiment of General Stark for the purpose of cutting off Burgoyne, which resulted in the battle of Bennington. The highest enthusiasm prevailed.¹ Colonel Hutchins, hearing that it was decided to raise volunteers for the general, mounted his horse, and rode posthaste for Concord, arriving on Sunday afternoon before the close of public service. He dismounted at the door of the meeting-house, and walked up the aisle of the church while Mr. Walker was preaching his sermon. The reverend gentleman paused, asking if Colonel Hutchins was the bearer of any message? "Yes," replied the colonel; "General Burgoyne, with his army, is on his march to Albany. General Stark has offered to take the command of New Hampshire men; and, if we all turn out, we can cut off Burgoyne's march."—"My hearers," said Mr. Walker, "those of you who are willing to go, better leave at once." All the men immediately went out, and many of them enlisted on the spot. All night was devoted to preparation, and a company was ready to march next morning. Two of the citizens² pleaded the want of shoes as a reason why they could not go; but these were made before morning by Samuel Thompson, a shoemaker. Twenty-eight men from Concord were engaged in the battle of Bennington, and Colonel Stickney particularly distinguished himself, and was mentioned by General Stark in his despatches. Another company from Concord, under Colonel Gordon Hutchins, marched to the scene of conflict, but arrived too late to engage in the battle. Another company, under Captain Joshua Abbot, marched from Concord to join the army at Saratoga, in September, 1777. In fact, the inhabitants of Concord

¹ John Langdon, in the ardor of his patriotism, said: "I have £3,000 in money, and fifty hogsheads of rum, and I will pawn my house and plate for all they are worth, if General Stark will take command of the New Hampshire troops to cut off Burgoyne"—adding, "If we gain our independence, I shall be repaid; if not, it matters not what will become of my property."—*History of Concord*, by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., p. 274.

² Phineas Virgin, and Jonathan Eastman, Sen.

participated in all the dangers, sufferings, and glory, incident to the war: some were with Washington at Valley Forge; some shared in his victories at Princeton and Trenton; and some were at the scene of blood in Wyoming.

Concord was the place of meeting for the convention which formed the state constitution, in 1783. In what was called the "Oxford war" (the threatened rupture with France), and in the war of 1812, Concord again exhibited her patriotism, entering readily into the requirements of those occasions.

From 1785 to the period of the adoption of the city charter in March, 1853, the history of Concord has been one of uninterrupted progression. From a "plantation" in the wilderness, she has sprung up into a large and thriving city, divided into seven wards, and having a population, at the last census, of nearly nine thousand, which has now considerably increased. In 1805, it became the permanent seat of the New Hampshire government; and, in 1823, the county seat of Merrimack.

Concord has been the residence of many individuals, distinguished in literature, politics, theology, and the arts, to whom a passing allusion may not be inappropriate. Among them may be mentioned, Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister, who died September 1, 1782; Hon. Timothy Walker, his son, born in Concord in 1737, died May 5, 1822; Benjamin Rolfe, who died March 20, 1772; Dr. Ezra Carter, the first physician, who died September 17, 1767; Dr. Philip Carrigain, who died in 1806; Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, who died October 1, 1821; the celebrated Benjamin Thompson (better known as Count Rumford), who resided in Concord for a number of years prior to the Revolution, and Sarah, Countess of Rumford, his daughter, who died here in 1852. Governor Isaac Hill, who died in 1851, was also a resident; as was also John Farmer (distinguished as an antiquarian and historian), who died in 1838; Jonathan Eastman, Sen., was born here June 10, 1746, and died October 19, 1834; Colonel William A. Kent, who died in 1840, was father of ex-governor Kent of Maine; and Nathaniel H. Carter, distinguished as a poet and for other literary attainments, was born at Concord in 1787, and died in France, January 2, 1830. Ex-president Pierce was, for a number of years prior to his election as chief magistrate of the republic, a prominent citizen of Concord. Many more might be mentioned, and much might be written of the lives of those already enumerated.

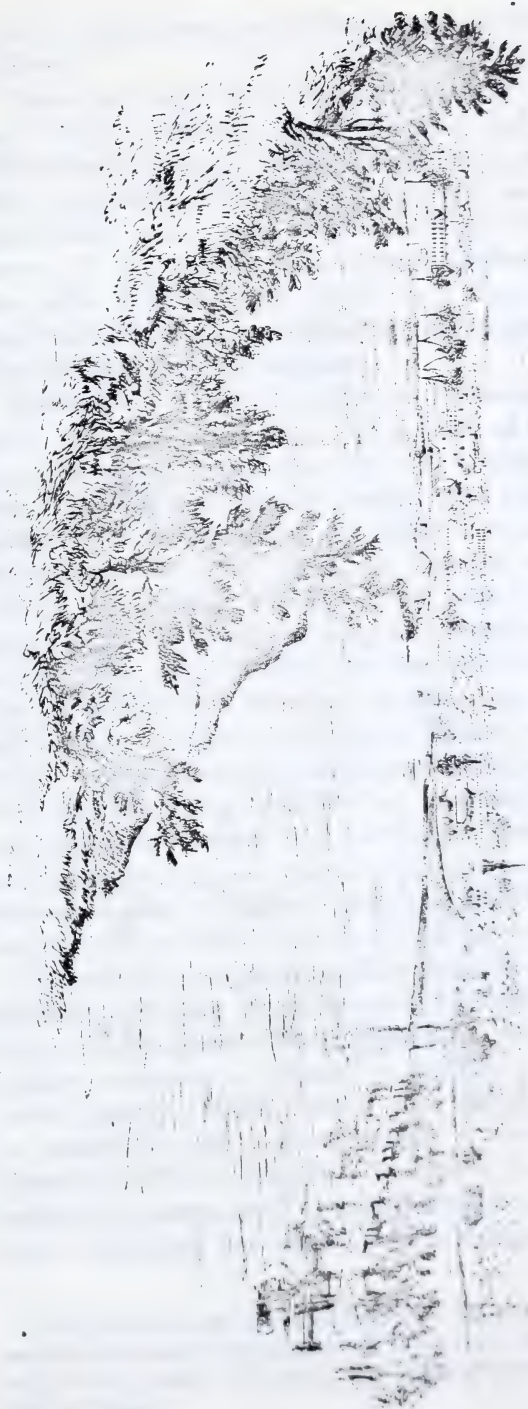
Concord is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Merrimack river, and comprises 40,919 acres, of which about 1,800 are water. It is situated near the centre of the state from east to west, about fifty miles from the Atlantic coast, and the same distance from the Connecticut

river. The land is generally good, consisting of interval, upland, and plain. The interval is distinguished for its extent, beauty, and fertility, yielding bountiful crops of corn, grass, oats, potatoes, and sometimes wheat. The uplands are somewhat diverse in quality, being also uneven, rough, and hilly. They are, however, as a general thing, productive, forming excellent farms and good pastures. The plains are less productive. An inexhaustible supply of granite exists here, large quantities of which are annually quarried, and used for building purposes in Concord, Boston, and other parts of our country. Iron ore has also been found, and excellent clay for making bricks. The principal river is the Merrimack, which flows through the whole length of the township from north to south, dividing it near the centre. Above Sewall's island is a considerable fall, but no available water-power until it reaches Turkey and Garvin's falls. The river is subject to freshets; and sometimes, during heavy rains and sudden meltings of snow, the whole adjacent interval is covered with water as far as the eye can reach. The Contoocook river passes through the northwest corner, upon which is a fertile section of Concord, affording fine mill privileges for more than a mile in its course. The Soucook river constitutes the boundary line between Concord and Pembroke, — is very crooked and rapid, affords many mill privileges, and has seven bridges across it. There are seven ponds — Turkey, Horse-shoe, Long, Little Turtle, Snow, and Hot-hole, the largest of which are Long and Turkey, the former covering two hundred and sixty-five, and the latter one hundred and seventy, acres. Hot-hole pond is remarkable from the fact that its bottom has never been reached.

There are in Concord four villages. The Main village, — frequently called "The Street," from the fact that in early times the houses were all built on one street, nearly a mile and a half long, — is the central place for business, containing most of the public buildings, the principal stores for trade, and shops for almost every variety of mechanical pursuit. There are here ten churches — Episcopal, Unitarian, Free-will Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Universalist, two Congregational, and two Baptist; a post-office, and seven hotels, several of which are considered the largest and best kept in the state. A brief enumeration of the principal public buildings may here be given. The Methodist General and Biblical Institute was incorporated in 1847, and occupies the old "North Church," which was fitted up in 1846, by the liberality of the citizens, and conveyed to the trustees of the institute for purposes of instruction. In 1854, there were sixty-eight students. The old town-hall and court-house was erected in 1792, and enlarged in 1823. This ancient edifice, together with the county building, built in 1844, of brick, has

given place to the new city hall, finished in 1856, at a cost of about \$60,000. This splendid edifice was built at the joint expense of the city and county. On the lower floor are a spacious city hall, and rooms for city offices. In the second story, a court room, rooms for county offices, and for a city library. Surmounting the building is a magnificent dome, which furnishes an extensive view of the city and adjacent country. — The state prison is situated near the north end of Main street, and was first built in 1811–12, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved. The prison consists of four buildings, which, with the yard, cover an area of two acres, surrounded by a granite wall. In 1854, there were 105 convicts in prison, who were engaged in bedstead-making, cabinet work, and the manufacture of shoes. — The county jail is located near the junction of Pleasant and Washington streets, and is a beautiful edifice, built of brick, in 1852, at a cost of \$11,000. — The state house, commenced in 1816 and completed in 1819, extends from Main street to State street, its grounds being beautifully ornamented with shade-trees. The centre of the building is fifty feet front by fifty-seven in depth; the wings are each thirty-eight feet in front by forty-nine in depth; the whole making a parallelogram of 126 feet in length by forty-nine in width, with the addition of a projection in the centre of each front of four feet. The exterior walls are of hammered granite; the lot on which it stands being inclosed on two sides with a solid wall of hammered stone five feet in height, while the front fences and gates are of cast-iron, with stone posts and sills. The expense of the structure, complete, was \$82,000. The chamber for the representatives is adorned with an arched ceiling rising thirty feet from the floor. The senate chamber is eighteen feet in height. The building also contains the council chamber, offices for the secretary and treasurer, the adjutant and attorney-generals, with a spacious room occupied as the state-library. — The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is beautifully situated on an eminence on Pleasant street, half a mile from the state house. It has been enlarged and improved since its erection in 1841, and is now capable of accommodating 225 patients. It is a noble edifice, an ornament to the city and an honor to the state. The whole number of patients admitted from its opening in 1842 to June 1, 1857, was 1,476. — Another building worthy of mention is the railroad passenger depot, near the centre of Main street, having in the second story a large and spacious hall, and excellent accommodations for offices. It was erected in 1849. Contiguous to it is an extensive freight depot, and all the necessary buildings for engines and cars, and for machine and repair shops. The following railroads centre at this depot: the Concord Railroad, the Northern Railroad, the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, the

(Landscape)





Concord and Claremont Railroad, and the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad.

About three miles from the state house lies the West, or *West Parish*, Village, a thriving place, having a station of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, a Congregational meeting-house, two school-houses, and a post-office. Flannels and blankets are manufactured here to a considerable extent; and, near the village, is the town-farm and poor-house. In the East Village, on the east side of Merrimack river, about two miles from the state house, are a Congregational meeting-house, two school-houses, a post-office, two stores, and a station of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

Fisherville is situated chiefly in Concord, and is about six miles north from the main village. It is built on both sides of the Contoocook river, near its junction with the Merrimack, and derives its name from the Messrs. Fisher of Boston, who are proprietors of the larger portion of the water-power. The Contoocook and Penacook mills, for the manufacture of cotton cloth, are situated in this village, the former having been erected in 1836, and the latter in 1846. The former is five stories high, ninety-six feet long, and forty-two wide; the latter is three stories high, and, including the two wheel-houses, 370 feet in length. On the north side of the river is another mill, erected in 1847 by Deacon Almon Harris, which is three stories high, seventy-five feet long, and forty wide; it manufactures principally woollen goods. The village is thrifty and growing, having, in 1840, but a population of one hundred, which has increased to about two thousand. There are here small factories and machine-shops of various kinds, a post-office, two large school-houses, as also a Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist society, with suitable edifices and halls for worship.

Concord has four banks — Merrimack County, capital, \$80,000; Mechanics, \$100,000; State Capital, \$150,000; Union, \$100,000: two savings institutions — New Hampshire and Concord; three fire insurance companies — Equitable Mutual, Union Mutual, and Merrimack County Mutual, several other companies having been engaged in operations until a recent period; five newspapers¹ — New Hampshire Patriot, New Hampshire Statesman, Congregational Journal, Independent Democrat, and Democratic Standard. Several other papers have been established, but are not now in existence. Printing is one of the

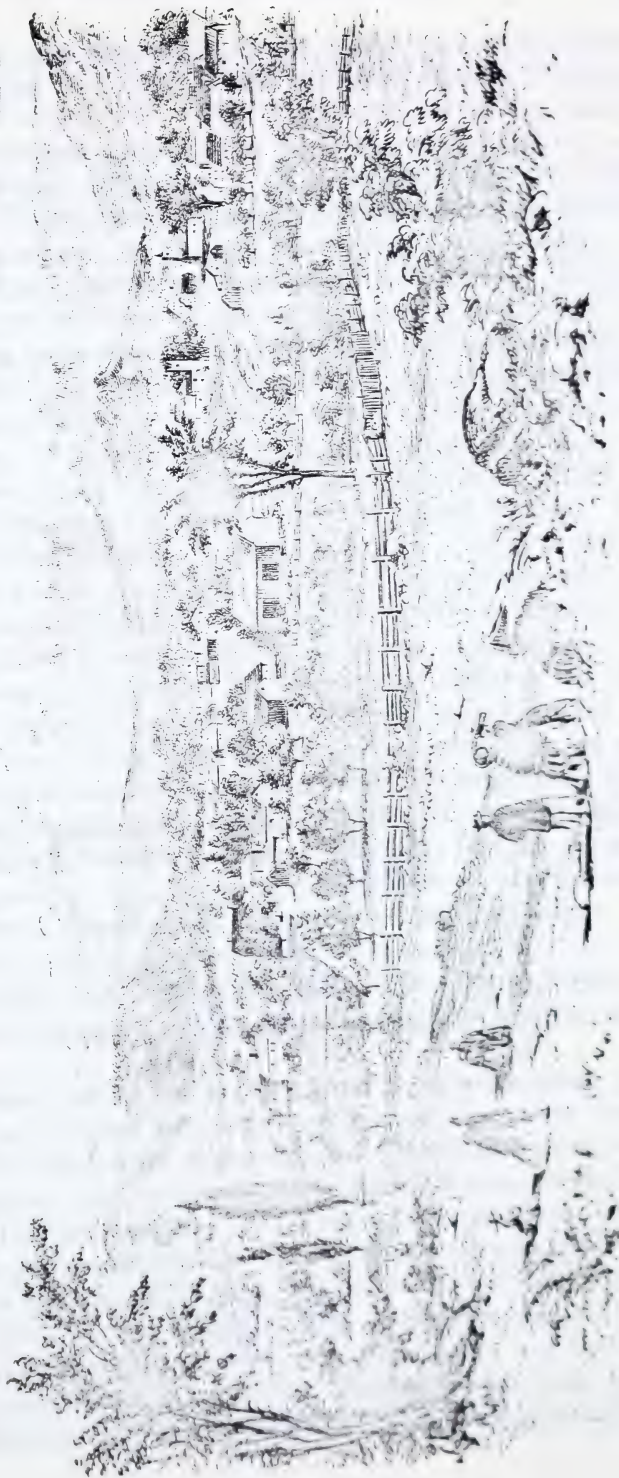
¹ The first newspaper appeared January 6, 1790, and was called the Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer. It was printed on a sheet fourteen by nine inches, and had for its motto, "The press is the cradle of science, the nurse of genius, and the shield of liberty."

most extensive branches of business in Concord. The manufacture of marriages, boots and shoes, and musical instruments, is carried on very extensively; and in the former, Concord is said to be unrivalled. There are twenty-two school districts, and five post-offices — Concord, West Concord, Mast Yard, East Concord, and Fisherville. Population in 1850, 8,584; present population, about 11,500; valuation, \$4,176,369.

CONWAY, Carroll county, anciently called Pequawket, is bounded on the east by Fryeburg, Maine, and is seventy-two miles from Concord. It is very pleasantly situated on both sides of the Saco river. Daniel Foster received a grant of this town in the year 1675, the grantees agreeing to pay, for ten years, one ear of Indian corn annually. In the year 1764, the first settlers — James and Benjamin Osgood, John Doff, and Ebenezer Burbank — came in, building their cabins on the intervals along the banks of the Saco, a rather hazardous position, on account of the sudden rises of that river, which fact was fully exemplified in the year 1800, when the "great freshet" took place, which swept houses and barns away in its course. The settlers came principally from Durham and Lee, the glowing accounts of the richness of the soil, the plentifulness of game, and the abundance of fish and fowl; being the principal inducements for removing to this "land of promise." This was formerly the site of an Indian settlement; and it was with envious eyes that the savages beheld the inroads of the white man upon their favorite haunts.

The soil of Conway is plain, upland, and interval, — the larger portion being of the latter, — tracts of which extend through its entire length, from fifty to two hundred rods wide, the surface having been formerly covered with white pine and rock maple. With perseverance, all the land will yield good crops; but the greater part of it is easy of cultivation. Situated on the northeastern side of the Saco river are three considerable elevations, known as Pine, Rattlesnake, and Green Hills. Swift and Pequawket rivers discharge themselves into the Saco in this town. The largest collections of water are Walker's and Pequawket ponds, the latter being 360 rods in circumference; there is also a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur.

The scenery in Conway is probably the grandest and most picturesque of any in New England, and has received the highest encomiums from the pens of travellers. A writer says: "One who visits the Conway meadows sees the original of half the pictures that have been shown in our art-rooms the last two years. All our landscape painters must try their hands at that perfect gem of New England scenery. One feels, in standing on that green plain, with the music of



the Saco in his ears, hemmed in by the broken lines of its guardian ridges, and looking up to the distant summit of Mount Washington, that he is not in any county of New Hampshire, not in any namable latitude of this rugged earth, but in the world of pure beauty — the *adytum* of the temple, where God is to be worshipped as the infinite Artist, in joy." Willey, in his "Incidents in White Mountain Scenery," says: "The mountains in Conway, and those on her borders, are among the most important things pertaining to her location. To appreciate this fully, you have but to take a position somewhere on the main road about three miles south of Bartlett, standing with your face to the north. On your right will stretch up a line of mountains, from Rattlesnake mountain, situated about southeast, to Pequawket or Kearsarge, on the northeast. Sweeping round from this, you pass over Thorn and Double-head and Black mountains till you come at length to the long range of the Motes, that separate Conway from Upper Bartlett. From this point you follow them down on your left till you come to their terminus, at a point in the heavens about southwest from where you stand. It is a grand post of observation to occupy at any time of the year; but, keep it through the season, and you get a view of scenes which, for majesty and beauty, can scarcely anywhere else be obtained. In winter you will see a parapet of mountains around you, shorn indeed of their summer attractions, but still commanding your attention from the naked and unadorned sublimity of their appearance. Pequawket will rise up before you, like an old sentinel who has stood his post for centuries, amidst the many lightnings and storms that have beat his defenceless head." This mountain is ascended from North Conway. On the western bank of the Saco, opposite this place, are two very high ledges. The most northerly, sometimes called "Hart's Looking-glass," rises, nearly perpendicular, 650 feet. The other, called White Horse Ledge, from presenting the illusion of a white horse dashing up its steep, is 950 feet high.

Of late years, Conway has become a very fashionable resort during the summer months, and the hotels and farmers' houses are crowded with visitors till the middle of September. The air is fine and salubrious, the mountain streams abound with trout, and some of the ponds with pickerel; so that altogether the advantages for health and recreation are abundant, and of the best kind. The town contains four villages — North Conway, Kearsarge, Chataouque, and Centre Conway; four church edifices — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Union; twenty school districts, an academy, and a seminary; and three post-offices — Conway, North Conway, and Conway Centre; also, thirteen stores, two carriage factories, two flouring mills, three grist-mills, one

paper mill, a large tannery, and several mills for the manufacture of clapboards and shingles. Population, 1,767; valuation, \$426,468.

Coös COUNTY, in the northern part of the state, bounded on the west by the Connecticut river, has an area of about 1,950 square miles. It was created by act of the legislature, December 24, 1803, in which it is thus described: "Coös county shall contain all the lands and waters situated northerly of the line hereinafter mentioned and described within this state, which line is considered as beginning on the westerly bank of Connecticut river, at the southwesterly corner of Dalton, and running on the westerly and southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton woods (Carroll); thence on the westerly and southerly line of Bretton woods to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the county of Strafford, at the northwesterly corner of Tamworth; thence on the line of the county of Strafford to the line of the district of Maine." It contains twenty-five towns, Lancaster being the shire town. Since 1840, two towns and one plantation have been taken from it and given to Carroll.

Coös is, in extent of territory, the largest county in the state, and has most of the ungranted lands within its boundaries. Owing to the exceedingly mountainous character of the country, much of the land must ever remain unsettled. Along the banks of the Connecticut and other streams, there are large tracts of interval, which are very fertile. In the south part of the county are situated the principal elevations of the White Mountain range, other summits of the same range showing their isolated heads in various parts. The Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Saco rivers have their origin in this county; besides which there are a variety of other streams of lesser magnitude, among which may be mentioned the Mohawk, Ammonoosuc, Israel's, and John's rivers. Part of the Umbagog lake lies in the county. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the south part of Coös. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "pines," with which the county is much covered.

Coös county belongs to the fifth judicial district. A law term of the supreme judicial court is held annually at Lancaster on the third Tuesday of July; and two terms each for this court and the common pleas are held annually, both commencing on the first Tuesdays of May and November. Population, 11,853; valuation, \$3,326,774.

CORNISH, Sullivan county, is situated on Connecticut river, in the western part of the state, and is fifty miles from Concord. Rev. Samuel

McClintock of Greenfield, and sixty-nine others, received the grant of this territory, June 21, 1763, and settlements were commenced by emigrants chiefly from Sutton, Mass., in 1765, the family of Moses Chase being the first in town. A camp, for many years known as the "Mast Camp," was found erected when the first settlers came in. It had been used by a company employed in procuring spars for the royal navy; but was occupied by a Mr. Dyke and his family when the settlers arrived. Daniel Putnam, afterwards a respectable inhabitant of the town, resided here the year previous. Cornish was one of the sixteen towns which seceded from New Hampshire and joined Vermont in 1778; and it was here that a convention of delegates from several towns on both sides of the river assembled December 9, 1778, and made proposals to New Hampshire regarding the settlement of a dividing line. Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, bishop of the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, and Caleb Chase, one of the wealthiest men of Boston, were born in Cornish.

The surface of Cornish is hilly, with the exception of that part lying on the river; but the soil is generally fertile and productive in the several varieties of grain and vegetables peculiar to this latitude. Farming is the principal occupation, and the inhabitants are in good circumstances. Connecticut river waters the western part, and, by means of a bridge, connects Cornish with Windsor, Vt. Blow-me-down and Brant's brooks are the only streams of magnitude, and afford a few good mill privileges. On the latter stream, silver ore has been discovered; and spruce-yellow paint has been found in considerable quantities on the bottom and along the margin of the brook. Cornish has one village, called the Flats: four church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal; sixteen school districts, and two post-offices — Cornish and Cornish Flats: also, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, and two carriage manufactories. Population, 1,606; valuation, \$587,748.

CROYDON, Sullivan county, is situated on the highlands between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and is forty-four miles from Concord, in a northwesterly direction. It was incorporated May 31, 1763, and was granted to Samuel Chase, and sixty-four others, under the usual conditions. The settlement was commenced, in 1766, by Moses Whipple, Seth Chase, David Warren, Ezekiel Powers, and perhaps some others, from Grafton, Mass. Seth Chase's family was the first here. Privations and hardships were endured by the first settlers, but Indian depredations were unknown; in fact, it is believed that no permanent Indian settlement was ever made here, as no vestiges of their habita-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population.

ions have been discovered. Some stone utensils, such as chisels, gouges, and tomahawks, have come to light, which give evidence that at least they visited the vicinity. The inhabitants of Croydon lent their aid to the struggle which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies, and many of them took an active part in the battles incidental to the contest, remaining in active service till the surrender of Burgoyne.

The shape of this town was originally square, but additions from it in 1808 and 1809, in the one case to the territory of Grantham, and in the other to that of Cornish, have somewhat altered its form and lessened its dimensions. The surface is hilly and uneven, and is, in many cases, covered with huge masses of granite. The soil, with the exception of the alluvial lands near Sugar river, is generally hard and unproductive. Croydon mountain, the highest land in Sullivan county, extends across the western part. Pine hill, taking its name from its having been covered with pine timber, lies in the eastern part. The town is watered by the north branch of Sugar river, and by a number of ponds, the principal of which are Long, Rocky-bound, Governor's, and Spectacle. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the raising of cattle. There are three churches — Congregationalist, Methodist, and Universalist; ten school districts, and two post-offices — Croydon and Croydon Flat: also, one small woollen factory, two grist-mills, one starch factory, two cabinet shops, one wheelwright shop, and two stores. Population, 861; valuation, \$276,205.

DALTON, in the western part of Coös county, on the easterly side of Connecticut river, contains 16,455 acres, and is 110 miles north of Concord. Moses Blake and Walter Bloss first settled Dalton, and, with their families, were for a length of time the only inhabitants. Coffin Moore was also an early settler. The act of incorporation of Dalton was passed November 4, 1784, the name having been given in honor of Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee. The Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut river commence here, and flow tumultuously along the northwestern border. Water is supplied by John's river and several large brooks. Blake's pond is the only one in the town. Some of the land is even, while that in the western and southern parts is broken, the soil generally being deep and fertile. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, and ash. Along the shores of John's river the white pine is abundant.

Dalton has one village, called Summerville; one church edifice — Methodist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, two stores and three saw-mills. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the eastern part of the town. Population, 751; valuation, \$178,583.

DANBURY, in the southeastern part of Grafton county, having the Northern Railroad passing through near its centre, is thirty miles from Concord, and contains nineteen thousand acres. The first settlers commenced operations about November, 1771, in the eastern part, and gradually extended over the whole tract of territory. It was incorporated June 18, 1795. The face of the town is mostly hilly, with a considerable eminence in the northeast part. Smith's river waters the eastern section, where there is some good interval. The raising of cattle and sheep engages a large part of the attention of the inhabitants. There are a Congregational, a Methodist, and a Baptist society; ten school districts, with a high school; and two post-offices — Danbury and South Danbury: also, seven saw-mills, two shingle, lath and clapboard mills, three stores, and one tannery. Population, 934; valuation, \$253,253.

DANVILLE, in the centre of Rockingham county, was first settled between the years 1735 and 1739. The names of Jonathan Sanborn and Jacob Hook are found among those that lived here at that time. The town was formerly a part of Kingston, which it adjoins on the east. It was incorporated February 22, 1760, receiving the name of Hawke, said to have been given in honor of a gentleman somewhat distinguished in the mother country, which was changed to that of Danville, agreeably to a request of the citizens, by the legislature, in June, 1836. During the Revolutionary war, the people engaged with ardor in the general conflict for the "inalienable rights" of man. Several became soldiers in the army. At one time, there were two vacancies in the board of selectmen, they having enlisted in the service. Dr. Thomas Stowe Ranney was, in 1774, chosen to sit in a convention at Exeter for the purpose of choosing delegates to the general congress, which was to be holden at Philadelphia in September of that year. It was agreed also to pay the proportion of the expense of the said delegate at congress. This was raised at the meeting by subscription, the sum being thirty-five shillings lawful money. At a meeting, held in January, 1775, the following resolution was passed: "That the most grateful acknowledgments are due to the truly honorable, patriotic members of the late continental congress, for their assiduity in so nobly defending and supporting the right of America against the wicked machinations of an abandoned ministry to enslave us and our posterity. We are so far from subscribing to the authority of parliament to abridge us of our privileges, that, if death must be our portion in the defence of them, we are ready to sacrifice our lives for liberty." It appears that this town was classed with Sandown in the choice of a representative in 1776,

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the discovery of gold in other parts of the United States. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth. These discoveries led to a great influx of people to the states where the gold was discovered, and the states became free states. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the discovery of gold in other parts of the United States. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth. These discoveries led to a great influx of people to the states where the gold was discovered, and the states became free states.

and they have ever since been thus united. The meeting was holden at Hawke, June 26, and Moses Colby was chosen to represent the two parishes in the general assembly of the colony.

The land in Danville is rather broken, and hard to cultivate. But considerable attention has been given to improvements in agriculture, and the industrious farmers generally obtain good crops. In the northerly part, there is a large swell of the best kind of land. It is elevated, and the view of the surrounding scenery for many miles is exceedingly interesting.

The first church — Congregational — was organized quite early, but the precise date is unknown. The Rev. John Page was settled over it, December 21, 1763, and continued the pastor until his death, January 29, 1783. The Baptists, Free-will Baptists, and Methodists had preaching at intervals from an early period, until, in 1841, their efforts were merged into a Union organization. There are therefore two church edifices — Congregational and Union; four school districts, and one post-office: also, three saw-mills, one shingle mill, and one box mill. Population, 614; valuation, \$200,484.

DEERFIELD, in the northern part of Rockingham county, eighteen miles from Concord, contains 28,254 acres, and was formerly a part of Nottingham, having been incorporated January 8, 1766. The name originated probably from the great number of deer found in the vicinity. While the petition for incorporation was before the legislature, a Mr. Batchelder killed a deer and presented it to Governor Wentworth, who in return delivered to him the town charter with its present name. Settlements were commenced, in 1756 and 1758, by John Robertson, Jacob Smith, Isaac Shepard, Benjamin Batchelder, Benjamin Butler, Joseph Mills, Andrew Freese, Daniel Page, Samuel Perkins, Thomas Jenness, Jeremiah Eastman, Nathaniel Weare, John James, and David Haynes. The prevalence of the Indian wars obliged the settlers to make their homes in garrisons; but, happily, no serious depredations were committed by the savages. Eighteen persons from this town lost their lives in the Revolutionary war. Hon. Richard Jenness and Colonel Joseph Mills were distinguished residents. The former was a representative, magistrate, and judge of the common pleas, and died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three; the latter was an officer in the Revolutionary war, subsequently a magistrate and representative, and died June, 1809, aged sixty.

Deerfield has an uneven surface and a fertile soil, though requiring some exertion to cultivate. The principal eminences are the Pawtuck-away, between Deerfield and Nottingham, the highest elevation of

which is 892 feet; the Saddleback, between Deerfield and Northwood, 1,072 feet high, and Fort mountain on the west. The south and south-east part is watered by one of the branches of Lamprey river. Pleasant pond, a beautiful, clear body of water, lies partly here; and Shingle pond, possessing fish of various kinds, lies in the southwest part. In the west part is a remarkable body of water, called Moulton's pond, having no visible inlet, and the bottom of which has never been reached. It is supposed to be supplied by a subterraneous passage, there being always about the same amount of water in it. It has two outlets, one running north into Suncook river, and the other into Lamprey river. A cave, called the "Indian Camp," with irregular sides, and having its top surmounted by a sheet of granite projecting about fourteen feet, lies in the west part of the town, on the southerly side of Nottingham mountain. On the east side of this curious freak of nature is a flight of steps, or stones resembling steps, by which persons may readily ascend to the summit of the rock. Iron ore, terra sienna, plumbago, and other minerals, are found here. For some time, reports or explosions, which are apparently subterraneous and of a volcanic or gaseous nature, have been prevalent in Deerfield. They are more frequent in the fall than at any other season of the year.

Deerfield has three small villages — Deerfield Parade, Deerfield Centre, and South Deerfield; three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts, and a high school; and three post-offices — Deerfield, Deerfield Centre, and South Deerfield: also, two large shoe manufactories, five saw-mills, five shingle, clapboard, and lath mills, four grist-mills, four carding machines, and ten stores. Population, 2,022; valuation, \$619,922.

DEERING, in the northern part of Hillsborough county, is twenty-three miles from Concord, and contains 20,057 acres. It was incorporated January 17, 1774, receiving its name in honor of the wife of Governor John Wentworth — Frances Deering Wentworth, of Portsmouth. About the year 1765 the first permanent settlement was commenced. Alexander Robinson, William McKean, William Forsaith, Thomas Aiken, William Aiken, Francis Grimes, and others, from Amherst, Chester, Londonderry, and Newbury, were the earliest inhabitants. The first religious society formed was the Congregational, in December, 1789. The surface abounds in hills and valleys, well suited to agricultural purposes. There are four ponds, called Dudley's, Gregg's, Chase's, and Mud, the largest of which is situated near the centre of the town, being one hundred and eighty rods long and sixty-five wide. Contoocook river lies on the west, and a branch of Piscataquog river enters on

the east. Plumbago has been found in the north part of the town. There are two church edifices—one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other by the Baptists and Methodists; ten school districts, with a high school; and one post-office: also, two saw-mills, one clothing mill, one grist-mill, and two stores. Population, 890; valuation, \$404,814.

DERRY, in the western part of Rockingham county, adjoins Londonderry, of which it composed a part until 1828, when it was incorporated. All that is valuable in point of history will be found embodied in the article on Londonderry. Derry contains 22,600 acres of excellent farming land, the surface in the eastern part being undulating. Here there are some valuable farms, as well as good timber lands. Apples are produced in abundance, and most of the orchards are composed of grafted trees. There are four natural ponds, called Beaver, Upper Shields, Lower Shields, and Island, part of the latter lying in Hampstead and Atkinson. Beaver brook is the most considerable stream in Derry, and issues from Beaver pond, emptying into the Merrimack at Dracut. There are three villages—Derry, East Derry, and Depot Village; three churches—Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist; two academies—Pinkerton Academy, and Adams Female Academy, the former having a fund of \$16,000, and the latter \$4,000; twelve school districts, one bank (capital \$60,000), one post-office, and three saw-mills. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through this town. Population, 1,850; valuation, \$708,240.

DIXVILLE is a wild, uneven, unincorporated township in the eastern part of Coös county, which was granted in 1805 and 1810 to Colonel Timothy Dix, Jr., of Boscawen. It had twelve inhabitants in 1810, one of whom was the proprietor; and in 1820 this not extraordinarily large population dwindled down to the meagre number of two. There are 31,023 acres in the township, some of which is suitable for agriculture, though the major part is a sterile, rocky, inhospitable region, covered with thick woods. Numerous streams of water from the surrounding heights course through the town. The Dixville Notch, a considerable gap in the mountains, walled on each side by immense and almost perpendicular columns of mica slate, rises to a height of seven or eight hundred feet in sharply defined pinnacles, with here and there a straggling spruce or birch tree hanging to some knotty spur, or springing from some deep fissure, in defiance of the sliding avalanche and of almost utter sterility. The road winds through the Notch, and continues on some twenty miles through primitive scenery of the most romantic char-

acter to the Umbagog lakes, and is the principal route of travel. The Flume, a chasm twenty feet deep and ten wide, caused by the decay of a large trap dyke, lies in the vicinity of the Notch, and is the channel through which flows a stream of water. Both these are curiosities in nature which are worthy of inspection, being wild and grand in the extreme. This immense territory was occupied in 1850 by eight inhabitants — Robinson Crusoes in a small way. Valuation, \$11,000.

DORCHESTER, Grafton county, lies among the highlands between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, fifty miles from Concord. The first two charters of this town were forfeited by the non-fulfilment of their conditions. The third was granted May 1, 1772, to seventy-two persons, and the settlement began about the same time. The first inhabitants were Benjamin Rice and Stephen Murch, from Hanover, originally from Connecticut. The settlement advanced slowly, and there are still large tracts of land uncleared.

The south branch of Baker's river, a tributary of the Mascomy, and Rocky Branch, are the most noted streams. Church Island and McCutcher ponds, which form the head waters of the Rocky Branch; and Little, Norris, and Smart's ponds, which form the head-waters of the Mascomy river, lie partly in Dorchester. Smart's mountain, a portion of which is in this town, is a considerable elevation, its summit affording a pleasing panorama of the adjacent country, the green hills of Vermont, and the circuitous route of the Connecticut. The soil is fertile, especially in the intervals; but the highlands are rocky and uneven. There are two church edifices — Congregational and Baptist; eleven school districts, and two post-offices — Dorchester and North Dorchester: also, eleven saw-mills, several clapboard and shingle mills, having a capital of \$28,000. Charcoal is manufactured to a considerable extent. Population, 711; valuation, \$194,165.

DOVER, in the eastern part of Strafford county, is forty miles from Concord. On a spring day in 1623, a vessel, whose name is now lost, landed, upon the western shore of the Piscataqua, two parties sent out by the company of Laconia. One party, consisting of Edward and William Hilton (brothers), with a few other persons, took possession of the beautiful neck of land lying between the Newichawamock and Belamy rivers, some six miles up the Piscataqua; and, with the necessaries which they had brought with them, began the settlement, which, in 1639, received the name of Dover; in 1640, that of Northam; and, in 1641, that of Dover again, which it has since borne. Possibly other settlers came over in the years immediately following 1623; but, in 1631,

there were only three houses in all that part of the *Piscataqua*. In that year Captain Thomas Wiggin was sent over by the patentees; in 1632 he returned to England, and in 1633 he came back (under the auspices of a new company, of which Lords Say and Brook were prominent members), with "about thirty settlers," some of whom were "of good estates and some account for religion," and others of no particular account for either. These settlers, landing at Salem, from the ship *James*, October 10, 1633, proceeded immediately to Dover, and took up small lots upon Dover Neck, "where they intended to build a compact town." Captain Wiggin, by authority from the owners in England, distributed these lots, recorded the titles, transacted the company's business generally, and "had the power of a governor hereabouts." In the same band came Rev. William Leveridge, "an able and worthy Puritan minister." The inhabitants immediately erected a meeting-house; and, with the brewery, the tan pits, and other means of practical crafts which soon followed, Dover began its organized existence.

In addition to the original purposes of the settlement (fishing), trade with the Indians and the manufacture of lumber soon followed. Both of these were mainly in connection with the settlement of Richard Walderne (whose descendants bear the name of Waldron), in 1640, or a little earlier, at the lower falls of the *Cochecho*, where the compact part of the present city of Dover stands. He built a saw-mill, and soon after a grist-mill; and, for half a century, his house was a frontier trading post. He himself became major, commander of the New Hampshire forces, counsellor, acting president of the province, chief justice, representative, and speaker of the Massachusetts general court.

From 1633 to 1641, Dover, although increasing in population, experienced a succession of troubles. The original settlers were Episcopalian; those of 1633 Puritan. To these discordant elements was added the bad character of some men, who, forced to leave Massachusetts, acquired influence in this loose society. The ill results soon appeared. Mr. Leveridge was forced to leave in 1635 for want of support. Rev. George Burdett, who succeeded him in 1637, was able, ambitious, unscrupulous, and profligate; but, before his character became known, he prevailed upon the people to make him governor; but, soon exposing himself, he fled to Agamenticus. In the ministry he was succeeded by Hanserd Knolles, a good and pious man, notwithstanding some imprudences; and by him the first church in Dover was organized, in December, 1638. In civil office Burdett was followed by Captain John Underhill, an old European soldier and a refugee from Massachusetts, having a strange mixture of enthusiasm, ability, and hypocrisy. Underhill was deposed in 1640 for various crimes. Knolles was eclipsed by

the superior talents of Thomas Larkham, an emigrant of 1639 or 1640, and forced to yield. The discordant elements now broke out into disgraceful contests, ended at last by the union of Dover with Massachusetts, October 9, 1641, which the better part of the people adopted as the only cure for their difficulties. It was gladly welcomed by the latter power, who, indeed, claimed a latent right to the territory by virtue of their own patent. The town was made part of old Norfolk county, was represented in the general court, and was subject to the laws of Massachusetts until New Hampshire, in 1679, was erected into a separate province.

From 1641 to 1679, Dover had generally peace, ecclesiastically and civilly. The Massachusetts government bore lightly, and the clergymen were able and excellent men. The only jar in religious matters was that caused by the coming of Quakerism in 1662, and the barbarous sentence upon women of ten lashes upon the naked back. Of course Quakerism flourished with greater vigor in Dover than in any other town in the province. In business the town increased, having a direct trade with the West Indies, exporting principally lumber. In population it gained rapidly for a time; the tax-paying males increasing from fifty-four in 1648, to 142 in 1659, and 155 in 1668. It then experienced a check, falling to 146 in 1675, doubtless on account of the Indian wars. In territory, it embraced, in addition to its present limits, Durham, Madbury, Lee, Somersworth, Rollinsford, and part of Newington, — all of which were included in Dover in 1641, when its boundaries were defined for the first time, and all of which were settled before 1660. In civil affairs it enjoyed virtual self-government. The only disturbance was that caused by the royal commissioners in 1665, who endeavored to find or create a public sentiment in opposition to the government of Massachusetts Bay; but, so far as Dover was concerned, entirely in vain. A greater cause of disturbance was the occasional efforts of the heirs of Mason to establish their proprietary claims, efforts which developed themselves more fully at a later period.

During this period, some town votes are worthy of copying. One was that of the 27th of November, 1648, when "It is this [day] ordered at publicke Town meeting that Richard Pinkame shall beate the drumme on Lord's days to give notice for the time of meeting." This method continued for several years. In 1665, it was "ordered that mr. Petter Coffin shall be Impowered by this meitting to AGree with some workman to Build a Terrett upon the meitting house for to hang the Bell wich wee have Bought of Capt. Walldern." In 1657, "Charles Buckner chosen by voet A Scoellmaster for this town." Other school-

masters followed, among whom, early in the next century, was "Master Sullefund" (Sullivan), ancestor of the eminent family of that name. In 1653 the second meeting-house was built, — which was "forty foot longe, twenty-six foote wide, sixteen foote studd, with six windows, two doores fitt for such a house, with a tile covering, and to planck all the walls, with glass and nails for it." The third church was built in 1714 (whose bell was hung on a school-house near by); the fourth in 1758, which last was used until 1828. In 1658, the worth of provisions was declared to be as follows: beef $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, pork $4d.$, wheat 6s. per bushel, malt 6s., and pease 6s. From 1679 to the close of the Indian wars, Dover suffered extremely. Population, it is true, largely increased during the latter part of the period: thus the number of polls in 1675 was 131, and in 1727, 466, (Newington in both cases being excluded). Nor did any ecclesiastical troubles occur, beyond the efforts of the present town of Durham to obtain separate authority, in which they succeeded in 1716; and the question, whether the proper site for a place of worship was not at Cochecho, instead of Dover Neck, which question was settled in 1711, by having the meetings alternate, and, in 1720, by the entire removal to the newer but far larger place. But the Indian wars severely impaired, for a long series of years, the prosperity of the place.

It was a frontier town, touching the forests which stretched away to Canada, defending an extensive frontier, and possessing but a scattered population. In addition to the general causes of Indian hostility, in their own jealousy and the machinations of the French, local differences had grown out of trading operations. Suspicions of hostility had been so far excited, as early as 1667, as to lead, at that time, to the fortification of the meeting-house, by "intrenchments and flankarts," in whose inclosure sentinels paced during divine service, and whose ruins are still visible. On the breaking out of the general war of 1675, there commenced a series of attacks upon the inhabitants, which, with occasional and sometimes protracted intervals of peace, did not wholly end until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. As most of these were petty affairs, and of the same general character, it is unnecessary to narrate them particularly. Exposed houses were captured and burned; individuals at work were killed; inhabitants were waylaid and shot on their way to church; captives were carried to Canada, to be ransomed at a heavy expense, or, in repeated cases, to live and die there, where the blood of Dover settlers is still perpetuated. On the other hand, Indians were often surprised; their stores of provisions were destroyed; the woods were scoured by rangers, especially by parties of exasperated young men; and sometimes severe blows were struck. The most de-

structive affair, upon what is now Dover soil, may be more particularly noticed.

It occurred on the morning of the 28th of June, 1689. Thirteen years before, at a time when, although war had broken out on the Kennebec, there was peace at Piscataqua, four hundred Indians were assembled at Cochecho, two hundred of whom were refugees from the south of Massachusetts; and, ignorant of the unity of the government, thought themselves safe with Major Walderne, who then commanded the forces of that territory. Two companies of whites, on their way to the Kennebec, stopped at Dover, who brought with them orders to seize all Indians recently hostile, which they would have proceeded by force to obey; but Walderne, knowing the bloodshed which would follow, dissuaded them, and contrived a stratagem to seize them by means of a sham fight. It was successful; the whole were disarmed, and the southern Indians were sent to Boston, where four or five were hung, and the remainder sold into slavery. Thirteen years passed away, during which a relentless thirst for vengeance was cherished. In the course of this period, former habits of trade revived, and whites and Indians mingled freely. But the old enmity was fostered by some of those enslaved who had returned. On the 27th of June, the Indians were noticed to be gathered in unaccustomed numbers. Many strange faces also appeared. Some of the people hinted to Walderne their suspicions. "Go plant your pumpkins, and I will tell you when the Indians will break out," was his merry reply. That evening, a young man told him that the town was full of Indians. "I know the Indians very well," said Walderne, "and there is no danger." The Indians told him that a number of Indians were coming to trade next day. "Brother Walderne," said Messandowitt, as they sat at supper, "what would you do if the strange Indians should come?"—"I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," was his careless answer. In the evening two squaws applied at each garrison house (Walderne's, Heard's, Otis's, Paine's, the two Coffins', and Gerrish's,) for permission to sleep before the kitchen fire, as had often been done before. It was granted at Walderne's, Heard's, the elder Coffin's, and Otis's. In the hour of deepest quiet the doors were opened; the Indians in waiting entered. Walderne, though seventy-four years old, defended himself with vigor until stunned by a blow on the back of his head. The Indians then dragged him into the hall, placed him in his chair upon the table, with a derisive cry, "Who shall judge Indians now?" and cut him across the breast in turn, each exclaiming, "I cross out my account," and finally killed him. A messenger sent from Boston with warning of this very attack was delayed a night at Newbury. When

he reached Cochecho the next morning, he found four or five houses burnt, four garrisons destroyed, twenty-three persons killed, and that twenty-nine were captives on their way to Canada. Among these was Christine Otis, whose romantic adventures a limited space forbids us to recount. Other attacks were made upon other parts of what was then Dover, more disastrous still; but each is noticed in the account of the towns as now incorporated. Other attacks were made also upon Dover soil, but the intrepid settlers never fell back for a day from their frontier position. Among the various arts to surprise the whites, tradition has preserved the following: The haymakers, having made hay upon a meadow a mile or more up the river from the falls, had piled it into cocks and left it. One warm day, when the men were absent from Walderne's garrison (a few rods from the lower falls), and the doors were open for air, the women noticed the haycocks floating down the stream. They exclaimed against this wanton mischief; but none, save one, paid any further attention to it; and she, as she sat carelessly looking, was suddenly surprised to see the cocks edging towards the shore. A close inspection revealed the cause—under every haycock was an Indian swimming. She gave the alarm; the doors were hastily closed, and the house secured just in time against the baffled savages.

In the midst of other troubles, the Masonian controversy revived.¹ Several cases were tried at Dover in 1683, Walderne's being the first. He made no defence, asserted no title, and gave no evidence. Judgment was entered against him, and other cases followed; but in no case could an execution be enforced. Riots ensued, the attempt to enforce an execution at Dover being ended by a woman's knocking down the officer with a Bible. Against such a spirit nothing could be done, and the suits were suspended. They again came up in 1703, passed through various courts, and were a source of constant perplexity to the people, and great complication in political affairs, until 1746.²

From the conclusion of the Indian wars to the Revolution, nothing peculiar marks the history of Dover. Its business (including shipbuilding) continued to increase. Its population in 1767 was 1,614, having already lost Madbury and Somersworth (including Rollinsford), Durham, and Lee. The population of the original territory at that time was 5,446. In 1775 the population of the original Dover was 5,476; of the present Dover, 1,666, including twenty-six slaves.³ During the Revolution it bore its part of the burdens, supplying largely both troops and money. An entire regiment was enlisted at Dover by Colonel John Waldron,

¹ See ante, p. 379.

² See ante, p. 380.

³ In all these cases Newington is excluded.

under whom it joined the army at Cambridge. The town itself paid bounties to all who enlisted. All through the war, in Rhode Island, at Bennington, at Saratoga, at New York, and on every field where northern troops were found, Dover men were in active service; while, at sea, not a few of its hardy sons were the followers of John Paul Jones. The last person known to have served with him, Dr. Ezra Green, surgeon on board the *Ranger*, died in Dover, July 27, 1847, aged one hundred and one years and one month, being previous to his death the oldest living graduate of Harvard College.

From the close of the war until the introduction of cotton manufacture, the town grew somewhat slowly. Its population in 1790 was 1,998; in 1800, 2,062; in 1810, 2,228; in 1820, 2,871. It was, so far, a farming and ship-building town. But, with the erection of cotton mills, a change came over the place. The succession of saw-mills, grist-mills, fulling-mills, oil mills, and nail factory, which had covered 181 years, ended in 1821, when the "Dover Factory Company" was incorporated, by which, and its successor, the "Cochecho Manufacturing Company," have been erected four mills, running 48,688 spindles and 1,188 looms, and printing its own annual product of 10,000,000 yards of cottons, in print-works of an unsurpassed character. This company employs four hundred males and nearly eight hundred females. There are also flannel mills, a steam, grist, and saw-mill, machine-shops, a bobbin manufactory and extensive shoe manufactories, besides large annual products from fertile farms.

Dover now contains ten churches; namely, the "First" (Orthodox Congregational), organized December, 1638; Methodist Episcopal, 1824; Universalist, March 23, 1825; First Free-will Baptist, September 15, 1826; Unitarian, September 4, 1827; Baptist, 1827; Roman Catholic church dedicated September 26, 1830; Episcopal, September 20, 1839; Washington street Free-will Baptist, February 4, 1840, and the Friends' Society, whose "meeting" was established about 1680. Each of these denominations has a church edifice, and the central part of the city contains school-houses, two of which are rarely surpassed. Dover became a city, September 1, 1855. Hon. Andrew Peirce was the first mayor. It is the shire town of Strafford county, and has a jail and court-house, and county offices: also, four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$420,000, and two savings banks; an academy, a library, a post-office, twelve school districts, and other social and business advantages proportionate to its wealth. Hon. John P. Hale, United States senator from New Hampshire, and Ex-governor Noah Martin, are residents of this city.

The situation of Dover is exceedingly pleasant. Gentle elevations,

easy swells of land, and winding streams, characterize its surface. From the high ridge between the rivers Newichawannock and Bellamy,



Dover.

and from another elevation overlooking the waters of Great Bay with the Winnicomet, the Lamprey, the Swamscott, the Shankhassick, and the Newichawannock (with its tributary the Cochecho), all uniting to form the Piscataqua, rolling away in the distance, views may be had of uncommon beauty. The Newichawannock (which divides the town from the State of Maine), and the Bellamy and Cochecho, which flow through the town in a southeast direction, not only add to its beauty, but also to its wealth, by their direct and navigable connection with the ocean. In the last named, the tide flows to the centre of the city, furnishing a highway, which was of great value before the construction of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and which a line of packers still improves. The Cochecho Railroad, on the north, furnishes also a direct communication with Lake Winnepesaukee, and thus to the interior of New Hampshire. Population, 8,186; valuation, \$3,629,442.

DUBLIN, in the eastern part of Cheshire county, adjoins Marlborough on the south, Peterborough on the east, and is forty-four miles from Concord. The grant of this tract of land was made by the Masonian proprietors, November 3, 1749, to Matthew Thornton and thirty-nine others, residing in different towns in the middle and eastern parts of

New Hampshire; but none of them, it is thought, ever resided within the limits of the grant. The first person who came in was William Thornton, arriving here probably in 1752, where he remained but a few years, having left, it is presumed, through dread of the Indians. In 1760, John Alexander, William McNee, Alexander Scott, and William Scott, his son, and James Taggart and son, all from Peterborough, were in the town. These were what were termed Scotch-Irish; but they did not permanently reside here, having all left before 1771. Henry Strongman, from the same town, was the first permanent settler. The remainder of the early inhabitants came principally from Sherborn, Mass., and among them were Thomas Morse, Levi Partridge, William Greenwood, Samuel and Joseph Twitchell, Jr., Eli Morse, Moses Adams, Benjamin Mason, and others. Dublin was incorporated in March, 1771, receiving its name probably from the fact that Henry Strongman, the first settler, was born in Dublin, Ireland. Prior to this, it was called "Monadnock, No. 3,"¹ and sometimes "North Monadnock." Upon these first efforts necessary to the progress of a settlement, the inhabitants entered with zeal, and their labors were ultimately crowned with those comforts with which patient toil is sure to be rewarded. In the war of the Revolution, out of the fifty-seven male voters in town, not one of them refused to sign the "declaration" which was sent round to the several committees of safety by the Continental Congress. In all that pertained to the progress of the struggle, the people coöperated heartily and unanimously, and many of them served in the campaigns.

By the year 1773, the proprietors of the township had expended about six hundred dollars towards erecting a meeting-house; but in April of that year they voted not to raise any more money at present for that purpose. This was the last meeting held by them for ten years, until September 11, 1783, when they voted to give the meeting-house to the town, instead of finishing it themselves. It was accepted by the town, probably in a rough-boarded condition. Measures were taken for its completion, and every purchaser of "pew-ground," as the space upon the floor was termed, was to build his pew, in a certain prescribed manner, whenever required so to do by the committee appointed to finish the house, under pain of forfeiting his lot. There was also this provision: "Every person that owns a pew shall occupy no other seat in the meeting-house until his pew be as full-seated as is comfortable for those that seat it; and if any person owns more than one pew, he shall not shut it up and keep people from sitting in it." But we find from the

¹ It seems that the name Monadnock, with numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., was applied to eight townships, of which this was one. This township was sometimes also called North Monadnock, in respect to Jaffrey and Rindge, lying south of it.

town records, that in 1788 the meeting-house was still unfinished; and, indeed, it has been doubted whether it was ever finished at all. The reason for giving so much space to this subject is, that it seems to have been the chief question raised at town meetings for forty years, continually haunting the vision of the conscience-stricken citizens. The agitation was renewed early in the present century, and the town voted to build — appointed committees to locate — accepted the reports of such committees — got up a disagreement about the location — could not agree upon terms — and kept the question as a football until June, 1818, when the house was raised upon School-house hill, the fact being regarded as little less of a miracle than the arrival in Canaan was to the Israelites after their sojourn of forty years.

The first minister in town, Rev. Joseph Farrar, was settled in 1771. Rev. Edward Sprague was ordained in 1777, and continued until his death in 1817, although, for the last sixteen years, with a voluntary relinquishment of his salary. He was a man widely known, by means of many jokes put in circulation respecting him, — the truth of very few of them, however, having yet been shown, — probably on account of his ignorance of the customs of an agricultural community. He had been brought up in Boston, educated at Harvard college, and, although a good scholar and of ready wit in conversation, had an inaptitude for a rustic, and perhaps a practical, life.

Dublin has the same diversity of hill and valley that is found in the other towns in this section of the state. Dividing Dublin from Jaffrey in the southwest is the grand Monadnock mountain, 3,450 feet above the level of the sea, which can be seen from the dome of the state-house in Boston, and is a conspicuous landmark for mariners. In the north of the centre is another mountain, — called Beech mountain, — from the top of which some beautiful views can be had of the scenery along the Contoocook and Connecticut river valleys, of the Green mountains, as well as of other points of note. The land, though hard and rocky, will yield, with due attention, Indian corn, oats, barley, and potatoes, and, in some cases, wheat and rye. Fruits of various kinds are common. The streams in Dublin are small. Those on the west side run into the Ashuelot; those on the east side into Contoocook river. There are several ponds, the principal of which are Long and Centre; the former lying in the north, and the latter in the centre. Dublin contains three villages — one in the centre, one in the northwest corner, known as Pottsville, and one on the north line, lying partly within its limits, called Harrisville; four church edifices — Unitarian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist; ten school districts, and two post-offices — Pottsville and Dublin: also, three woollen factories, five shops

for the manufacture of clothes pins, and two stores. The town has \$5,000 for the support of preaching, and \$11,000 for the support of schools, left by Rev. Edward Sprague, as well as \$1,000 for the latter object, left by the late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, and which is called the Appleton Fund. Population, 1,088; valuation, \$484,465.

DUMMER, lying in the easterly part of Coös county, having Cambridge intercepting it from the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, has an area of 23,040 acres, and is 140 miles north of Concord and thirty northeast of Lancaster. It was granted March 8, 1773, to Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel A. Haven, and others; but was unoccupied for many years. It was incorporated December 19, 1848, and William Lovejoy, John Hodgdon, and Jotham E. Lang were authorized to call the first meeting. Dummer has made but slow progress in improvement, an apology for which is found in the mountainous character of the land and the sterility of the soil, disadvantages not easily overcome. The principal rivers are the Androscoggin and the Little Ammonoosuc; in the latter of which are the Dummer or Pontook Falls. The trade of the place is principally in timber, for the manufacture of which there are two saw-mills. The town is divided into seven school districts, and there is a Free-will Baptist society. Population, 171; valuation, \$60,224.

DUNBARTON, in the extreme southern part of Merrimack county, is nine miles from Concord. The first attempt at settlement was made by Joseph and William Putney, but the actual date of their arrival is not known. They erected their dwellings on the eastern border of a large beaver meadow, called "The Great Meadow," where they remained for some time; but fearing an attack from the Indians, then committing some depredations in Concord, they abandoned the place. The first permanent settlement was made, in 1749, by the two persons above named, and Obadiah Foster from Concord, and James Rogers¹ from Londonderry. The principal inducement to settle was the large tract of meadow land alluded to above, of which, it appears, they had no actual grant, though their possession was confirmed in 1751. This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page, Hugh Ramsay, and others, in the year 1751, and was to be five miles square. Many of the original settlers came from Londonderry,

¹ Mr. Rogers, who was father of Major Robert Rogers, was killed by Ebenezer Ayer, a somewhat celebrated hunter, who, in the evening, mistook him for a bear, for which he had been lying in concealment.

N. H., and some directly from Scotland and Ireland, and their posterity still retain many traits of character peculiar to the Scottish people. For about fourteen years the place was called Starkstown, in compliment to the original proprietor; but when it was incorporated, on the 10th of August, 1766, it was called Dunbarton, from Dumbarton in Scotland. The citizens took a noble part in the cause which resulted in the independence of the United States. They fought at Bunker Hill, and with Stark at Bennington, and many of them were foremost in the fight. At home all other affairs were considered insignificant compared to this struggle.

Among those early settlers who were distinguished, we may mention Captain Caleb Page, who was proprietors' clerk for many years, and held several of the first offices in town after its incorporation; and William Stark, brother of General John Stark, who joined the British service, and was colonel in the army. William Stinson, and Archibald Stark, brother of the former, were also early settlers worthy of notice.

Dunbarton is a more than ordinary country town. Evidences are perceptible, on every hand, of the thrift and industry of the people. Its situation is somewhat elevated, though there are few hills and no mountains. The soil is good, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of grain, and for orcharding, which receives considerable attention. The water-power is not of great extent; and the people generally devote themselves to husbandry, for the prosecution of which they have a wide field and more than common advantages. Dunbarton Centre is the only village. There are two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; eleven school districts; and two post-offices—Dunbarton and North Dunbarton: also, four saw-mills, several mechanic shops, and one store. Population, 915; valuation, \$435,244.

DURHAM, in the extreme southern part of Strafford county, is situated upon Great bay, which empties into the Piscataqua, and was formerly, including Lee, which it adjoins, a parish of Dover, by the name of Oyster River. It was settled a few years after the parent town, which was in 1623. Among its early settlers were Francis Matthews, William Williams, John Goddard, Robert Smart, and Thomas Canvey. These persons settled at Durham Point (a beautiful spot lying at the confluence of Great Bay and the Shankhassick or Oyster River, so called because the early settlers found a bed of oysters in a spot about half-way between the lower falls and its mouth), and, by and by, on the north side of Great bay. A creek is still called "Goddard's Creek." This territory was early in dispute between Dover and Exeter; but the matter was decided, as early as 1635, in favor of Dover, of which it re-

mained a part until its incorporation, May 15, 1732. In 1649, the falls at Oyster River, near the central part of Durham, were granted to Valentine Hill (formerly a merchant in Boston), and Thomas Beard, "for the erickting and setting up of a sawe-mill." The mill was built before 1651, and thus business began to centre about the "falls." Mr. Hill had also, in 1655, "free liberty to Cutt through our Comans for drawinge Part of the water of Lamperelle River into Oyster River."

The people at Oyster River, at an early date, had difficulties in ecclesiastical matters with the town of Dover. They complained of the distance to Dover Neck, where the law enforced attendance, — a law which was repeatedly put into operation. As Oyster River increased (it numbered nearly fifty families in 1669), its inhabitants insisted on their presumed rights. A compromise was effected in 1651, by which the town agreed to support two ministers, paying them £50 each, and to build a meeting-house at Oyster River. This was done; the church stood near the Point; and a parsonage was also built, "36 foot long, 10 foett Broed, 12 foet in the wall, with two chemneyes and to be seutably feneshed." Rev. Mr. Fletcher was procured to preach in 1655, but he left the next year. In 1662 or 1663 Rev. Mr. Hull was there, but soon left. Dissensions still continued until the General Court, in 1675, authorized the people to manage their own ecclesiastical affairs. They then settled Mr. John Buss, who remained for forty-five years. He was succeeded by Rev. Hugh Adams, a good and pious man, but knowing far more of Scripture than of human nature. He, at one time, in a petition to the General Court, illustrated his power in prayer by stating how that once, being provoked by the non-payment of his salary, he prayed that it might not rain, and that it did not rain for three months, when he was coaxed out of his purpose, and "appointed and conscientiously sanctified a church-fast from evening to evening, and abstained three meals from eating, drinking, and smoaking any thing;" and the rain came in answer. At another time, in a prayer at Portsmouth, he became greatly embarrassed with the "white horse" of the Revelation, and suddenly stopped; whereupon one of his brethren remarked, that, at his time of life, if he would avoid a fall, he should be very cautious as to mounting *strange horses*. John Adams, a nephew of Hugh, was minister here at a later period. It is said by tradition, that when, after thirty years of turbulence, he was about to leave to go to Newfield, Me., then an unbroken wilderness, he closed his last service by telling the people to "sing, for their own edification, the first three stanzas of the 120th Psalm" —

Thou, God of love, thou, ever blest,
Pity my suffering state;

When wilt thou set my soul at rest
From lips that love deceit ?

Hard lot of mine ! my days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never-ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

Oh ! might I fly to change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wide lonesome wilderness,
And leave these gates of hell !

The Indians made this neighborhood a favorite resort, and many were the depredations committed by them within its borders. The laborer could not go to his field, nor the neighbor to his friend, nor the worshipper to the house of God, without his gun as an arm of defence. The first account we have of their incursions was in September, 1675, when they killed several men, burned two houses, and carried two persons into captivity. This was followed by another assault two days after, when several houses were destroyed and two persons killed. In 1694, the savages, who were lurking in the woods on Oyster river, attacked the place, and killed seventeen men as they were going to their morning devotions. A large number of the inhabitants had gone to the westward, and hence the Indians met with little resistance in their depredations, save from the boys, who were, with some women and children, in one of the houses which they attacked. These little fellows manfully defended the place, wounding several of the enemy, and would not surrender, even after the house had been set on fire, till the Indians promised to spare their lives. The savages, however, treacherously murdered several children, one of whom they fixed upon a sharp stake before the eyes of its mother. But the most dark and fearful day for the little settlement was the attack by the Indians in the spring of 1695. There were twelve garrisoned houses in the town at that time, sufficient to accommodate the whole of the inhabitants ; but, apprehending no danger, they remained in the dwellings, and the forts were in little condition for a siege. The assault commenced by the murder of John Dean, whose house stood near the falls ; and the enemy, having posted themselves in the most favorable positions, commenced the attack on all sides. From ninety to one hundred persons were either killed or carried into captivity, and five of the garrisons and fifteen dwelling-houses were destroyed. Fourteen persons were killed at one fell swoop. All was confusion, consternation, and terror ; and there was no face which did not gather paleness, and no heart which did not bleed at every pore.

These depredations continued till the year 1705, up to which time the site of the town might well be termed a "scene of butchery and blood."

Half a century of security and peace had visited the settlement, when the Revolution broke out, calling forth the energies of the people as well as their powers of endurance, for the protection of interests no less dear to them than those they had previously contended for. The citizens took a decided stand in the cause of our country and our liberties, and acted a distinguished part in securing our independence. There were men belonging to this town who distinguished themselves in legislation, and in difficult and doubtful emergencies — Hon. Ebenezer Thompson and Judge Frost; and other men, who commanded in the field, and gave efficient aid to our armies — Major-General Sullivan, Colonel W. Adams, and the lamented Scammel. No less than fifty of the citizens went into the active services of the field, and twenty of them were lost in the army.

Ship-building was once extensively carried on here, but has long since
 vanished. The soil of Durham is generally hard and strong. On both
 sides of Oyster river is a deep argillaceous loam, favorable to the growth
 of grasses, of which very heavy crops are cut every year. To the pro-
 duction of hay for the Boston market the farmers devote much of their
 time,—more than one thousand tons being annually exported. The
 principal river is Lamprey, passing through in a southerly direction, and
 emptying into Great bay: Oyster river, rising in Wheelwright's pond in
 Lee, passes through Durham, and falls into the Piscataqua. Both
 of these rivers furnish several excellent mill-sites. The town has
 one village and two church edifices—Congregational and Christian
 Baptist; two school districts, one academy, and one post-office: also,
 several saw-mills and grist-mills, and a paper-mill. The Boston and
 Maine Railroad intersects the town. Population, 1,497; valuation,
 \$546,953.

EAST KINGSTON, Rockingham county, forty-two miles southeast from Concord, was formerly a part of Kingston, the settlement of which was commenced very early, as it was incorporated in 1694. The names of William and Abraham Smith are found among the first settlers of that part of the parent town embraced within the subject of this notice. East Kingston was incorporated November 17, 1738. Jeremy Webster was authorized to call the first parish meeting, which was held January 10, 1739. A meeting-house was built at an early period, and immediately after the incorporation of the town the inhabitants appeared to be interested in sustaining religious worship. At a parish meeting, held May 29, 1739, a committee was chosen to go out and consult the

neighboring ministers for counsel and advice about calling a minister to settle in the place. June 14th, the committee reported, "that the ministers would do what they could to assist if we conclude to go on, and if we do, they advise us to a fast;" which advice was followed, and resulted in the settlement of Peter Coffin, who remained until 1772.

In 1774, Jacob Gale and Ebenezer Bachelder were chosen to go to Exeter to sit in convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to congress. In 1775, at a regular meeting, it was "voted to raise thirteen men, who should be ready to march, on an alarm, to engage in the service of their country." In 1778, the town voted not to send a delegate to the convention at Concord to form a plan of government; and in 1779, and again in 1782, they voted not to accept the plan of government submitted; but, in December of the latter year, they "voted to accept a part of the plan" (what part is not stated); and in 1783, the plan as submitted, with alterations, was accepted. The town was classed with Kingston in the choice of a representative till 1783, and then with South Hampton till 1838, since which it has singly been entitled to a representative.

The soil is excellent, few towns probably being better adapted to the growth of grass, grain, and the usual products of this climate. The Powow river, which has its source in Kingston, crosses the southwest part, running into South Hampton. East Kingston lost part of her territory by annexation, at separate periods, to South Hampton and to Newton. The first meeting-house stood until about 1831, when it was taken down and a new one erected. This is occupied a portion of the time by the Methodists, Christians, and Baptists severally, and occasionally by others. The town has one school district, and one post-office; also, three tanneries, two carriage shops, one saw-mill, and one grist-mill, both owned by the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. The Boston and Maine Railroad traverses East Kingston. Population, 532; valuation, \$346,007.

EATON, lying in the eastern part of Carroll county, on the boundary line between New Hampshire and Maine, is seventy-one miles from Concord, and was granted November 7, 1766, to Clement March and sixty-five others. Some of the first settlers were John Glines, John Banfield, Ezekiel Hayes, John Atkinson, Job Allard, Nathaniel Danforth, Joseph Snow, John Thompson, Daniel Sawyer, John and Robert Rennett, and Barnabas and Sylvanus Blossom. The first religious society formed was a Baptist, in 1800. In 1852, the town was divided, and the western portion was incorporated by the name of Madison. Eaton now contains about 25,600 acres, the surface being broken,

though the soil is moderately good on the uplands, while the plains yield excellent pine timber. The principal mill streams are fed by means of springs and small brooks. There are six ponds — Walker, Trout, Robertson, Russel, Drown, and Thurston. Several minerals, among which are iron ore, sulphuret of lead and zinc, have been discovered. There are two Free-will Baptist churches, twelve school districts, and one post-office: also, five saw-mills, one grist-mill, one sash, blind, and door factory, one cabinet and chair manufactory, and one bedstead manufactory. Population, 930; valuation, \$132,014.

EFFINGHAM, in the southeastern part of Carroll county, on the boundary line separating New Hampshire from Maine, is sixty miles from Concord, and contains an area of 30,000 acres. It was settled a short time previous to the commencement of the Revolution, and was called Leavitt's Town. In 1775, Farmer says, in his *Gazetteer*, that there were only eighty-three inhabitants here. During the war, and for some years afterwards, they found Effingham a hard town to live in; hard, not only by reason of its being a wilderness, but from the want of means to sustain themselves until they could raise crops from their own soil, and from the embarrassed condition of the whole country, involved as it was in a war with a foreign power, the result of which no one could foresee. Whatever means the people had, after providing for their own immediate wants, they devoted to the country's service. In 1778, the town was incorporated; and in 1780, having raised a surplus of corn, they appropriated it to the support of preaching. The Rev. John Adams was engaged to preach every fourth Sabbath for a year, receiving his board three months of the time, and six bushels of corn per Sabbath, for his services. After the organization of the general government and the adoption of the state constitution, the energies of the settlers were turned from politics and war to the settlement of the town and the cultivation of its soil. The formation of religious societies and district schools was among the foremost objects of their solicitude; the results of which are apparent in the intelligence and morals of the people. There have been but few changes in the boundary lines of the town since its incorporation. In June, 1820, however, a part of the territory of Wakefield was included within its limits, and on the 23d of December the same year, Ossipee Gore was annexed.

The surface of the town is somewhat broken; Green Mountain being the principal elevation, and rising from the eastern shore of Ossipee lake to the height of nearly 1,000 feet. The Ossipee river, forming the northern boundary of the town, is the only stream of note; besides

which there is Province pond, a small body of water in the southern part.

Effingham has three villages — Effingham Falls, Drake's Corner, and Low's Corner; five church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and three Free-will Baptist; two post-offices — Effingham and Effingham Falls; and eleven school districts: also, a woollen factory, five saw-mills, three grist-mills, and one carriage factory. Population, 1,252; valuation, \$255,063.

ELLSWORTH, in the central part of Grafton county, is fifty-two miles from Concord, and comprises an area of 16,606 acres. It was granted to Barlow Trecothick, May 1, 1769, and was known by the name of *Trecothick* until its incorporation in 1802. The surface for the most part is very rough and sterile, and holds out no assurances to its sparse population that they will ever become wealthy by cultivating its soil. Considerable maple sugar is made here, and may be set down as the staple product. Carr's mountain is an elevation of some note, and extends from the north to the central part of the town. The only body of water is West Branch pond, in the southeast part; the outlet of which forms one of the tributaries of the Pemigewasset. Ellsworth has a small church belonging to the Free-will Baptists, and three school districts, with four schools: also, a grist-mill, five saw-mills, and three shingle mills. Population, 320; valuation, \$45,706.

ENFIELD is one of the southern frontier towns of Grafton county, forty-two miles from Concord, and comprises 24,060 acres, about 2,500 of which are water. The township was granted July 4, 1761, to Jedediah Dana and others, and was incorporated at the same time. Nathaniel Bicknell, Jonathan Paddleford, Elisha Bingham, and Jesse Johnson were among the first settlers. The first minister in Enfield was Rev. Edward Evans, settled in 1799 and dismissed in 1805. He was a Methodist, and, contrary to the practice of those times which required him who would be a religious teacher in town to be of the order that happened to predominate, which was rarely other than the Congregational, he obtained the land appropriated by the town for the first settled minister. Hills and valleys principally form the surface of the town, which is watered by a variety of ponds and streams, the principal of which are Pleasant or Mascomy and East ponds. The former is a beautiful sheet of water four miles in length, and of various breadth, having a variety of picturesque scenery in its vicinity, as well as Mont Calm, the principal elevation. East pond is one and a half miles long and three fourths of a mile wide. Iron ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantities.

On the southwestern shore of Mascomy pond is the Shaker settlement, situated on a fertile plain, and presenting quite a neat and tasty appearance. The inhabitants are about 120 in number, who are divided into three distinct families, each of which has a commodious building for the transaction of their various kinds of business. The buildings generally are noted as much for their unpretending appearance, as for their uniform cleanliness. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and take much pains in the improvement of stock, having recently imported two small flocks of French merino sheep. Their articles of traffic consist, to a considerable extent, of garden seeds, wooden ware, corn brooms, and woollen goods, all of which are of their own raising and manufacture. They have two mills in operation, and are possessed of a handsome meeting-house. Besides this village there are three others, one on the eastern shore about half a mile from Mascomy pond, and known as East Village; the others are called North Enfield and Enfield Centre, all of which are situated south of the Shaker village. The Northern Railroad passes through a corner of Enfield, by which a ready market is found for the merchandise and surplus produce of the town. Enfield contains three Union church edifices, and one Universalist; eighteen school districts; and three post-offices — Enfield, North Enfield, and West Enfield: also, a sash, blind, and door factory; a woollen yarn and a woollen flannel factory; one extensive tannery, a bedstead factory, three saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Population, 1,742; valuation, \$555,383.

EPPING, in the northern part of Rockingham county, thirty miles southeast of Concord, contains 12,760 acres. It was formerly a part of Exeter, from which it was detached and incorporated February 12, 1741; and the next year the inhabitants held their first meeting. An orthodox church was formed December 9, 1747, one of the ministers being Rev. Josiah Stearns, a descendant of Isaac Stearns, who came from England, with Governor Wentworth, in 1630. He was a native of Billerica, Mass., was settled March 8, 1758, and was an unswerving friend of liberty in the trying times of the Revolution. This devout and excellent preacher ministered here thirty years, adding to the church during this time 1,060 souls. The Quakers had a church here as early as 1769, and it is stated that one of them, Jonathan Norris, was imprisoned for refusing to pay taxes to support the Congregationalists. Henry Dearborn, an officer of the Revolutionary army, representative in Congress, secretary of war, major-general of the war of 1812, minister of the United States at Portugal, as well as holder of several other important offices, resided in this town in early life. William Plumer, late

governor of New Hampshire, and one of her most distinguished and estimable citizens, resided here till his death.¹ John Chandler, representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature, senator in congress, and brigadier-general in the army of 1812, was a native of Epping.

The soil of Epping is, for the most part, of a productive description. Several fine streams of water pass through it, diversifying the face of the country, and rendering it one of the pleasant towns of the state. Among them are Lamprey river, running the entire length, and North river, which waters the north part. The roads are well made, and kept in good condition. The population are industrious, frugal agriculturists. There are three villages — Corner village, Plumer village, and West Epping; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, six saw-mills, two grist-mills, one woollen manufactory, and one bank (the Pawtuckaway), incorporated 1854, with a capital of \$50,000. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad passes through Epping. Population, 1,663; valuation, \$523,225.

EPSOM, in the eastern part of Merrimack county, is twelve miles east from Concord. It derives its name from a town in the county of Surry, England, and was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others, belonging to Newcastle, Rye, and Greenland, May 18, 1727, prior to which date there were several families in the plantation. Among those who early settled here were Charles McCoy, William Blazo, Andrew McClary, a Mr. Whittaker, and Samuel Blake. The inhabitants suffered much from the determined yet transitory warfare of the Indians, and were frequently obliged to remove their families from the town, or flee with them to Nottingham. At length a garrison was erected, in which the settlers sought refuge whenever danger was apprehended. Excepting the capture of Mrs. McCoy, on the 21st August, 1747, — who was carried into Canada, from whence she returned soon after the war, — and the robbery of some cattle, the Indians committed no very serious depredations in Epsom, such clemency being attributable, probably, to the friendly and conciliatory manner of the inhabitants towards them. Major Andrew McClary, a gallant and meritorious officer, who fell at Breed's Hill, was a native of Epsom. Hon. John McClary, son of General Michael McClary, was killed December 13, 1821, by the fall of the frame of a building in this town. He was for several years a representative and senator in the state legislature.

¹ The Life of Governor Plumer, by his son, has been recently published by Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The surface of Epsom is generally uneven, the land frequently rising into considerable eminences, the principal of which are McCoy's Fort, Nat's and Nottingham mountains. The soil, on the average, is good, and well adapted for grazing or grain. Several minerals have been found, as also terra sienna, which constitutes a very handsome paint. Great and Little Suncook rivers furnish water; and there are three ponds, known by the names of Chestnut, Round, and Odiorne's. Epsom has one village, called Suncook; two churches — Congregational and Free-will Baptist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and several stores. Population, 1,366; valuation, \$374,780.

ERROL is situated in Coös county, on the boundary line dividing New Hampshire from Maine, and was granted to Timothy Ruggles and others, February 28, 1774. It has an area of thirty-five thousand acres, a considerable portion of which is water. Much of the land is still covered with its native forest trees, and the soil is generally poor. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is lumbering. There are numerous ponds and streams; but the principal body of water is Umbagog lake, which lies on the boundary line, partly in this state and partly in Maine, its length being about twelve miles, and its breadth varying from one to five. The outlet unites with the Margalloway river to form the Androscoggin. This locality has acquired some celebrity through the very interesting narrative of Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, Vt., entitled "Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of the Umbagog." There are no villages, nor even a church organization, in the town. It is intersected by a single road, and all the settlers have built their habitations on or near it. Errol has two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and one clap-board machine: also, three school districts with good school-houses, and one post-office. Population, 130; valuation, \$55,700.

EXETER, Rockingham county, joins Hampton and Hampton Falls on the southeast, and is a shire town of the county. On the 4th of July, 1633, the first settlers arrived within the boundaries of the present town. To Rev. John Wheelwright (who had been disfranchised and banished for his religious views, by the government of Massachusetts), and a party of his followers, is attributable the settlement of Exeter. Wheelwright purchased of the Indians upon his arrival the country between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua extending back about thirty miles. This little band, being under the jurisdiction of no particular government, formed themselves into a body politic, — somewhat similar to a democracy, — chose their magistrates, made their own laws, in order

that "they might live together quietly and peaceably in all godliness and honesty." This "combination" existed for three years, when, in 1642, Exeter was annexed to the county of Essex, Mass. Wheelwright, being still under sentence of banishment, then removed to Maine, with a few of his adherents. This distinguished man died at Salisbury in November, 1679, aged eighty-five years. He was the ancestor of all the Wheelwrights in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In 1643, the arrangement of the counties being changed, Exeter fell within the limits of Norfolk. Various changes occurred subsequent to this; but the establishment of the lines in 1741 put a period to all discussion on the subject of territorial lines between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Exeter has had her share of the trials and hardships common to the settlement of a wilderness country; but the greatest sufferings were experienced from the warfare of the Indians. At the time of the arrival of the first settlers there were a few Indians at or near Squamscott Falls, where the compact part of the town is now built; but they were peaceably disposed and less savage in character than most of the native tribes, and were fully protected by the people of Exeter in their persons and property. These left here about 1672, and settled on the Hudson near Troy. Hostilities commenced in Exeter in 1690. From this time till 1710, the settlers had to confine themselves to the three garrisons in town, cultivating their lands in continual fear of the savage enemy. During the forty years of this dreadful warfare, the horrors of which one can scarcely realize, the killed and captives in Exeter were between thirty and forty, among the former of whom were Ephraim Folsom, Sen., and Goodman Robinson; also, Colonel Winthrop Hilton, whose death was deeply lamented on account of his many noble qualities. This subtraction from a population so limited in numbers was great; and imagination can but faintly trace the harrowing pictures which these inroads in the ranks of the settlers conjured up in the minds of the survivors, fearing lest they should, sooner or later, fall victims to the same savage cruelties. The depredations upon the limited property of the settlers were great, and were severely felt. With these drawbacks in view, it will not seem strange that Exeter, at the close of the first century, had but twenty qualified voters within its limits. About 1712, the Indians, it appears, ceased their attacks.

Exeter, in the Revolutionary struggle, sustained a noble part, being hearty and unanimous in obedience to the measures recommended by those wise men who undertook the arduous enterprise of piloting the infant republic through the tortuous windings of an unknown destiny. Her inhabitants, without a murmur, bore the dangers and hardships of

the war, and contracted heavy debts to raise men and supplies for the army. Exeter was one of the first in declaring and steadily maintaining the independence of our country, and her records are full of unequivocal evidences of her zeal and patriotism. The early conventions, and the provincial assembly or congress, repeatedly met here, until the adoption of the state constitution. Among the eminent and useful men who have been citizens of Exeter we may notice Hon. Samuel Tenney, Hon. Oliver Peabody, Hon. Nicholas Gilman, General Nathaniel Folsom, Governors Jeremiah Smith and Hon. John Taylor Gilman, all of whom held important civil, and some of them military, offices in the earlier years of the republic. Hon. Lewis Cass, who has occupied many important posts in the service of his country, and now stands next in rank to the president of the United States, was a native of this town. He was born on the 9th day of October, 1782, in the



Birth-place of Hon. Lewis Cass.

old house, an exact likeness of which is here given from a daguerreotype just taken, and was the son of Major Jonathan Cass, a soldier of the Revolution. His early life only was spent here. At the age of seventeen, he removed to the then northwest territory with his father's family.

The first church in Exeter was, excepting that at Hampton, the first formed in the state, having been founded in 1638. Mr. Wheelwright, who was a brother-in-law of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson, a contemporary at the university with Oliver Cromwell, and a friend of Sir Henry Vane, was the first minister. After his removal to Maine, the church was broken up. An attempt to form another in Exeter was forbidden by the General Court. No church is known to have been formed

until 1698. In the mean time they had a sort of ecclesiastico-civil government. Rev. Samuel Dudley, a son of Governor Dudley, was the minister from 1650 until his death in 1683. Cotton Mather indorsed him as a man who, by the "orthodox piety" which controlled his administration of civil affairs, did much to save the country "from the contagion of familistic errors, which had like to have overturned all." It is a little surprising, however, that he should have preached so long to an unorganized body. The third minister, Rev. John Clark, was settled, in 1698, over a church of twenty-eight persons then gathered. His successor was Rev. John Odlin, who was minister of the first church from 1706 to 1754. Upon the settlement, in 1743, of his son, Woodbridge Odlin, as his colleague,—who, with his father, opposed themselves to the measures and influence of Whitefield, during "the great awakening,"—a secession took place, and resulted in the formation of the second church with forty-one members, over which Rev. Daniel Rogers, a descendant of the Smithfield martyr, was settled from 1748 until his death in 1785. Rev. Joseph Brown was pastor of this church from 1792 to 1797; after which the church, for a time, declined. Rev. Isaac Hurd was pastor from 1817 to 1846. Of the first church, after Mr. Odlin, were Rev. Isaac Mansfield, from 1776 to 1787; Rev. William F. Rowland, from 1790 to 1828.¹

Phillips Academy, a view of which is given on the next page, was founded, in 1781, by the liberal donations of John Phillips, LL. D., who bequeathed to the institution at his death, in 1795, a considerable portion of his estate. It is controlled by seven trustees, three of whom only can reside at Exeter. It generally has from eighty to ninety students. The poorer students are aided in the prosecution of their studies by the funds of this institution. The academy was opened in 1783, under the preceptorship of William Woodbridge. The late venerable and highly esteemed Benjamin Abbot, LL. D., was the preceptor from 1788 to 1838, a period of fifty years, since which, Gideon L. Soule has served his twenty years. Among its trustees have been Hon. John Phillips, the founder, Samuel Phillips, John Pickering, John Taylor Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, and Daniel Webster. Among its instructors have been Rev. Doctors Daniel Dana, Abiel Abbot, and Joseph S. Buckminster, James Walker, president of Harvard College, Nathan Lord, president of Dartmouth College, Hon. Alexander H. Everett, Asher Ware, judge of the district court of the United States in Maine, and Nathan Hale, the veteran editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

¹ More particularity has been given to the churches here, and a mention of the longest pastorates has been made, for the reason that their history has been so intimately connected with the civil affairs of the town.

Among its pupils, besides most of those above mentioned, are found the names of Lewis Cass, secretary of state of the United States; the



Phillips Academy.

late Leverett Saltonstall, representative in congress from Massachusetts; Edward Everett, the scholar, orator, and statesman of world-wide reputation; John G. Palfrey, ex-member of congress, and distinguished as an author; John A. Dix, ex-senator of the United States from New York; Jared Sparks, the historian; Joseph G. Cogswell, of the Astor library; George Bancroft, the historian; Richard Hildreth, the historian; the late Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island memory; Charles Paine, ex-governor of Vermont; John P. Hale, senator in congress from New Hampshire; Alpheus Felch, ex-governor of Michigan and senator in congress; James H. Duncan, representative in congress from Massachusetts; John P. Cushing of Watertown, and the late Theodore Lyman of Boston, Mass. Such a galaxy of names as appear upon the catalogue of this institution will not, perhaps, be found in connection with any other academy on this continent.

The soil of Exeter is, on the average, good, though it includes every variety from the best quality to that least productive. The inhabitants are essentially an agricultural community. Improvements in husbandry are largely entered into. The town is built upon the bank of the Exeter river, called by the Indians Squamscott, and the location is desirable and pleasant. The river is navigable for small schooners. The falls here separate the fresh from the tide water, and furnish some valuable

mill privileges, which are occupied for manufacturing purposes, to which Exeter owes much of her present prosperity. Exeter has two villages, the principal of which, known as Exeter, is well adorned with trees, and contains many delightful residences and public buildings, among the latter of which are a court-house and town hall, built in 1855, of brick, at a cost of \$32,000; a county house, where the records of Rockingham county are kept; and a new jail, built in 1857. The other village is in the westerly part, called Paper-mill Village, it being largely devoted to the manufacture of paper. A beautiful view of Exeter is here presented, taken at a point where most of the compact



Exeter.

part of the town can be seen. A portion of the town was annexed to South New Market, January 7, 1853. There are nine church edifices — two Congregational, two Baptist, one Unitarian, one Methodist, one Christian, one Second Advent, and one Roman Catholic; a female seminary; a public library of 1,900 volumes; six school districts, with thirteen public schools; the Granite State bank, with a capital of \$125,000; the Exeter Bank, with a capital of \$75,000; a savings institution, incorporated in 1851; and a post-office. The following are the incorporated companies: The Water-power and Mill Company, with a capital of \$10,000; the Exeter Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1829, with a capital of \$162,500, the buildings of which are of brick, the main one being 175 feet long and forty-five wide, and having

7,224 spindles; and the New England Steam and Gas-pipe Company, incorporated in 1848, and having a capital of \$100,000. Besides these, there are Flagg's paper-mills, manufacturing \$20,000 worth of paper annually; Head and Jewell's carriage manufactory, with steam power, turning out \$50,000 worth annually, and a number of other carriage factories; the whole carriage business of the town amounting annually to at least \$75,000. The tanning business and manufacture of morocco leather produce about \$25,000, and the trade in wool is \$200,000 annually. There are also three saw-mills, four grist-mills, two hub factories, and one steam planing-mill, with circular saws and planing lathes. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the village. Population, 3,329; valuation, \$1,449,907.

FARMINGTON is situated near the centre of Strafford county, twenty-five miles from Concord, and contains 21,000 acres. It was originally a part of Rochester, from which it was incorporated December 1, 1795. The surface is broken, and the soil hard to cultivate. There are, however, some tracts of interval on the margin of the Cochecho river that produce very good crops. The Blue hills extend nearly through the town from north to south, from the top of the highest of which, in the southeast part of the town, the shipping in and off Portsmouth harbor can be distinctly seen by the naked eye; while, to the north and west, the White Mountains, Monadnock, and others of less magnitude, are visible. In 1819, a Congregational church was organized, consisting of eight members, and Rev. James Walker for several years officiated as pastor.

This town was the birthplace of the Hon. Henry Wilson, now a senator in congress from Massachusetts. Here was the residence of two other members of congress, both now deceased, Hon. Nehemiah Eastman, a distinguished lawyer of Strafford county, and Hon. Joseph Hammons, the only physician in this town for many years.

There are two villages — Farmington and West Farmington; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; sixteen school districts, one bank (capital \$75,000), and one post-office. The chief business is making boots and shoes. The Cochecho Railroad passes through the town. Population, 1,699; valuation, \$750,411.

FITZWILLIAM is in the southern part of Cheshire county, bordering upon the state of Massachusetts; and is sixty miles from Concord. The township originally bore the name of Monadnock No. 4, and was granted January 15, 1752, to Roland Cotton and forty-one others; but they failing to fulfil the terms of the grant, it was shortly after regranted

to Samson Stoddard and twenty-two others. The settlement was commenced about 1760, by James Reed (a Revolutionary patriot, and afterwards brigadier-general), John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow, and several others. In 1771, the Congregational church was formed, consisting of six members, and Rev. Benjamin Brigham was settled, and remained the pastor until his death, in 1800. On the 19th of May, 1773, the town was incorporated, taking its name from the Earl of Fitzwilliam.

In 1815, a tract of land, comprising 4,200 acres, was taken from Fitzwilliam and annexed to Troy. The surface is hilly; the soil of the upland is rocky and hard, but suitable for grazing and tillage. The meadow lands are somewhat extensive for such an elevated section of country as this, and are very productive.

The town is traversed by the Cheshire Railroad, which has been of great advantage, particularly to the agricultural interest. Farming was formerly considered here an unpopular and low business, but it is now the leading occupation of the people; and many of those who left the plough for the city are now eager to return and enjoy the comforts of a farmer's life in the country. The town is well supplied with ponds and small streams, but they afford no water power worthy of mention.

There are three villages — Fitzwilliam, Howeville, and Bowkerville; two church edifices — Baptist and Union. The Congregational church was burned January 15, 1857, but preparations have been made for rebuilding it. There are eleven school districts and one post-office. Some business is done in the manufacture of wooden ware. Population, 1,482; valuation, \$519,972.

FRANCESTOWN, lying near the centre of Hillsborough county, twenty-seven miles from Concord, contains 18,760 acres. Its name was given in remembrance of Frances, wife of Governor John Wentworth. It was formed from a place called the New Boston Addition, and a part of Society land, and was incorporated, contrary to the order of things at that time, on petition of the inhabitants of those places, as a distinct township, June 8, 1772. The Masonian proprietors were the owners of the land, and the settlers obtained their titles from them. A part of Lyndeborough was subsequently added to the town. The first settlement was made in 1761 by persons from Londonderry, and from Dedham, Mass., of whom John Carson, a Scotchman, was the first on the ground. The former were Scotch-Irish, and the latter English. A Congregational church of eighteen members was formed in 1773, but the house of worship was not completed until 1787. Rev. Moses Bradford was the minister from 1790 until 1827. Prior to the Revo-

lution, October 21, 1774, several resolves, exhibiting the spirit which animated the people, were passed, and published in the New Hampshire Gazette of November 18th, signed by nearly every inhabitant of the place. Henry Batten, who was a resident of Francetown for nearly forty years, and who died August 25, 1822, at the age of eighty-five, was captured by the Indians during the French war in 1757. Although under the guard of two warriors, by his superior strength and agility he made his escape, with the loss, however, of all his clothes. In a state of nudity, he wandered between lakes George and Champlain for six days, having nothing to satisfy his appetite except berries and bark, and being compelled to swim the Hudson three times to escape his pursuers. James Woodbury, an active soldier in the old French war and a participant in the siege of Quebec, where he was engaged at the side of General Wolfe when that heroic man was slain, died in this town, March 3, 1823, at the age of eighty-five. He saw much service also as a member of Stark's celebrated company of rangers.

Hon. Levi Woodbury was born in this town, November 2, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, — studied law at Litchfield, Ct., and in Boston, — and commenced the practice of his profession in this town in 1812. He was judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1816, governor of this state in 1822, speaker of the house of representatives in 1824, elected senator to congress in 1825, appointed secretary of the navy by General Jackson in 1831; and in 1833, under the General's second term, secretary of the treasury, which latter office he held until the end of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when he was reelected to the United States senate. In 1849, upon the decease of Judge Story, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States. While holding the last-named office his death occurred, September 4, 1851, at Portsmouth. Judge Woodbury was distinguished as a man of untiring industry, as well as for great urbanity and dignity of character; and so popular had he become with his party at the close of his career, there is strong ground for thinking, that, had he been spared, he would have succeeded Mr. Fillmore in the presidency.

Francetown is watered by the two south branches of Piscataquog river, the largest of which has its source in Pleasant pond, and the other in Haunted pond. Pleasant pond is 350 rods square, and Haunted pond about 300 rods in length and 225 in width. The country is hilly and much of the land stony, though the soil is warm and moist. There are some small intervals which yield abundantly. The mill streams are not very large, and consequently the privileges are not numerous. Crotched mountain is the principal elevation, its sum-

mit being over six hundred feet above the level of the common in the middle of the town, affording an extensive view of the country to the southwest. A very valuable quarry of freestone of a dark grayish color, having a resemblance to the variegated marble of Vermont, has been discovered and profitably worked, being much prized for stoves and hearths. Plumbago, and specimens of rock crystal of much beauty, have been found, while the common garnet is met with in various places. The second New Hampshire turnpike passes through near the centre of the town. Francestown is eligibly situated, but has no railroad as yet running within its limits. The town has a handsome village, a Congregational meeting-house, an academy, established in 1819, twelve school districts, one post-office, and one bank, having a capital of \$60,000. Population, 1,114; valuation, \$536,281.



FRANCONIA, Grafton county, joins Bethlehem on the north, and is seventy-four miles north from Concord. It was originally called Morristown, and was granted February 14, 1764, to Isaac Searle and others, and incorporated at the same time, the first settlement being commenced in 1774 by Captain Artemas Knight, Lemuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee, and others. The surface is very mountainous; but, along the branches of the Lower Ammonoosuc, which water the town, is some very fertile meadow land. Among the natural curiosities are the Franconia Notch, a narrow pass between Mount

Lafayette and Profile or Jackson mountain, and what is called the "Old Man of the Mountain," declared the greatest curiosity in the state. At the height of one thousand feet, on a nearly perpendicular part of the rock which terminates one of the cliffs of Jackson mountain, is seen the profile of the human face, formed by a peculiar combination of the surface and angles of five huge granite blocks. There are other points of interest; but these are the principal, and are well worthy of a visit from the curious. Near the Notch are two bodies of water, the one known as Ferrin's pond, which is the source of a branch of the Pemigewasset river, called the Middle Branch, and the other, known as Echo Lake, lying at the foot of Mount Lafayette. The report of a gun fired upon the shores of this lake may be heard distinctly several times, in perfect imitation of successive discharges of musketry. Franconia is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. On the 24th of January, 1857, the thermometer at 6 o'clock,

A. M., indicated 49° below zero, and a mercury thermometer taken from a warm room into the open air sunk to 40° below zero in less than twenty minutes. In the summer the thermometer frequently indicates 100°.

The prosperity of Franconia is mainly owing to the discovery of iron ore in the vicinity. The principal works are situated on the south branch of the Ammonoosuc river, and are owned by the New Hampshire Iron Factory Company. The establishment consists of a blast furnace, erected in 1808, a cupola furnace, a forge, and a machine-shop. The ore is obtained from a mountain in the east part of Lisbon, three miles from the furnace, and is considered the richest in the United States, yielding from fifty to sixty-three per cent. This establishment constantly employs from twenty to thirty men, and from two to three hundred tons of bar iron are manufactured annually. There are also in this town two bedstead factories, a box factory, four saw-mills, and two blacksmith's shops: one church edifice, occupied by the Congregationalists and by the Free-will Baptists; seven school districts; two large and commodious hotels, one situated at Franconiaville, and the other, the Profile House, at the notch of the Franconia mountain, which is said to be capable of holding two hundred and fifty guests. There are two post-offices here — Franconia and Franconia Flume. Population, 584; valuation, \$193,834.

FRANKLIN is a pleasant and thriving agricultural town in the north-east part of Merrimack county, seventeen miles from Concord. It was taken from Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton, and Northfield, and incorporated December 24, 1828, comprising an area of about 9,000 acres on both sides of the Merrimack. The surface is mostly broken, the soil tolerably good in some parts; but the greater portion of the land requires considerable labor and attention to make it productive. This town has slipped in and borne away the honor which ought ever to have remained to its parent Salisbury — of containing the birthplace of Daniel Webster. His father, Captain Ebenezer Webster, who was born at Kingston, went into the army of General Amherst, in the expedition against Canada, and, after hostilities ceased, was one of several persons from Kingston who, about the year 1761, entered that part of Salisbury now in Franklin. His first location was about two miles south-west of the village of Franklin, near the west line of the town.¹ Here his distinguished son

¹ "My father *lapped* on a little beyond any other corner; and when he had built his log cabin, and lighted his fire, his smoke ascended nearer to the north star than that of any other of his majesty's New England subjects. His nearest civilized neighbor on the

was born, on the 18th of January, 1782. The old domicile has long since passed away; but those who feel an interest in the places where great men only enter the world, will desire to preserve, as a souvenir, its



Birthplace of Daniel Webster.

primitive pattern, the roomy yard and ample shade. His second residence, the home of Webster's childhood until he entered Exeter Academy, in 1796, was about two miles southeasterly of the village. The father had been an officer at Bennington, White Plains, and West Point, and was a judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough, until his death in 1806. To the honor of the son's memory it may be said, that his reverence for the home of his parents afterwards led him to purchase this estate, which had fallen to, and been occupied by his brother Ezekiel. Hither the weary man used occasionally to repair; and in this retirement, away from the political cormorants and party parasites that haunted him at Marshfield and at Washington, soliciting his influence in their behalf, he is said to have composed some of his most

north was at Montreal." "The year following my birth, my father moved from his first residence, which was a log-house on the hill, to the river side, in the same town, a distance of three miles. Here in the meadow land, by the river, with rough hills hanging over, was the scene of my earliest recollections; or, as was said in another case, 'Here I found myself.'—*Webster's Private Correspondence*, vol. i. pp. 5 and 6.

valuable productions. But the swift-winged messenger that travels along the telegraphic wire has carried its last message for Webster, and the disk-footed courser, that pants unwearied on his iron-girdled course through Franklin, and across the farm of the late venerable statesman, now arouses by its shrill whistle in the early morn other occupants to the toils of the day. The place has passed into the possession of Rufus L. Tay, Esq., but retains the name of the "Webster Farm," and is under a high state of cultivation. The principal village is built at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers, which by their union form the Merrimack. The water-power is abundant and valuable. On the Winnepesaukee are several mills and factories. The Franklin mills commenced operations in 1853, for the manufacture of woollen goods, but were burned down in March, 1857, and have not been rebuilt. The Northern Railroad passes directly in the rear of the principal street, on a high embankment, the track being elevated considerably above a level with the tops of the houses, and the traveller in the cars sees, as it were beneath his feet, a thriving village and a busy population. There are two churches — Congregational and Christian; one post-office, ten school districts, and an incorporated academy: also, ten stores, a woollen yarn mill, an iron foundry, a crow-bar and axle factory, a hat factory, two carriage shops, two paper-mills, and a machine-shop. Population, in 1858, about 1,600; valuation, \$647,914.

FREEDOM, lying on the boundary line between this state and Maine, belongs to Carroll county, and is seventy miles from Concord. It was incorporated June 16, 1831, by the name of North Edlingham, which was changed December 6, 1832, to the present one. The town has a broken surface, but the soil is well adapted for grazing purposes, and, in some parts, is good for tillage. Part of Ossipee lake lies in the town, and Ossipee river divides Freedom from Edlingham, affording water power of average capacity. The inhabitants devote their attention principally to the cultivation of the soil. The town has one village, one church edifice — Baptist; a post-office, and ten school districts: also, four tanneries, one saw-mill, one machine-shop, and manufactories of bedsteads, cabinet ware, carriages, chairs, edge-tools, and harnesses. Population, 910; valuation, \$233,759.

FREMONT, situated about the centre of Rockingham county, thirty-three miles from Concord, contains about 10,320 acres. It was chartered, under the name of Poplin, June 2, 1764, and its present title was conferred upon it by act of the legislature, July 8, 1854. The soil is good, and attention is devoted to its cultivation. The surface is undu-

lating, being comprised of plains and gently rising hills. The inhabitants are in ordinary circumstances, — neither very rich nor yet very poor. Fremont has never enjoyed the benefits of an established ministry of any order; though the Methodists, who have a house of worship, have given the people greater care than any other sect. There are four school districts and one post-office: also, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two shingle, lath, and clapboard mills, one box factory, and one gunsmith's shop. Population, 509; valuation, \$202,829.

GILFORD, centrally situated in Belknap county, twenty-five miles from Concord, is the shire town, and adjoins Gilmanton on the south. It was incorporated June 16, 1812, and formerly belonged to Gilmanton, with which its history is intimately connected. It was settled in 1778 by James Ames and S. S. Gilman. Elder Richard Martin was settled here, in 1798, over the first Free-will Baptist society. A tract of land was annexed to this town from Gilmanton, July 5, 1851. The land is productive and well cultivated. Gunstock and Miles brooks are the principal streams, flowing into Winnepesaukee lake. Little and Chattleborough ponds lie here. There are several bridges, two of which connect this town with the islands in Winnepesaukee lake, and four, crossing that lake, connect Meredith village with the one in Gilford, both which are known by the same name — Meredith Bridge. Passing through in an easterly direction nearly to the lake is the Suncook range of mountains.

Gilford contains three villages — Gilford, Meredith Bridge, and Lake Village. Meredith Bridge is pleasantly situated and in a flourishing condition, as also is the town generally. The religious societies are three Free-will Baptist, one Baptist, and two Universalist — all of which have church edifices. The county buildings are strongly built and tastefully and advantageously located. There are fourteen school districts and an academy. The water power is good, and there are in operation the following manufacturing and mechanical establishments: the Winnepesaukee Lake Manufacturing Company, the Gilford Manufacturing and Mechanic Company, one cotton factory, one peg factory, one tannery, four saw-mills, one foundry, one large machine-shop, and the repair shop of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. There are three post-offices; namely, Gilford, Gilford Village, and Lake Village. Population, 2,425; valuation, \$724,885.

GILMANTON, in the westerly part of Belknap county, adjoins Canterbury and Northfield on the south, and is twenty-five miles northeast from Concord. It was granted to twenty-four persons by the name of

Gilman, — seven of whom were ministers, — and one hundred and fifty-three others, for services rendered in defence of the country, and was incorporated May 20, 1727. Though the settlement was put off on account of the fear of Indian depredations, yet the proprietors made frequent improvements by the erection of block-houses, laying out of lands and roads. Benjamin and John Mudgett arrived here in 1761, and were the first families in the settlement. They endured great privations in their journey hither. The next year seven families arrived, and from that time the settlement continued to increase. Rev. William Parsons came in 1765, and was the schoolmaster for the greater part of his life. He died in 1796. Rev. Isaac Smith was minister here from 1774 until his death, in 1817. Many of the proprietors took part in the French and Indian wars, and did good service. In the Revolutionary struggle, Gilmanton bore an honorable part, and many of the inhabitants, under the command of Lieutenant Eastman, were in the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill, as well as in other of the Revolutionary battles. In 1812, that part of the town known as the Gunstock parish was incorporated separately by the name of Gilford. General Joseph Badger was an early settler and the first magistrate; he was also representative, as well as judge of probate for Strafford county, some time prior to his death. He was a man much esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

The surface of Gilmanton is, to a great extent, rocky and hilly, while the soil is various. On the ridges and swells of land is good, strong, productive soil: the higher hills are rocky, and adapted for pasturing. A small portion of the land is level, sandy, and light. A chain of eminences, varying in height from three hundred to one thousand feet, divides the head springs of the Suncook and the Soucook rivers. The principal of these elevations is called Peaked hill, which is 450 feet high, and from its summit a view of many points of interest can be obtained. Porcupine ledge is a place of considerable note, and is much resorted to by the lover of nature. It is a very abrupt precipice of granite, gneiss, and mica slate rock, below which is a deep and shady dell, the forest trees which prevail being clothed in dark evergreen foliage, while the rocks are overgrown by mosses, the whole presenting a beautiful appearance. Much of the scenery in Gilmanton is very picturesque. Leon, Shell camp, and Rocky ponds form the source of Soucook river, and Lougee's, Young's, Ingall's, and Woodman's ponds form that of the Suncook river. Great Brook flows through Upper Gilmanton, and Winnepesaukee river, with its various bays, bounds the town on the west.

There are three villages — Academy, Iron-Works, and Factory, or Upper Gilmanton; ten church edifices — three Congregational, three

Free-will Baptist, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Christian Baptist, and one Quaker's; one academy, called Gilmanton Academy, founded in 1794, with a fund of about \$10,000, having a theological department, which was opened in 1835; thirty-one school districts; and four post-offices — Gilmanton, Upper Gilmanton, Lower Gilmanton, and Iron-Works: also, one cotton factory, one batting mill, five grist-mills, eleven saw-mills, one steam tannery, several wagon-maker's shops, and shoe, straw hat, and other manufactures. Several periodicals have been published in Gilmanton, but they are now all discontinued. Population, 3,282; valuation, \$1,005,978.

GILSUM, in the central part of Cheshire county, adjoins Keene on the south, and is forty-six miles from Concord. Gilsum was first granted December 8, 1752, to Joseph Osgood, Jacob Farmer, and others, and received the name of Boyle. In July 13, 1763, it was regranted to Messrs. Gilbert, Sumner, and others, receiving the name of Gilsum, — which is supposed to have originated from a combination of the first syllables of the names of these men. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1764, by Josiah Kilburn, from Hebron, Conn., who was followed soon after by Peletiah Pease, Obadiah Wilcox, Ebenezer Dewey, Jonathan Adams, and others, most of whom came from Connecticut. The Congregational church was formed 1772, and a meeting-house was completed in 1794, although previously occupied to some extent. Rev. Elisha Fish was the first pastor, settled in 1796. The church, which was greatly prospered during the lifetime of Mr. Fish, after his death in 1807 became weak and divided, and meetings were held by several different denominations in private houses, the Methodists, however, having the preponderating influence.

The surface of Gilsum is generally uneven and somewhat stony; but there is some land of a good quality. Ashuelot river runs through the town, and affords a number of water privileges. There is an immense granite boulder here, which has received the name of Vessel Rock, from its peculiar situation. There are two villages — Factory and Mill; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; seven school districts; and one post-office: also, one woollen mill, which manufactures twenty-four thousand yards of cloth per annum; a bobbin factory, a chair factory, and a large tannery. Population, 668; valuation, \$195,581.

GOFFSTOWN, in the easterly part of Hillsborough county, is sixteen miles from Concord and twelve from Amherst. It was, in early times, a favorite resort of the Indians, who found ample support and amusement in the abundance of fish with which its waters abounded. The

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Masonian proprietors made a grant of it, in 1748, to Rev. Thomas Parker of Dracut and others. It is not positively known when it was first settled, but it is thought to have been about 1741 or 1742. It received its act of incorporation June 16, 1761, under the name of Goffstown, which was conferred on it in honor of Colonel John Goffe, for several years a resident of Bedford, and the first judge of probate in the county of Hillsborough. A large part of the town was originally covered with valuable timber; and this being a good locality for fish, lumbering and fishing were the main occupations of the early settlers. In these early days, the use of intoxicating drinks was very common; and society here has not yet wholly recovered from the evil influences which such a practice engenders.

A Congregational church was organized about October 30, 1771, and small appropriations for preaching were made annually. There were two religious classes in the place,—that in the south part was the Scotch-Irish stock and favored Presbyterianism, while the remainder were Congregationalists. A meeting-house was erected in 1768; but it was not thoroughly completed for some years afterwards. The first minister was Rev. Joseph Currier, against whose settlement a remonstrance was put in by thirty-seven men, who favored Presbyterianism, and were determined not to give any thing towards his support. Mr. Currier was settled in 1771, and dismissed August 29, 1774, according to the town records, for intemperance. Seven years intervened without the settlement of a minister; and in 1781, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians were organized separately, the former extending a call to Rev. Cornelius Waters, who became their pastor, and continued till 1795. The next minister was Rev. David L. Morrill, who was settled March 3, 1802, and was jointly supported by the two societies under the name of the Congregational Presbyterian church. Mr. Morrill served the town and state civilly as well as ecclesiastically,—was representative of the town, senator in congress, and governor of the state. In 1816, the Religious Union society was organized. A new house was erected in the west village, and meetings were held two thirds of the time in the new house, and one third in the old house at the centre. In 1818–19 there was a deep religious interest in connection with the preaching of Rev. Abel Manning, and sixty-five persons were added to this then feeble church within a year. Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman was settled from 1820 to 1825; Rev. Henry Wood from 1826 to 1831; and Rev. Isaac Willey from 1837 to 1853. A Baptist church was formed in 1820. Changes in the pulpit have been very common in Goffstown, which is much owing to the meagre support extended to the ministers, not more than one half the people having, at any time, ever at-

tended worship. In the early part of 1841, a female commenced preaching here, and shortly more than half the voters in town came into her support. She professed no connection with any church. The excitement created by her preaching, however, soon died out, the result of it being the organization of the existing Methodist church. Dr. Jonathan Gove, a resident of this town, served in the legislature for many years. All the islands on the Amoskeag falls, in Merrimack river, lying westerly of the centre of "the Pulpit," or east stream, were annexed to this town, June 28, 1825.

The surface is comparatively level, the only elevations of note being two in the southwest part, called by the natives Uncanoonuck. There are considerable tracts of valuable interval, as well as extensive plains, which are generally productive. Piscataquog river is the principal stream, which furnishes quite a number of valuable mill privileges. It passes through in a central direction. Large quantities of lumber were formerly floated down this stream to the Merrimack, and the forests at one time supplied a large number of masts for the English navy. The New Hampshire Central Railroad passes through Goffstown. There are three villages — Goffstown, Goffstown Centre, and Parker's Mills; three church edifices — Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist; sixteen school districts; and two post-offices — Goffstown and Goffstown Centre: also, four stores, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, and one sash and blind factory. Population, 2,270; valuation, \$599,615.

GORHAM, in the eastern part of Coös county, ninety-six miles from Concord, and ninety-one from Portland, by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, adjoins Shelburne on the east, of which it formed a part until its incorporation, June 18, 1836. It was formerly known as Shelburne Addition, and its history is intimately connected with that of the parent town. It is a rough, unproductive spot, lying on the northerly base of the White Mountains, from which numerous streams descend into the Androscoggin. Had it not been for the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, this little place would never have been known. Now it is, in connection with the Alpine House, familiar as a household word to travellers visiting the White Mountains, it being one of the most favorable situations for viewing those great upheavings of nature, and the scenery in connection with them. Around the Alpine House (a large and comfortable hotel, the property of the railroad company) has sprung up a beautiful little village, consisting mostly of buildings owned by the company. By the opening of this railroad a new impulse has been given to White Mountain travel. The visitor breakfasts in Portland, and alights here

by eleven o'clock, — rides eight miles over a road sufficiently rough to quicken his appetite, and dines at the Glen House, at the base of Mount Washington; or, breakfasting in Boston, he arrives at the same spot in time for his evening meal. The Androscoggin flows majestically through the town, and the silvery Peabody river, dashing down for miles over its bed of pure granite, here ceases from its wild pranks, and falls quietly into the lap of the Androscoggin. The picturesque ruins of an old saw-mill near the Peabody river, scarcely a gunshot from the Alpine House, stand high and dry, the river, during a freshet but a few years ago, having taken a fancy to seek out a new channel. A telegraph station and post-office are located here. Population, 224; valuation, \$128,839.

GOSHEN, in the eastern part of Sullivan county, forty-two miles from Concord, was first settled about the year 1769, by William Lang, Benjamin Rand, and Daniel Grindle, who endured uncommon suffering and many hardships from the failure of their crops, which were often seriously injured, and frequently totally destroyed. On account of these mishaps, the inhabitants were obliged to go to Walpole to purchase grain. When on one of these journeys, Mr. Rand was detained by a severe storm of snow, which prevented his progress for six days, during which time his wife and children were left destitute of provisions. One of the children, five years of age, was kept alive by Mrs. Rand by the milk from her breast, her infant child having died a short time previous. In the spring of 1813, the spotted fever swept off many of the inhabitants. The first religious society was formed by the Congregationalists in 1802. Deacon Josiah Stevens, a licensed preacher, came to reside in Goshen in 1798, and is supposed to have been the first Congregational minister that ever preached in the place.

Goshen contains 12,023 acres, and was taken from Newport, Sunapee, Newbury, Washington, Lempster, and Unity, and incorporated December 27, 1791. The surface is exceedingly rough and broken, but the soil is mostly good, and produces an abundance of grass. Sunapee mountain is the greatest elevation of land, and from it spring several small streams, which form Sugar river. Rand's pond, in the northeast part, is the only natural collection of water. Plumbago has been found, and is wrought. The raising of stock, particularly sheep, and the manufacture of butter, cheese, and maple sugar, are the principal avocations of the people. There are two churches — Congregational and Baptist; five school districts, and two post-offices — Goshen and Mill Village. Population, 659; valuation, \$165,565.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the first settlement of the English in America to the present time. By David Ramsay, Esq. of South Carolina. In three volumes. The first volume contains the history from 1607 to 1763. The second volume contains the history from 1763 to 1789. The third volume contains the history from 1789 to the present time.

The first volume of this history, which contains the period from 1607 to 1763, is divided into three parts. The first part contains the history of the early settlements, from 1607 to 1675. The second part contains the history of the middle period, from 1675 to 1733. The third part contains the history of the late period, from 1733 to 1763.

The second volume of this history, which contains the period from 1763 to 1789, is divided into two parts. The first part contains the history of the period from 1763 to 1776. The second part contains the history of the period from 1776 to 1789.

GOSPORT, in Rockingham county, is an island town, one of the Isles of Shoals, at one time called Appledore and subsequently Star Island. It contains about one hundred and fifty acres, but it is not generally cultivated, its inhabitants being principally engaged in fishing. In 1661 there were upwards of forty families on this group of islands. The fisheries were then prosecuted with vigor and success, and the business continued to flourish for more than a century afterwards. Three or four ships were loaded here annually as early as 1730 for Bilboa, Spain; besides which, large quantities of fish were taken to Portsmouth to be shipped to the West Indies. Prior to the Revolution, the *dun-fish* of these islands had obtained universal celebrity, and was considered the best table fish in the world.¹ Town privileges were conferred upon Gosport in 1715, and in 1728 it paid £16 as its proportion of the province tax of £1,000; it had a meeting-house, and afterwards a fort on its west point. Its prosperity, since that period, has fallen off to a considerable extent; but at the present writing, old times seem to be reviving in the way of business. In Gosport there is a noticeable cavern,—having the appearance of being caused by an earthquake,—in which a woman by the name of Betty Moody secreted herself when the Indians visited the island and made prisoners of a number of females. It is known to this day as “Betty Moody’s hole.” There are invested in the various branches of the fisheries about \$5,000; and this is the only business of which the place can boast. There are in town one village, one Baptist church, one school district; and a hotel, erected for the accommodation of those who visit the island for pleasure. Population, 125; valuation, \$21,640.

GRAFTON, in the southern part of Grafton county, adjoins Danbury on the southeast, and is thirty-six miles from Concord. It was granted to Ephraim Sherman and others, August 14, 1761, and in May, 1772, Captain Joseph Hoyt, from Fremont, came here, and commenced the first settlement. Captain Alexander Pixley and wife arrived soon afterwards, and were the second family within the precincts of the town. The surface of Grafton is very hilly, considerably mountainous in some parts, and so rocky in many places as to render it unfit for cultivation. Some tracts of land, however, are excellent for farming purposes. Glass-hill mountain is the principal elevation, and is about two hundred feet high. There is a remarkable ledge here, called the Pinnacle, on the south side of which the ground rises by a gradual ascent to the summit; but on the north side it falls nearly 150 feet within the dis-

¹ Report on the principal fisheries of the American seas, by Lorenzo Sabine.

tance of six or eight feet. Smith's and Mascomy rivers, and Heard's river, a tributary of Smith's, furnish water. Five ponds lie here, the principal of which, called Grafton pond, contains from two hundred to three hundred acres. Mica is found in large quantities, and is an article of commerce.

The town has one village, called Bungtown; two church edifices — Baptist and Christian; thirteen school districts and twelve schools; and two post-offices — Grafton and Grafton Centre. Amount of capital invested in trade, \$7,000; in manufactures, \$5,000. Charcoal is manufactured in considerable quantities, amounting to about twelve thousand bushels per annum. The Northern Railroad intersects the town, rendering communication with various important points easy and expeditious. Population, 1,259; valuation, \$324,687.

GRAFTON COUNTY, in the northwest central part of the state, was established by act of the colonial legislature, passed March 19, 1771, being called the "fifth county;" and was made to contain "all the lands in the province not comprehended in the other counties" — (Hillsborough, Rockingham, Cheshire, and Strafford). The town of Burton (now Albany) was taken from it and given to Strafford, November 27, 1800; and, December 24, 1803, it was further reduced by the incorporation of Coös, which was entirely formed from its territory. The dimensions of this county were still further reduced June 18, 1805, by the annexation of the whole of Nash and Sawyer's Location to Coös. By act passed January 2, 1829, the boundaries of Grafton were thus established, from which they have not since been materially altered: "Beginning on the westerly bank of Connecticut river at the southwesterly corner of Dalton; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods (Carroll); thence on the westerly and southerly lines of Bretton Woods and of Nash and Sawyer's Location to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the county of Strafford at the northwesterly corner of Burton (Albany); thence southerly and westerly by the line of the county of Strafford to the southwest corner of Holderness, at the Pemigewasset or Merrimaek river; thence down said river to the north line of Franklin; thence westerly on the northerly lines of Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, Springfield, Grantham, and Plainfield to the southwest corner of Lebanon, on the west bank of Connecticut river; thence northerly on said bank to the bound first mentioned." There are now thirty-eight towns, Haverhill and Plymouth being the shire towns.

Grafton has an area of about 1,463 square miles, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, though its capacities for productiveness are not materially lessened by this circumstance. There are tracts of land excellent for pasturage, and along the rivers, intervals both extensive and fertile. As an evidence of the resources of the county in an agricultural point of view, it may be stated, that, in 1850, it produced 244,177 bushels of oats, 1,006,237 of potatoes, 103,000 tons of hay, and 1,278,984 pounds of butter. The amounts of hay, oats, and butter, were the greatest raised by any county in the state, and the quantity of potatoes the greatest produced by any county in the United States. The Connecticut river forms the western boundary, besides which there are the Pemigewasset (the largest branch of the Merrimack river), the lower Ammonoosuc, and the head waters of the Saco river. There are numerous small lakes and ponds—Squam lake and Newfound lake being the most distinguished; the former, a good part of which lies in Carroll county, being surrounded by much beautiful and enchanting scenery. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the central part of the county, and the Northern Railroad, a branch of which extends to Bristol, along the southern part, the former connecting with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at Wells River, and the latter at White River Junction. The name of the county was derived from Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

Grafton belongs to the fifth judicial district, a law term of the supreme judicial court being held at Haverhill on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of December. Trial terms of this court are held at Haverhill on the second Tuesday of April, and at Plymouth on the third Tuesday of November. Terms of the court of common pleas for the western judicial district of Grafton are held at Haverhill on the second Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of October; and, for the eastern judicial district, at Plymouth on the third Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of November. Population, 40,337; valuation, \$13,076,152.

GRANTHAM, in the northern part of Sullivan county, is forty-five miles northwest from Concord. It was granted July 11, 1761; but, the proprietors failing to fulfil the conditions of the charter, it was forfeited, and re-granted in 1767 to Colonel William Symmes and sixty-three others, receiving the name of Grantham. The name of New Grantham was subsequently conferred upon it, which was changed back June 12, 1818, to the one it now bears. The surface is broken in some parts, but is, on the average, level, the only mountain of note being that of Croydon or Grantham, which extends through the westerly part, ranging from

southwest to northeast. On the summit of this mountain is a natural pond of some fifty acres. The soil is generally productive when under proper cultivation, and the mountain affords good pasturage. Numerous brooks and rivulets water the town, having their source principally in Croydon mountain. In 1856 that portion of Grantham lying west of Grantham mountain was annexed to Plainfield, so that the mountain rising north and south through Grantham is the dividing line of the two towns. There are two villages—South village and North village; three church edifices—two Union and one Methodist; seven school districts and seven schools; and two post-offices—Grantham and North Grantham. Capital invested in trade and manufactures, about \$6,000. Population, 784; valuation, \$264,587.

GREENFIELD, in the very central part of Hillsborough county, adjoins Peterborough on the west, and is thirty-eight miles from Concord. Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, Simeon Fletcher, and others commenced the first settlement about 1771, and the town was incorporated June 15, 1791, receiving the name of Greenfield, which was conferred upon it by Mr. Whittemore. In a meadow in this town, formerly owned by Mr. Whittemore, have been found several Indian relics, from which it is conjectured that it was a favorite haunt of the savages. A Congregational church was organized in 1792, of which Rev. Timothy Clark was pastor from January 1, 1800, until 1811. Rev. John Walker succeeded him, and remained until 1822. A secession grew out of opposition to Mr. Walker, and a large minority went off to the Presbyterian church in Peterborough, and were constituted a branch of that church. The Peterborough church and the Greenfield branch made a union, in 1834, under the title Evangelical church. The remnant of the old church, which was nearly broken up, reorganized in 1839 under their old creed, with the temperance pledge added. Soon after this, the unhappy dissensions of the two bodies came to an end.

The surface is rough, and the soil of a varied character, but generally fertile. A part of Crooked mountain lies in the north part, and a portion of Lyndeborough mountain in the south and east sections. There are five ponds, the largest of which is about a mile in length, and about one third of a mile in width. Besides these there are several small streams. There is one village, situated in the centre of the town, which has a post-office. Greenfield has three church edifices— one Congregational and two Evangelical Congregational; and eleven school districts; also, two carriage manufactories, and two stores. Population, 716; valuation, \$299,479.

GREENLAND, in the eastern part of Rockingham county, adjoining Portsmouth, is forty-five miles from Concord. Settlements were commenced at a very early date; and in 1705 there were 320 inhabitants in the township. Greenland composed a part of Portsmouth till 1703, when it was incorporated separately. A piece of land was annexed to this town from Stratham, July 2, 1847. A Congregational church of twenty members was organized in 1706, of which Rev. William Allen was ordained pastor in 1707, and continued such until 1760, — a period of fifty-three years. Rev. Samuel McClintock was settled as colleague to Mr. Allen in 1756, and continued pastor until his death in 1804, — forty-eight years. It is doubted whether many such cases of permanency in the pastoral office can be shown in Christendom, and this is worthy of admiration, especially in these days of transitory pastorates. Dr. McClintock was distinguished as a divine, and for his attachment to the cause of his country. He was a chaplain in the army of the Revolution.

The soil of Greenland is of a more than ordinary character, and there are some excellent farms. It is somewhat noted for its excellent fruit, and its orchards and gardens are among the best in the county. There is one village, known by the name of the town. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists, each of which have church edifices. There are three school districts, the Brackett Academy, and two post-offices — Greenland and Greenland Depot. The Eastern Railroad passes through the town. Population, 730; valuation, \$356,634.

GROTON, Grafton county, is forty-five miles from Concord, and was settled, in 1770, by James Gould, Captain Ebenezer Melvin, Jonas Hobart, Phineas Bennet, and Samuel Farley, who endured many hardships during the following winter from the failure of their crops. The act of incorporation was passed December 7, 1796. Groton was first granted July 8, 1761, to George Abbott and others, by the name of Cockermouth; and was re-granted about five years afterward to Colonel John Hale and others. Lots numbered from one to five were annexed to this town from Hebron, June 26, 1845. A Congregational church was formed in 1779, over which Rev. Samuel Perley, a graduate of Harvard College in 1763 was settled, and continued until 1785. Rev. Thomas Page was the pastor from 1790 to 1813, and Rev. William Rolfe from 1803 to 1828. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong, and suited to the production of corn and potatoes. A branch of Baker's river waters the north part, and the southerly part has several small streams, which have their outlet in Newfound lake. The only pond

worth particularizing is Spectacle pond, which is wholly in this town. There are two villages — Groton and Groton Corner; one church edifice, occupied by the Congregationalists and Baptists; eleven school districts and eleven schools; and two post-offices — Groton and North Groton: also, ten saw-mills, two grist-mills, and shingle and clapboard machines. Population, 776; valuation, \$211,401.

HAMPSTEAD is situated in the southern part of Rockingham county, thirty miles south of Concord, and twenty from Hampton Beach. It is made up of two segments, one from Haverhill and the other from Amesbury, both in Massachusetts, it being cut off from those towns by running the state line in 1741. The Indians, it appears, had but little partiality for this place, owing to the stubbornness of the soil. It is reported, however, that one or two Indians had a temporary abode near Angly pond, in the northeast part, where some of their implements have been found. Three white families, of the names of Ford, Heath, and Emerson, moved into the place about the year 1728. Mr. Emerson came from Haverhill, and several others soon followed from that town, as also some from Newbury. It is stated, on the authority of some of the oldest inhabitants, that the first house was erected by Edmund or Peter Morse, of Newbury, Mass. The cellar where this ancient habitation stood is still visible, and four large pines now stand in it. In the vicinity of these relics is the first burial-place of the settlers of Hampstead. Near the shore of Wash pond are the remains of the first settlement, once the most important and prosperous part. The roughly stoned cellars, the half-filled wells, and the well-marked paths to springs of water, are still in existence.

The town was incorporated January 17, 1749, receiving its name from a pleasant village in Middlesex county, England, — conferred upon it by Governor Benning Wentworth, who reserved an island of three hundred acres, in the southwest part of the town, as his own farm.¹ In the early settlement, a dispute arose between Kingston and Hampstead respecting certain grants made by Amesbury before the state line was run, which was finally settled by Hampstead paying £1,000 old tenor, and the grant of Unity to Kingston, made by the governor, July 13, 1764. Prior to its incorporation, Hampstead was known as

¹ No such reservation appears in the charter. It would, perhaps, be more proper to say, that he owned the island in his own right. The buildings erected upon the island must, in their day, have been of a superior kind, one of which was evidently intended for the occasional residence of the governor; the other, according to the English custom, being of a poorer kind, was doubtless reserved for the domestics. This island was formerly called "Governor's island." — *Centennial Address, by Isaac W. Salih.*

Timber Lane, on account of the superabundance of timber then found within its limits. Hainpstead was not behind other towns in her contributions of men and means to the prosecution of the Revolutionary struggle. General Jacob Bayley, an officer in the Revolution, Hon. Charles Johnson, Richard Hazzen, and Hon. John Calfe, an officer in the Revolutionary army and a distinguished man in politics, were residents. No other church than the Congregational has ever been organized here, and this was formed in the year 1752. It has had but three pastors during its existence for more than a century. Rev. Henry True was pastor from 1752 until his death, in 1782; Rev. John Kelly, from 1792 until 1836; and the present pastor, Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, since 1836.

This town is situated on the height of land between Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers, and most of its waters descend southwest into the Merrimack through Spigget river, which flows from Wash pond, near the centre. Angly pond is in the northeast, and Island pond in the southwest part. The town, being composed of fragments, is not very square, having about thirty angles. And yet, although it is so irregular and small in dimensions, a person passing through on the most direct road from Haverhill to Chester would consider it a large and rich township; for he would travel almost six miles on a good road, bordered with well cultivated fields and handsome dwellings. There are two meeting-houses — one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other, which has been standing for nearly a hundred years, as a town-hall; eight school districts; and one post-office: also, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, two planing, clapboard, and shingle mills, three stores, two blacksmith's shops, three wheelwright shops, besides several shops for the manufacture of shoes. Population, 789; valuation, \$323,267.

HAMPTON, in the eastern part of Rockingham county, is a seaboard town, adjoining Exeter and Hampton Falls. It was surveyed as early as 1633, and, in 1636, a house, called the Bound house, was erected, by order of the General Court of Massachusetts, by Nathaniel Easton. In 1638, several persons belonging to Norfolk, England, solicited of Massachusetts the privilege of settling, which was granted on the 7th of October.¹ Among the names of the early settlers are Stephen

¹ Abraham and Isaac Perkins appear to have been the grantees of Hampton. They were the first to have their children baptized by Mr. Bachiler at that place. Abraham's son Abraham, born September 2, 1639, baptized December 15, 1639, is said to have been the first white male child born in Hampton. Two female children, namely, Mary, daughter of Robert and Lydia Sanderson, and Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Abigail

Bachiler, Christopher Hussey, Widow Mary Hussey, Thomas Cromwell, and Samuel Skullard. In 1639, the year after the incorporation, a writer asserts that there were sixty families in the settlement. Hampton formerly included within its limits North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, and Seabrook. Its Indian name was Winnicomet, which was changed, at the request of Mr. Bachiler, to the one it now bears.

Like most of the earlier settlements in New England, Hampton experienced some of the attacks of the Indians; and, though the usual precautions were taken for protection, some of the inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance of the savages. Among these may be mentioned Captain Samuel Sherburne and James Dolloff, who were killed near Casco Bay, Me., August 4, 1691. Jonathan Green, Nicholas Bond, Thomas Lancaster, the Widow Hussey, and a boy named Huckley, were killed here in August, 1703; and Benjamin Fifield was killed near his house in August, 1706. The expedition under Captain Swett, which met with such a disastrous repulse at an Indian settlement at Ticonic falls, on the Kennebec, was organized in, and started from, this town. Captain Swett was among the killed. General Jonathan Moulton and Hon. Christopher Toppan, now deceased, were distinguished residents of Hampton.

The Congregational church organized in this town is said to be the oldest in New Hampshire, — the oldest from the fact that it was organized prior to the settlement of the place, having been contemporary with the first inhabitants, who were of the Puritan stock.¹ Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a man well advanced in years, was the first pastor. He arrived in this country in 1632, having landed at Boston, June 5th of that year, when he immediately proceeded to Lynn, the residence of his son-in-law, Christopher Hussey, where he became pastor of the church. Difficulties, however, arose with the congregation, and Mr. Bachiler, with several of the church who had come over with him, asked for a dismission, which was granted. Instead, however, of leaving Lynn, as it was supposed he would, he and the recusant members renewed their former obligation for the purpose of forming a new church at Lynn, which, however, was received with such disfavor by the original church, that Mr. Bachiler and his flock deemed it advisable to remove to some other place, where they might not be subjected to such wranglings.

Jones, were baptized October 29, 1639. One of them was probably the first white child born there. — *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1848.

¹ Historical Address at Hampton, N. H., in 1833, by Joseph Dow.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a similar influx. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 and in Idaho in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The second of these was the discovery of silver in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860 led to a similar influx. The discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859 and in Colorado in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The third of these was the discovery of copper in Arizona in 1851. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of copper in Idaho in 1860 led to a similar influx. The discovery of copper in Nevada in 1859 and in Colorado in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

The fourth of these was the discovery of iron in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of iron in Idaho in 1860 led to a similar influx. The discovery of iron in Nevada in 1859 and in Colorado in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

Failing to settle at Cape Cod, they took up their abode in Hampton in the autumn of 1638. Mr. Bachiler seemed to be unfortunate in his ministerial efforts. Dissensions crept in here, and his connection with the church ended, it is supposed, about the year 1641, when he went to Exeter. In 1656 or 1657 he returned to England, where he died, at the age of one hundred and one years. His colleague in the ministry was Rev. Timothy Dalton, who was called "teacher," while Mr. Bachiler was called "pastor;" and became the principal minister after the dismissal of the latter. In 1647, Rev. John Wheelwright was made assistant of Mr. Dalton. Another distinguished minister was Mr. Seaborn Cotton, son of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, who was ordained as pastor in 1660. He was succeeded, after his death in 1686, by his son, John Cotton, who reluctantly accepted a settlement in 1696, and continued until his death in 1710. There were many other able and zealous men engaged in the ministry in this town, among whom was Rev. Jesse Appleton, afterwards president of Bowdoin College.

The surface of Hampton is principally level, and a large proportion of the land is salt-marsh and low interval lying along Hampton river, which divides this town from Hampton Falls. Most of the land is of good quality, well adapted to tillage and mowing; but pasturage is rather scarce, to obtain which, many of the cattle are sent to the neighboring towns. The situation of Hampton is pleasant, affording from its eminences romantic views of many interesting points, such as the Isles of Shoals, and the sea-coast from Cape Ann to Portsmouth. Invalids, and parties of pleasure, resort to its beaches, which are only surpassed by the celebrated one at Nahant. Accommodation for visitors is afforded at the beach by excellent hotels. An abrupt eminence, called Boar's Head, extends into the sea and divides the beaches, about half-way between the river's mouth and the northeast corner of the town.

The fisheries have been prosecuted with much success, and it is said that one boat will frequently land from twenty to thirty tons of cod. Ship-building was formerly carried on to a considerable extent; but, since lumber has become scarce in the vicinity, the business has fallen off. Two convenient wharves are situated one and a quarter miles from the centre of the town. Large quantities of corn, potatoes, and hay, are annually exported, which is sufficient evidence that good attention is paid to agriculture. There are two villages — Centre and East Hampton; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; six school districts, and one post-office; also, three saw-mills and three grist-mills. The Hampton Academy, incorporated

in 1810, is a flourishing institution. Population, 1,197; valuation, \$528,075.

HAMPTON FALLS, Rockingham county, was formerly a part of Hampton, which it adjoins on the northeast. It was incorporated in 1712, and is distant forty miles from Concord. The soil is much the same as that of contiguous towns, moderately good. The first meeting-house was erected as early as 1711. It stood on the hill, and occupied the present site of the Weare monument. The parish was incorporated in 1718. In 1737 the meeting-house was thoroughly repaired, and in 1768 it was voted to build a new house, which was ready for use in 1770. In 1780 it was voted to sell the old one for the support of the poor. The new house stood till 1842. Theophilus Cotton, grandson of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, was ordained pastor in 1712, and officiated until his death in 1726. He was succeeded by several worthy and eminent men, among whom was Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., for several years president of Harvard College. He was settled here as a minister in 1781, and died November 29, 1797. Dr. Langdon was a native of Boston, and was chaplain of the New Hampshire regiment in the expedition to Louisburg, for the services, "fatigues, and dangers" of which he received a grant of ten thousand acres of land in this (then) province. He spent the remainder of his days here in usefulness and peace, and his body rests in the churchyard, near the scene of his labors. He gave his library to the church for the use of the minister.

Hon. Meshech Weare, one of the most worthy and distinguished citizens of New Hampshire, was a resident of Hampton Falls. He served his country for nearly forty-five years, — as speaker of the house in 1752, as commissioner to the congress at Albany in 1754, as a justice of the superior court, and, in 1777, as chief justice. During the Revolutionary period he held the highest offices, legislative, judicial, and executive; and, under the new constitution, was elected the first president, which office he resigned before the close of 1784. He died January 15, 1786, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was also fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A monument, said to be the largest in the state, has been erected in this town, by order of the legislature, to the memory of this distinguished man. Hampton Falls has one village, called Brimstone Hill; two meeting-houses, one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other by the Baptists and Unitarians; three school districts, the Rockingham Academy, the Weare Bank (capital, \$50,000), and one post-office. The Eastern Railroad passes through the town. Population, 640; valuation, \$373,176.

HANCOCK, in the western part of Hillsborough county, is divided from Greenfield by Contoocook river, and is thirty-five miles from Concord. It was incorporated November 5, 1779, receiving its name from John Hancock, who was one of the original proprietors. John Grimes and his family were the first settlers, having arrived in May, 1764. They did not remain during the winter, having passed that time in Peterborough. They returned the spring following, 1765. John Aspey, George M'Cloud, Moses Morrison, and William Lakin, with their families, settled about four or five years subsequent to the first arrival; and were followed by emigrants from Groton, Hollis, Londonderry, New Ipswich, and other places, — so that the settlements were materially increased. Many of the hardships incident to new settlers fell to the lot of these inhabitants; but, as most of the towns contiguous were settled to some extent, their sufferings were moderate when compared with those of others less favorably situated. A church of seventeen members was constituted in 1788, and thirty-one persons had united with it anterior to the settlement of Rev. Reed Paige as pastor, in 1791. He remained until his death in 1816. Rev. Archibald Burgess was pastor from 1822 until 1849, since which, Rev. Asahel Bigelow has been pastor.

Hancock possesses excellent advantages for the successful prosecution of agriculture, — the soil, though varied, being generally productive. The surface in the west part is mountainous; but the other parts are composed of plains, hills, and valleys, which are distributed in very agreeable proportions. The two principal ponds are called Norway and Half-moon, — the former being near the centre, and the other in the southwest corner. About one third of the farm of John Flint was annexed to this town from Antrim, January 1, 1849. Hancock contains one village, having the same name as the town; one church (Congregational); eight school districts; an academy; several factories; and one post-office. Capital invested in trade, \$6,000. Population, 1,012; valuation, \$405,733.

HANOVER. Grafton county, lies on the Connecticut river, opposite Norwich, Vt. on the west, being distant from Concord fifty-two miles. It was granted by charter, July 4, 1761, to eleven persons of the name of Freeman, and fifty-two others, principally belonging to the state of Connecticut. The town was first visited with a view of settlement in May, 1765, by Colonel Edmund Freeman, of Mansfield, Conn.; and, in 1766, Benjamin Davis and Benjamin Rice, from the same place, together with Gideon Smith and Asa Parker, became residents. The main portion of the first settlers were from Connecticut.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these strength. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these wisdom. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these courage. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these faith. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hope.

The surface of Hanover is, to some extent, uneven; but the greater portion is adapted to agriculture, and there is probably less waste land here than in any other part of the county. A considerable elevation, called Moose mountain, extends across the town from north to south, at the distance of about five miles from Connecticut river. Within the limits of Hanover are several small islands, the largest of which is Parker's, which has about twenty acres. Mink and Goosepond brooks are the principal streams, neither of which is large enough for permanent mill privileges.

The charter for a ferry across Connecticut river was granted, in 1772, to Dartmouth College; and in 1792 a lease was made by the trustees of the college to the White River Falls Bridge Company, which had been incorporated by the legislature for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the site of the ferry, the lease providing an annual stipend of fifty dollars to the college for the privilege, which has ever since been paid. In 1854, this bridge was burned down, since which the question of building a *free* bridge has been urged upon the people. After some sharp disputes, as well as legal controversy, in respect to the proportion which each of the several parties in interest should contribute, the matter was harmoniously arranged in November, 1858, and the erection of the free bridge is to proceed without delay. This is a work of great importance to the people of Hanover, as well as to the college, as it will restore a ready communication with Norwich, and, by means of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, with the river towns in Vermont.

Dartmouth College, a view of which is subjoined, is located here. It was established as a college under the royal charter in 1769, receiving its name from the Earl of Dartmouth, who was at the head of a board of trustees, in whose hands the contributions made in England towards its endowment were placed. The original of this institution was a charity school for the education of Indian youth, which had been designed and commenced at Stockbridge, Mass., by John Sergeant, a missionary, as early as 1736, but whose labors death had interrupted. The school was revived by Rev. Eleazer Wheelock. As an improvement upon the original design, a number of English youth were educated with the Indians. As the number increased, it became necessary to erect buildings and extend its operations. A removal was contemplated to a more secluded region. Many invitations were extended from different sections, but that of the governor and other gentlemen of New Hampshire was accepted. Dr. Wheelock was declared in the charter the first president, and a board of twelve trustees was constituted with perpetual succession. The college was endowed with a large landed estate, con-

sisting of a whole township (Landaff), and many other tracts in different places, amounting to 44,000 acres. A valuable lot of five hundred acres in Hanover, the gift of Governor Benning Wentworth, was fixed upon as the site for the school and college. Dr. Wheelock, who had been an intimate colaborer with Edwards in the "Great Awakening" of 1740, and was strongly imbued with a missionary zeal, left a flourishing church after a pastorate of thirty-five years, and removed with his colony of seventy or eighty to the new location. The training of Indians in the close confinement of college walls being found discordant with the requirements of nature, and the resumption by many of them of former wild and roving habits, soon made apparent the impracticability



Dartmouth College.

of making their cultivation a leading purpose, while the growing wants of the extending whites determined the future destiny of the institution. The Indian school has, however, always been maintained. Dr. Wheelock continued as president until his death in 1779. He was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Hon. John Wheelock, LL. D., who continued in the office for thirty-five years, until the controversy arose between him and the trustees, in which the state took part.¹ Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., was president from 1815 to 1820; Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., during 1820-21; Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., from 1822 to 1828; since which, Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., has occupied the chair. The whole number of those who have been connected with the college is 4,187, of whom 1,540 survive. The number of graduates in regular

¹ See ante, p. 390.

course has been 2,889, of whom 1,121 survive. The graduating classes for several years past have ranged from forty-five to sixty-two. There are connected with it a medical department, and the Chandler Scientific School, recently founded by the will of the late Abiel Chandler, which went into operation in 1852. The college buildings are spacious and convenient, and present a very handsome appearance. "Though a more central situation for the college would be, on some accounts, highly desirable, yet it has often been remarked, that the location of Dartmouth College is peculiarly favorable to study, and the preservation of morals. Circumstances conducive to these objects, in addition to establishments wisely arranged for the pursuits of literature, are to be found in the salubrity of the situation, the uniform temperature of the climate, and the pleasantness of the village, which is neither too populous nor too solitary." When it was first commenced, there were but twenty log huts in town, and, as a necessary consequence, the accommodations at first were very humble and meagre. The buildings now consist of five, including an observatory and a chapel. A spacious yard is attached thereto. They are situated in the Plain village. The Medical College, sixty or seventy feet in length and three stories high, built of brick, is situated in this village, a few rods north of the park.

Hanover contains three villages, the principal of which is called the Plain, taking its name probably from the fact of its situation, which is on an extensive and level plat of ground half a mile from Connecticut river, and some one hundred and fifty feet above its waters. A more advantageous situation could not be desired. A park or common of some six acres has been laid out, tastefully adorned with trees, around which are erected the dwellings of the inhabitants, which are well built, and have beautiful gardens attached. The streets are of considerable width. On the south of the common is the Dartmouth hotel, several stores, and the Tontine, a brick building four stories high and 150 feet in length. There are four meeting-houses — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Episcopal; eighteen school districts; an academy, two female seminaries, and two post-offices — Hanover and Hanover Centre. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad passes by on the opposite side of the river. Capital invested in trade, \$100,000. Population, 2,350; valuation, \$723,824.

HAVERHILL is the half shire town of Grafton county, situated on the western confines of the state, and distant from Concord seventy miles. The first particular account of this place was obtained by Captain Peter Powers, of Hollis, N. H., and others, who were sent out, in 1754, by the government of the state, to explore the Coös country, and who en-

camped on the common in Haverhill Corner.¹ In 1761 Captain John Hazen sent out from Haverhill, Mass., two men with some cattle, — their names were Michael Johnson and John Pettie, — who took possession of what was called the Little Ox Bow, on the east side of the river, which they found already cleared, probably by the Indians, who occupied the meadows on this and the Vermont side.² In the spring of 1762 Captain Hazen and Colonel Joshua Howard arrived, with hands and materials for building a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which were shortly afterward erected where the Swazey mills now stand. The first family, that of Uriah Morse, moved here in June of this year, and March 18, 1764, the town was incorporated under its present name, being known prior to this as Lower Cohos. Settlers soon after arrived in considerable numbers, and evidences of improvement were soon apparent. Hon. Moses Dow and Hon. Charles Johnson were distinguished residents of this town. The former held several high civil and military offices in the county and the state; and the latter was a valuable officer in the Revolution, and judge of probate for Grafton county for many years. A church was gathered under the efforts of Rev. Peter Powers, and he was settled over it from 1765 until 1782. After the intervening pastorates of Rev. Ethan and John Smith, Rev. Grant Powers, author of "History of the Coös Country," was settled here as minister of the Congregational church, January 4, 1815, and continued until 1829.

Haverhill is pleasantly situated, and has a varied soil, well adapted to the different modes of cultivation pursued in the state. Granite suitable for mill-stones, as well as iron ore, is found. Oliverian and Hazen brooks, both which fall into Connecticut river, water the town in its several parts. Haverhill has the county buildings, consisting of a court-house, jail, and a fire-proof building for the county offices. There are four villages, — Haverhill Corner, Oliverian, North Haverhill, and Woodsville, — the former of which is the principal one, and has a beautiful common laid out in the form of an oblong square, around which stand the buildings, which are regularly built. The site has been well selected, being a handsome elevation, commanding a view of the adjacent country from all points. From the street the ground slopes with unusual elegance to the west, and is succeeded by large intervals. There are here seven church edifices — two Congregational, three Methodist, one Baptist, and one Union house; nineteen school districts; an

¹ See Grant Powers's History of the Coös Country.

² Near this spot, at the mouth of the Cow Meadow brook, were discovered evidences of an old Indian settlement. There were several domestic implements found here, as well as heads of arrows and other relics, and also a burying-ground.

academy, incorporated in 1794; and four post-offices — Haverhill, East Haverhill, North Haverhill, and Haverhill Centre: also, three grist-mills, twelve saw-mills, one paper-mill, one manufacturing company, called the Aqueduct company, one large tannery, one carriage manufactory, one iron foundery, seven shoe factories, a printing-office, several mechanic shops, and nine stores. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through Haverhill. Population, 2,405; valuation, \$802,811.

HEBRON, in the southeast part of Grafton county, is distant from Concord forty miles. Nearly one half of this town formerly belonged to Groton, and the remaining portion was taken from Plymouth. Hebron was settled, about 1765, by Joseph Hobart, and was incorporated June 15, 1792. The surface is somewhat rough, and the soil rather stubborn; yet the inhabitants, who are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, have so far overcome the obstacles of nature as to render it very productive of some articles. The larger portion of Newfound lake lies in the southeast part, and is the only body of water of any importance in the town. Hebron contains one village, which lies in the centre; one Congregational church, seven school districts, an incorporated academy, and one post-office: also, one store and one tannery. Population, 565; valuation, \$122,256.

HENNIKER, in the southwest corner of Merrimack county, is fifteen miles from Concord. July 16, 1752, James and Robert Wallace and others, belonging to Londonderry in this state, obtained a grant of this town from the Masonian proprietors under the name of Number 6. James Peters arrived in 1761, and commenced preparing the place for settlement; soon others followed, most of whom came from Marlborough, Mass. The act of incorporation was passed November 10, 1763, and the name of Henniker was conferred upon it by Governor B. Wentworth, probably in compliment to John Henniker, Esq., of London, who was a friend of the governor, and a member of the British parliament. Hon. Robert Wallace, one of the original proprietors, held many important civil offices, among which was associate judge of the court of common pleas. He lived to the age of sixty-six, the greater portion of which was devoted to the public service. A church with nine male members was constituted in 1769, and Rev. Jacob Rice was pastor from then till 1782, although, on account of his ill-health, the pulpit was often vacant. He continued to supply it occasionally for twenty years after, during which there was no minister. A division grew up between the church and the town, the former being anxious to settle Rev. Moses

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and that its history is a history of conflict and compromise.

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Sawyer, who, on account of the town's opposition, was ordained in a barn, May 26, 1802, where he preached some time. His ministry continued until 1826.

The surface of Henniker is comparatively even, the only eminence of note being Craney hill, lying on the south side of the township, which has been brought under a high state of cultivation. In fact, the whole of the territory is of a fertile character, and is second to none in the county. The town is divided into nearly equal portions by the Contoocook river, the course of which is rather circuitous, and presents scenes of more than common attractions. The water power is of large capacity, and excellently located for the successful prosecution of business in connection therewith. There are several ponds of considerable size, the principal being Long pond, which is from one to two miles in length and from forty to eighty rods wide. The New Hampshire Central Railroad connects this place with the city of Manchester, and the Contoocook Valley Railroad renders communication with the capital of the state, and with Portsmouth, easy. Henniker contains two villages — Henniker and West Henniker, each of which has a post-office; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; thirteen school districts, and one academy: also, one woollen factory, several mills, and three stores. Population, 1,688; valuation, \$648,190.

HILL, in the extreme southern part of Grafton county, is twenty-four miles from Concord. It was granted September 14, 1753, to eighty-seven proprietors, the greater portion of whom belonged to Chester, and hence it received the name of New Chester, which it retained until January, 1837, when its present name was substituted. Captain Cutting Favor and Carr Huse were the first two settlers, arriving here in 1768. Mr. Huse was somewhat distinguished, having been town clerk for several years, as well as representative. Hill was incorporated November 20, 1778. The surface is somewhat uneven, yet some fine farms have been laid out, which are very productive. The soil in some parts is rich and fertile, and, on the average, all of it may be called good. Ragged mountain, lying here, is a considerable elevation, little inferior to Kearsarge. Pemigewasset and Blackwater rivers, and several smaller streams, furnish abundance of water. The only pond of note is called Eagle. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. Hill contains one village, bearing the same name as the town, in which is located the only post-office; two church edifices, occupied by the several denominations; eleven school districts, three stores, and the usual mechanical operations of a country town. Population, 954; valuation, \$260,593.

HILLSBOROUGH is the most northerly town in Hillsborough county, and adjoins the counties of Merrimack and Sullivan. Its shape is nearly that of a diamond, being six miles square, and containing 27,320 acres. Settlements were first commenced, in 1741, by a company of men from Boston; the territory being at that time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, by whom it had been granted to Colonel John Hill and a Mr. Keyes. In April, 1746, the few scattered families in Hillsborough, hearing of the depredations committed in adjoining towns by the Indians, and seeing several of them prowling about the falls in Contoocook river, determined to abandon the settlement, and remove to a place of greater security; and, after burying their heavier articles of furniture, they commenced their flight, taking with them their lighter articles, and driving their cattle before them. Among those who first settled were James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Robert McClure, and James Lyon. For more than fifteen years from the dispersion of the first settlement, the town was destitute of inhabitants. In 1760, the conquest of Canada and the termination of the second French war having removed the danger of savage incursions, another settlement was commenced, under more favorable auspices than the first. Colonel Hill was now sole proprietor of the town. Daniel McMurphy made the second attempt at settlement in 1762, and fixed his residence on Bible hill. He was soon followed by other settlers; and in 1767 there were sixteen heads of families in the place, who came principally from Massachusetts. Ample proof is furnished that Hillsborough was much visited by the Indians,—doubtless the Penacook tribe,—from the exhuming of various cooking utensils and implements of war.

The act of incorporation was passed in 1772, the charter stating that all the white-pine trees growing in the town were to be reserved for the use of the royal navy, a clause which was not very favorably regarded by the people, and met with some opposition. It was called Hillsborough at the request of the proprietor; but, by common usage, the *s* has been added to the first syllable, probably in compliment to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of the privy council of George III. In 1775, when hostilities between this country and Great Britain commenced, there were forty families here; but, before the close of the war, this number was considerably augmented by immigration. The spirit of resistance to the oppressive measures of the mother country extended even to this remote settlement, and the inhabitants entered with patriotic ardor into the excitement of the contest, furnishing both men and means to prosecute the war. Captain Isaac Baldwin and Lieutenant Ammi Andrews particularly distinguished themselves in General Stark's regiment. In the last war with Great Britain, a commendable

spirit of patriotism was evinced by the citizens of Hillsborough, nearly twenty persons having enlisted in the regular army. Two natives of the town—General John McNeil and Colonel B. K. Pierce—were distinguished officers of that war, and many cases of signal courage were exhibited. There is little doubt that the cool courage of General McNeil decided the victory of Chippewa, in 1814. He was then a major of the 11th regiment. Its commander, Colonel Campbell, was killed as he was leading his regiment into action. The command then devolved upon Major McNeil. The regiment under his lead marched with shouldered arms to within fifteen rods of the enemy's line, receiving a heavy fire during the entire advance without breaking or wavering. It then came up to line with the steadiness and precision of a parade, and poured a most destructive fire upon the enemy. The enemy immediately charged upon the 9th, which was directly in front. In so doing they were heedlessly passing the 11th. McNeil saw their position at once, and taking advantage of it, gave the command: "Eleventh, form line to the front, on the right platoon." The command was obeyed at once, and a raking and destructive flank fire was poured into the ranks of the enemy. The enemy broke at once, and fled, no efforts of their officers being able to stay them until they had gained the protection of their fortifications. General Jesup, in referring to this flank movement of Major McNeil, says: "General McNeil, on his own responsibility and without orders from any one, made a decisive movement at Chippewa, and he certainly contributed as much to the victory as any other man in the field." And General Scott, in his official report, says of the fire upon the enemy: "That of Major McNeil was most effective, from the oblique position which his troops judiciously occupied, and he deserved every thing which conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country."

At the battle of Niagara, as he was gallantly leading the 11th into action, his horse was shot under him and he received a canister shot which passed through his right knee and shattered the bones severely. This occurred while he was leading Brady's and his own troops to the contest. Brady's regiment, the 22d, broke and fled. McNeil, seeing their panic, spurred his horse in front of them, and, by persuasion and threats, rallied them, reformed them, and led them into action with his own troops. Although suffering extremely from pain, he continued in the battle until, fainting from the loss of blood, his situation was discovered, and he was taken from the field. He recovered from his wound, but was a cripple for life.

Among those who have been natives or residents of Hillsborough, and have distinguished themselves in the service of the country or the

state, may be mentioned Lieutenant Robert B. Wilkins, a brave officer, who served as quarter-master in the detachment commanded by General Lafayette, with whom he was well acquainted. Quite an affecting scene is represented as having taken place between this officer and the general when the latter visited Concord in 1825. Governor Benjamin Pierce, the father of Ex-president Franklin Pierce, was also a distinguished military and civil officer. He entered the army at Lexington, and continued under arms till the last troops were disbanded in 1784. The Ex-president was born here in 1804, and practised law some time before moving to Concord. A Congregational church was formed in 1769, and Rev. Jonathan Barnes was pastor from 1772 until 1803, after which the pastorate does not seem to have been a bed of roses to any of the incumbents, owing to that almost invariable cause of embarrassment in town settlements, a difference of opinions and tastes between the town and the church.

The surface of Hillsborough is uneven, being greatly diversified by hills and dales. It has a rugged, yet, in general, strong and productive soil, favorable to the cultivation of all kinds of grass and English grain. Stow's mountain, in the northwest part, is the highest elevation. Hillsborough is watered by tributaries of the Contoocook river, and by



Birthplace of Franklin Pierce.

those of the Hillsborough river, both considerable streams. There are three natural ponds, known as Loon, Contention, and Campbell's, together making a surface of five hundred acres of water. There are four villages — Hillsborough Centre, Hillsborough Bridge, the Upper village,

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and change. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, languages, and customs. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It is a land of liberty, where every man is free to follow his own path. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong military, a powerful economy, and a great influence on the world.



The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a land where people from all over the world have come to seek a better life. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a land of discovery and exploration. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a land where new ideas and inventions are constantly being developed. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a land where the future is bright and full of promise.

and Lower village, the second of which is the principal, located on both sides of the Contoocook river, which is crossed at this point by an elegant and substantial arched granite bridge, whence the name of the village is derived. The Contoocook, by two falls of considerable size, supplies this village with a valuable water power. It is the seat of considerable mercantile and manufacturing business, and many of the dwellings are handsome. The other villages are pleasantly located, and are generally in a prosperous condition. In the Lower village is the elegant mansion of the late Governor Pierce, the birthplace of the Ex-president, a correct view of which is here given. It is now the place of residence of Hon. C. E. Potter, to whose wife it has descended from her mother, Mrs. General John McNeil, who was a daughter of the governor.

There are four meeting-houses — two Congregational, one Methodist, and one Baptist; nineteen school districts; an academy (the Hillsborough), incorporated in June, 1821, and three post-offices — Hillsborough, Hillsborough Centre, and Hillsborough Bridge: also, eight saw-mills, five grist-mills, four tanneries, one iron foundery, two machine-shops, manufactories of furniture, bedsteads, shoe-pegs, carriages, and tin and sheet-iron, and a large number of blacksmith's, shoe and boot, and carpenter's shops. The Contoocook Valley Railroad has its terminus at Hillsborough. Population, 1,685; valuation, \$624,731.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, in the southern part of New Hampshire, contains about 960 square miles. It is one of the five counties into which New Hampshire was divided March 19, 1771, when under the sway of monarchy. Since that time her limits have been materially diminished, particularly in 1823, when she gave thirteen of her offspring — Andover, Boscawen, Bradford, Dunbarton, Newbury, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, and Wilmot — to form the present county of Merrimack. December 10, 1824, Pelham was taken from Rockingham, and added to her territory. By act of the legislature in 1829 the lines were established, and are still as follows: "Beginning at the bound between the towns of Salem and Pelham at the state line; thence westerly by the state line to the southeast corner of Rindge; thence by the easterly lines of Rindge, Jaffrey, Dublin, Nelson, Stoddard, and Washington, to the northwest corner of Hillsborough; thence by the northerly and easterly lines of Hillsborough, and southerly lines of Henniker and Hopkinton, to the northwest corner of Dunbarton; thence by the westerly and southerly lines of Dunbarton and Hooksett to the line of the county of Rockingham; thence by the

last-mentioned line to the bound first mentioned." Hillsborough has now thirty towns within her limits, Amherst, Manchester, and Nashua being the shire towns. The records are kept at the former.

Hillsborough county has a surface diversified here and there with eminences, though there are but few mountains of very considerable altitude, Lyndeborough, Uncanoonuck, and Crotched being the principal. The soil is mostly fertile. Water is abundant in the county, — the Merrimack, the Souhegan, the Contoocook, the Nashua, and the Piscataquog being rivers of much value for water-power and other purposes. Besides these there are other streams of lesser magnitude, and numerous ponds, as well as part of Massabesic lake. Manufacturing, the advantages for pursuing which are considerable, commands a large share of the attention of the people. The county is traversed by the Concord, Contoocook Valley, New Hampshire Central, Wilton, and Peterborough and Shirley Railroads. The Merrimack river, by means of canals around the falls, is rendered navigable for boats.

The county belongs to the second judicial district, a law term of which is held at Manchester on the first Tuesday of June annually. The trial terms of the supreme judicial court are held annually at Amherst on the second Tuesday of September, and at Manchester on the second Tuesday of January. Terms of the court of common pleas are held at Amherst on the third Tuesday of April, and at Manchester on the first Tuesday of November, in each year. Population, 57,478; valuation, \$27,498,821.

HINSDALE, Cheshire county, seventy-five miles from Concord, lies on the Connecticut river, having Brattleboro' and Vernon, Vt., on the opposite side. Being formerly a part of Northfield, it was granted by the government of Massachusetts, and its settlement was commenced as early as 1683. Hinsdale received the privileges of a town, September 3, 1753, and its name was conferred upon it in honor of Ebenezer Hinsdale, a prominent inhabitant, much esteemed by his fellow townsmen for his virtues and talents. It is the place of residence of the present governor, William Haile. At the time of incorporation it included Vernon, which was separated from it when Vermont became a state. Before 1753 it was known as Fort Dummer, or Bridgman's Fort.

At the time of settlement, vicissitudes and trials of the most grievous character were the common lot of the pioneer, wherever he might turn his steps; but a situation on the frontier — beyond the call of the civilized brotherhood, and in the very pathway of the savage, who might burn, pillage, and murder at any moment — was fraught with dangers,

and surrounded with difficulties, which can better be imagined than described. Such a position had Hinsdale; and the chapter of her history is filled with incidents of a harrowing nature, where murder was frequent, and captures of the settlers of almost every-day occurrence. Forts were erected, — Dummer, Hinsdale's, Shattuck's, and Bridgman's, — but even with these the settlers were insecure. On the 24th of June, 1746, a party of twenty Indians approached Bridgman's fort, and made an attack on several men, who were laboring in a meadow near by, when William Robbins and James Parker were killed, John Beeman and Daniel How made prisoners, and M. Gilson and Patrick Ray wounded. The savages did not escape unharmed, — one of their number having been killed by Daniel How. In 1747 the Indians assaulted Bridgman's fort, which they burnt, and killed several persons, besides taking others prisoners. In July this year, Colonel Willard with twenty men proceeded to the grist-mill for the purpose of grinding corn, when the guards, whom he had stationed to watch the approach of any hostile force, were fired upon by the savages. The Colonel, by giving repeated and vociferous orders to attack the enemy, led them to suppose that he had a very superior force; and the Indians immediately took to flight, leaving their packs and provisions as trophies.

These attacks did not end here. A party of the settlers, while crossing from Colonel Hinsdale's to Fort Dummer, June 16, 1748, were surprised, Nathan French, Joseph Richardson, and John Frost being killed, and seven others captured, one of whom (William Bickford) died of his wounds. Another assault was made, in 1755, upon a party who were at work in the woods, when John Hardiclay and John Alexander were murdered, and Jonathan Colby was taken prisoner. The last attack of which we have any record took place on the 27th of July the same year, when the Indians ambushed Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield, as they were returning from their labor. The remnants of an Indian fortification, erected anterior to the settlement of the town, may be seen on a point of a hill a short distance from Connecticut river. A deep trench, extending to the river, divides the site of the fort from the plain at its back, and would prove a very strong obstacle to an enemy in case of attack. When this ancient arm of defence was constructed, or any other points in its history, must be left to the decision of some persevering antiquary.

The surface of Hinsdale has several eminences, — the principal of which, lying on the north line, is West River mountain, extending easterly from the banks of the river across the town. Its highest peak, called Mine mountain, is about nine hundred feet above low-water mark. Iron ore, beds of silicate of manganese, and other minerals, have

been found in or near this eminence. Some years ago, signs of a volcanic eruption, attended by the emission of a substance resembling lava, were apparent in this mountain. There are extensive and fertile tracts of interval; and Stebbins hill, a tract of excellent land, is capable of a high degree of cultivation. In the north part the land between the hills and the interval is level, and suitable for the production of corn, rye, and clover. Water is plentiful, there being a great number of springs and rivulets, — the principal of which are the Ashuelot, Kilburn brook, and Ash-swamp brook. Within the limits of the town are several islands, lying in the Connecticut river. There are two bridges, one crossing the Connecticut opposite Brattleboro', and the other crossing the Ashuelot near the centre of the town. Hinsdale contains three church edifices, — Congregational, Universalist, and Baptist; nine school districts, and one post-office: also, two establishments for the manufacture of cashmerettes, two paper-mills, two machine-shops, one chisel factory, one bobbin factory, two pail factories, one grist-mill, five or six saw-mills, one carriage factory, one tannery, and several smaller mechanical establishments. The Ashuelot Railroad, a branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, connects with Hinsdale. Population, 1,903; valuation, \$451,437.

HOLDERNESS, in the eastern part of Grafton county, forty miles from Concord, is in size about six miles square. It was first granted October 10, 1751, to John Shepard and others; but the charter was forfeited, and it was again granted October 24, 1761, to John Wentworth and sixty-seven others, all members of the English Episcopal church. It was originally known as New Holderness, and was settled, about 1763, by William Piper, from Durham or its vicinity. Some of those who came in subsequently¹ were from Barrington. This town has one village, called Holderness Village, which is sixty-five miles from Plymouth and forty from Concord. The soil is hard to till, but not unproductive. A considerable quantity of maple sugar is annually made, and fruit — consisting of plums, cherries, and pears — grows here in comparative abundance. The Pemigewasset and other streams impart their fertilizing influence to the soil, and afford good mill sites. There are three large ponds, — two called Squam, and one, White Oak, — the largest being

¹ One of these, Hon. Samuel Livermore, came here in 1765. He became proprietor of about half the township. His native place was Waltham, Mass., where he was born in 1732. He graduated at Princeton College in 1754. He became chief justice of the superior court and a senator of the United States, being the most distinguished citizen whom Holderness has ever had. His son, Hon. Arthur Livermore, resided near the banks of Pemigewasset. He also held the place of chief justice of the highest state court.

about six miles long and half a mile wide, and the smallest about a mile long. These are very beautiful sheets of water hidden among the wilds of the backwoods. The road which runs by the larger Squam was, a few years since, almost impassable, but a new one has since been laid out. The route from Plymouth to Winnepesaukee lake and along its borders to Wolfborough is very picturesque, its scenery being scarcely rivalled in this part of the country. Salmon-trout abound in the ponds, and trout, pickerel, and perch in the brooks. There are three churches—one Free-will Baptist and two Episcopal, of which one of the latter is the eldest. Rev. Robert Fowle officiated as its minister for more than thirty years from 1791, upon a salary usually of about two hundred dollars. He also carried on farming, and sometimes represented the town in the general court, being "*vir doctus et humilis*," a man learned and yet humble. There are seventeen school districts, and one post-office: also, six saw-mills, four grist-mills, a paper-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-machine, most of them located upon a stream flowing from the Squam ponds. The capital invested in trade is \$20,000, and in manufactures \$80,000. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad has a station here. Population, 1,744; valuation, \$405,689.

HOLLIS, Hillsborough county, on the southern boundary of New Hampshire, adjoining Nashua, formed a part of old Dunstable, until December 28, 1739, when it was set off as the "West Parish of Dunstable," and soon after incorporated as a separate town by the name of Hollis. Peter Powers and his wife moved to Dunstable in 1728, and, in the fall of 1730, Powers penetrated the forest as far as Nisitisset, now Hollis, which he fixed upon as his future residence. The next year he brought his wife and two children into this then dense wilderness. Mr. Powers had been a soldier under the lamented Captain John Lovewell, and was not unused to hardship or destitute of courage. In the summer of 1752 Eleazer Flagg arrived, and Thomas Dinsmore and nine others with families came in 1736, who soon made the necessary arrangements for permanently locating themselves. Of course the early settlers of these uninhabited wilds had to endure trials and hardships; but there is no account that they were ever attacked by the savages whom they had come to supplant, and teach the manner of living, though they were under fearful apprehensions of attack, as appears by the following, dated May 20, 1746: "Voted to petition the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for some soldiers for a Guard for us, being in great danger of the enemy." The first minister, Rev. Daniel Emerson, was settled April 20, 1743 (a meeting-house having been

erected two years previously), and he was sole pastor for more than fifty years, afterwards senior pastor until his death in 1801.

Hollis furnished a large number of men for the expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Peter Powers was commissioned as captain. Scarcely had this drawback to the progress of the town been offset by the fall of Quebec and the consequent surrender of all the French possessions in Canada, before another cloud darkened the horizon of peace. This crisis, while demanding equal courage in a holier cause, was one fraught with more serious results to America. The storm of the Revolution burst forth, and Hollis gave bountifully of her limited strength. Seventy of her sons were at the battle of Bunker Hill, while she furnished, with facility and promptness, her quota of men for other expeditions in the good cause. No less than 250 men from Hollis were in the various battles of the Revolution, thirty of whom lost their lives in the contest. Peace was proclaimed in 1783, and in its wake followed prosperity and enterprise. The lands, which had hitherto been allowed, for the want of hands, to lie uncultivated, now began to bloom with fruitful crops, and the advantages which the town possessed in other ways were improved.

The soil of Hollis is of a varied description, and on the Nashua are some excellent tracts of interval, while the uplands are moderately fertile. The Nashua and Nisitisset rivers water the town, and furnish good mill sites. Near the centre of the town, on a somewhat elevated and pleasant site, is a thriving village. There are two meeting-houses (Congregationalist and Baptist); thirteen school districts, and one post-office: also, eight saw-mills, four grist-mills, and several mechanic shops. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad connects with Hollis. Population, 1,293; valuation, \$667,392.

HOOKSETT, the southeastern corner town of Merrimack county, adjoining Manchester on the south, and nine miles from Concord, was formed from portions of Chester, Goffstown, and Dunbarton, being incorporated July 2, 1822. There are some well-cultivated farms here, but the soil, on the average, is not of the best description. Agriculture engages a large share of the attention of the inhabitants. Pinnacle mountain, on the west side of the town, is composed of an immense mass of rocks some two hundred feet in height, covered with a ragged growth of trees and bushes. There is a pond at the foot of this mountain, the water of which is remarkably clear and deep, having no visible outlet. It is supposed to have been the bed of the mountain, from which the latter, by some violent convulsion of nature, was upturned. A remarkably fine view is obtained of the surrounding landscape from the summit of this

eminence. Specimens of lead and silver ore have been recently discovered, and a company has been formed for the purpose of working the mines, with a fair prospect of success. The river Merrimack runs through the centre of the town. The Isle-of-Hooksett falls, having a descent of water of about sixteen feet perpendicular in thirty rods, are situated here. Hooksett has three villages — Hooksett, Martin's Ferry, and Rowe's Corner; nine school districts; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; and one post-office: also, a large mill, owned by the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester; several brickkilns, one or two steam saw-mills, and a pail factory. Two railroads pass through Hooksett. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad enters from the east, and the Manchester and Lawrence from the south. Population, 1,503; valuation, \$561,103.

HOPKINTON, lying in the southern part of Merrimack county, is seven miles west of Concord. It was granted by Massachusetts, January 16, 1736, to John Jones and others of Hopkinton in that state, and received the name of Number 5, and subsequently, New Hopkinton. About 1740, several emigrants from Hopkinton, Mass., took up their residence here, and commenced the settlement. The Indians committed several depredations, and during the French and Indian war, which commenced in 1744, the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their homes, and the settlement was not resumed till after the conclusion of that contest. On the 22d of April, 1746, six Indians, fully armed, assaulted a garrison, and succeeded in making an entrance, taking eight persons prisoners, — namely, Mr. Woodwell, his wife, two sons, and a daughter, and Samuel Burbank and his two sons, Caleb and Jonathan. These persons were asleep at the time of the attack. It is related of Abraham Kimball, the first male citizen, that on the 13th of April, 1753, while going from Kimball's garrison to that of Putney, he was made prisoner by the Indians, as also was an aged man named Samuel Putney. Some three days after this, the Indians, while in the vicinity of Boscawen, being suddenly surprised by some of the inhabitants of that town, fled, leaving Putney in the rear, while Kimball escaped, through the sagacity of a dog, that seized an Indian while making preparations to kill Kimball. The Masonian proprietors, November 30, 1750, made a grant of this town to Henry Mellen and others, which occasioned considerable perplexity with the proprietors of Bow. It was, however, settled by the charter of incorporation, which was granted January 11, 1763. At the first meeting of the proprietors after the grant, they voted, "That when ten families are settled, the proprietors will maintain preaching." A Congregational church of ten members was formed November 23, 1757.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

over which Rev. James Seales was pastor from that date until 1770. There being no meeting-house, the ordination took place in Putney's fort, in the open air, attended by a large number of people. Rev. Elijah Fletcher was the pastor from 1773 to 1786. The house of worship was destroyed by an incendiary fire in February, 1789, in consequence of which the ordination of Rev. Jacob Cram, which took place the same month, was solemnized on a platform erected for the purpose. Until the house was rebuilt, public worship was held in the barn of Benjamin Wiggin.

Hopkinton contains 26,967 acres, the surface of which consists of widely extended hills, together with several tracts of interval and meadow land, all of which is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. Fruit-growing receives some attention. Contoocook river waters the town, receiving in its course Warner and Blackwater rivers, and several large brooks emptying into the Merrimack at Concord. The Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad and the Contoocook Valley Railroad connect at Contoocookville. Lumber is manufactured in considerable quantities. There are two villages — East Village and Contoocookville; six church edifices — Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, and Swedenborgian; twenty-one school districts, two academies (one at each village), and two post-offices — Contoocookville and Hopkinton: also, one grist-mill and six saw-mills. Population, 2,169; valuation, \$717,069.

HUDSON, Hillsborough county, is situated on the east bank of the Merrimack river, opposite Nashua. It was included in the original grant of Dunstable, and was set off into a separate township by the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1732, by the name of Nottingham. It received a new act of incorporation under New Hampshire, July 5, 1746, and was called Nottingham West. In March, 1778, a small portion of the territory of Londonderry was annexed to it, and July 1, 1830, the name was changed to Hudson. It was not settled until after 1710, although several tracts within its bounds were granted before 1660. The names of some of the early settlers were Blodgett, Colburn, Cross, Cummings, Greeley, Hill, Lovewell, Marsh, Merrill, Pollard, and Winn, who commenced settlements on the banks of the Merrimack, where the Indians had cleared fields for raising corn. From anticipated attacks of the savages, the first settlers lived in garrisons; but, however necessary such precautions may have been, there appears to be no record of any depredations committed by the Indians. In the old French war of 1756, two soldiers from this town, Amos Pollard and Asa Worcester, were in the army in Canada. Hudson contributed largely, according

to its population, to the support of the Revolutionary struggle, five of the inhabitants having been in Captain Walker's company at Bunker Hill. A Congregational church was constituted November 30, 1737, at which time Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was settled as pastor, who appears to have served the church until his death in 1796, although the civil contract was dissolved, in 1774, for a consideration of £60. The land is easy of culture, being of a rich sandy loam. On the river are large intervals of deep and fertile soil; but distant from the river, the surface is hilly and uneven. There are two ponds — known as the Little Massabesic and Otternick, both covering about three hundred acres. Hudson contains two villages; three church edifices — Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, one batting mill, one wheelwright shop, and one tool-maker's shop. Population, 1,312; valuation for 1857, \$464,592.

JACKSON, Coös county, is situated at the base of the White Mountains, adjoining Bartlett on the south, and ninety miles from Concord. It was first settled by Benjamin Copp, who, with his family, constituted the only inhabitants, and endured unexampled hardships for a period of twelve years. In the year 1790, they were relieved from their loneliness by the arrival of four other families, — those of Captain Joseph Pinkham, Clement Meserve, John Young, and Joseph D. Pinkham. The settlement was first called New Madbury, which it retained till the date of its incorporation, December 4, 1800, when it was called Adams. To suit prevailing political opinions, this name was changed July 4, 1829, to Jackson, in honor of the president of the United States.

The surface of Jackson is uneven and rocky; but the greater proportion of the land is adapted to cultivation. The most noted eminences are Black, Baldface, and Thorn mountains, the second of which is situated on the line between Jackson and Bartlett. Iron ore of the best quality, as also bog and magnetic iron and tin ore, have been found here, the former in immense quantities. The tin ore is considered the first ever discovered in the United States, and was found by Dr. Jackson, state geologist. Ellis river, the only stream of note, waters the town, in addition to which are several brooks and rivulets. The view here given is of Goodrich Falls with the old lumber-mill on the main road from Jackson to Bartlett, about two miles from Jackson City, at the junction of the two branches of Ellis river. The height of the rock at the right, from the water, is eighty feet. There is a large circular pool below the fall, the water of which is of great depth. When the river is full, the water pours a broad, beautiful sheet over the dam, covering the rocks,

and throwing up clouds of spray, sometimes to the height of one hundred feet, and exhibiting a beautiful rainbow. A new mill is in course



Goodrich Falls.

of erection just in rear of the high rock upon the right. One of the principal thoroughfares to the far-famed White Hills leads through this town; and the traveller, as he passes along, cannot but be interested as he beholds the beautiful scenery with which the locality abounds. Jackson has but one village, usually called "The Corner," — sometimes familiarly "Jackson City," — where a half-dozen houses cannot be found in a half a mile; at one of which, passengers coming up from Conway and down from the Glen House, destined to the Crawford House, meet and share the noon-day hospitalities of "mine host." There are two churches — Free-will Baptist, and a Protestant Union house; eight school districts, and one post-office; also, two saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Population, 589; valuation, \$114,187.

JAFFREY, in the eastern division of Cheshire county, adjoins Peterborough, and is forty-six miles from Concord. This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors to forty persons in 1749, and the first permanent settlement was made, in 1758, by a Mr. Grout and John Davison. In 1753 Richard Peabody, Moses Stickney, and others arrived, and remained some two or three years, but not meeting with their anticipated success, they left for more promising fields of labor. Jaffrey was incorporated in 1773, receiving its name from George Jaffrey, of Portsmouth, one of the Masonian proprietors. Previous to this it was known as New Monadnock, or Monadnock Number 2.

The first public meeting, summoned by Jonathan Stanley, was holden September 14, 1773. On the 28th of the same month an adjourned meeting was held, at which a committee, consisting of Captain Jonathan Stanley, Alexander McNeil, and James Callwell, were appointed to procure the services of a minister. The next year, April 26, 1774, it was decided to "build a meeting-house on the common near the centre of the town, this and the ensuing year," and at a subsequent meeting, held July 6, it was "Resolved, that the house shall be 60 feet by 45, posts 27 feet; that there shall be a porch at each end of the house; and that the house shall be raised by the middle of June, 1775, and be finished by the first of June, 1776." It is a rather singular fact, that the frame of this house is asserted to have been raised on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, and that those engaged in its erection heard the report of the cannon discharged at Bunker Hill.¹ The edifice was not completed for many years, doubtless owing to the unsettled state of things produced by war, for which reason also pulpit ministrations were of unfrequent occurrence until 1780, notwithstanding money was annually raised for the support of the gospel. There was no regularly settled minister till 1782, though many names of clergymen appear on the records. Rev. Laban Ainsworth was unanimously called "to the work of the gospel ministry in this town," July 8, 1782, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, December 10th following, and continued alone in the work for nearly half a century. Since 1830 the active duties have been performed by a junior pastor. Mr. Ainsworth died March 17, 1858, aged one hundred years, seven months, and twenty-eight days. A Baptist Church was established here January 3, 1814. Among the eminent men who have claimed nativity here is Hon. Joel Parker, for many years chief justice of the state, now Royall professor of law in Harvard College.

Jaffrey is uneven in its surface; but has numerous meadows and rich

¹ This meeting-house is now used for civil instead of ecclesiastical purposes.

pasture, which render it well adapted to the raising of cattle. The Grand Monadnock mountain is principally situated in the northwest part of the town. The direction of the ridge runs northeast and southwest; and it is about five miles long from north to south, and three miles from east to west. Its height, according to the observations of Professor Dana, in 1816, is 3,450 feet above the level of the sea, its component parts being tale, mica, and slate, distinctly stratified. Several minerals are found on and around it. Viewed at a distance of four or five miles, its summit appears of a globular shape, bereft of those steep rocks and mural precipices common to granitic mountains. A very extensive view, rural and beautiful, is obtainable from its top. No less than thirty collections of fresh water, some of such ample dimensions as to contain islands of eight or ten acres, are to be seen, seemingly clustering around its very base. This mountain was, many years since, covered with a large growth of evergreens; but by repeated fires it now presents, at a distance, a perfectly barren appearance. On ascending, however, there may be found plats of earth sufficient for the growth of the blueberry and cranberry, as well as a variety of shrubs. Innumerable streams of water issue from the mountain, some of which discharge themselves into the Connecticut, while others form the head waters of the Contoocook river. The largest stream rises about one hundred rods from the summit, descending in a southeast direction. The Monadnock mineral spring, which is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda, is about a mile and a half to the southeast of the mountain. Yellow ochre is found at the mouth of the spring. There are several ponds, out of three of which issue streams sufficient to carry mills. In the largest of these ponds, which is four hundred rods long and one hundred and forty wide, is an island of about ten acres.

Jaffrey has three villages, bearing the names of Jaffrey, East Jaffrey, and Prescott, at the two former of which are post-offices; four churches—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist; thirteen school districts, and Melville Academy; also, the Monadnock Bank, with a capital of \$50,000; four stores; two cotton mills, having a combined capital of \$20,000; two tanneries, and a manufactory of pails and other wooden ware. Population, 1,497; valuation, \$643,516.

JEFFERSON, in Coös county, adjoining Lancaster, is ninety-eight miles from Concord. Dartmouth was its first name, under which it was granted October 3, 1765, to John Goffe; and granted again June 26, 1772, to Mark H. Wentworth and others. The settlement was begun,

about the year 1773, by Colonel Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart, and others. In December, 1796, it was incorporated by the New Hampshire legislature, receiving its present name in honor of the illustrious Jefferson. Colonel Whipple was a man of considerable notoriety in his day, and a very extensive landholder. His name is mentioned; even at the present time, with pride and veneration; for although very exact in his dealings with his neighbors, paying and receiving pay to the smallest fraction, he was kind and attentive to the settlers, watching after their welfare and interests with a fatherly solicitude. During the Revolutionary war, a party of Indians, under the authority of the English, were admitted to the Colonel's house as usual, and made him a prisoner before he was aware of their intention. He made no objection to accompany them; but said they must wait till he procured some articles of apparel for his journey. Telling Mrs. Hight, his housekeeper, to entertain the Indians with some articles of curious mechanism in the house, he contrived, while their attention was so occupied, to make his escape from his bedroom window. Going directly to a field where some men were at work, he ordered each man to seize a stake from the fence, and shoulder it as he would a gun; and thus reinforced, he again presented himself before the Indians who were in pursuit of him. The enemy, seeing him at a distance, as they imagined, at the head of a company of armed men, hurriedly seized what plunder they could lay their hands on, and fled. Mr. Gotham, one of the family, was coming to the house when the Indians arrested Colonel Whipple, but saw them in time to make his escape. While crossing the river on a log he was fired upon, but was not injured.

Jefferson is quite hilly, but the gently rising slopes are cultivated to their summits, producing wheat, rye, barley, and oats in abundance. There is excellent grazing land on the higher hills, pasturing large flocks of cattle and sheep. A more beautiful pastoral scene cannot be imagined than that presented to the traveller as he ascends Cherry Mountain. Before him lies the town of Jefferson, in all its loveliness. Upon all the green slopes are flourishing fields of grain. Here and there, in the quiet valleys, or sheltered by overhanging cliffs, are snug farm-houses amid scores of outhouses; and scattered among all, and giving animation to the picture, are the "cattle upon a thousand hills." Mount Pliny and Cherry mountain are the highest elevations. John's and Israel's rivers¹ supply abundance of water. Pondicherry bay is two hundred rods long and one hundred wide. Jefferson has a Baptist

¹ The names of these rivers were derived from two brothers, — John and Israel Glines, — who hunted beaver and other animals in the vicinity, prior to the settlement of this part of the country.

church, seven school districts, and two post-offices — Jefferson and Jefferson Mills; also, two mills and one store. Population, 629; valuation, \$170,340.

KEENE, in the westerly part of Cheshire county, fifty-five miles from Concord, is the shire town, and was first settled under the authority of Massachusetts. Jeremiah Hall, Daniel Hoar, Seth Heaton, Elisha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Josiah Fisher, William Puffer, and others from Massachusetts, settled in September, 1734, but did not reside here permanently. The first who attempted to pass the winter in Keene were Nathan Blake, Seth Heaton, and William Smeed, who, encountering a variety of hardships, left before the winter expired, returning next season. At this time the line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts had not been run, nor its direction ascertained, and it was generally supposed the valley of the Ashuelot would fall within the boundaries of the latter. The town was then called Upper Ashuelot, which means, in the Indian language, "a collection of many waters." Upper Ashuelot was a frontier settlement, in the bosom of the wilderness, and was much exposed to Indian assaults, its nearest neighbor being Northfield, Mass., twenty miles distant, while Winchester (Lower Ashuelot), though first granted, did not contain any inhabitants, or, at most, two or three. The town was laid out into lots, fifty-four being on Main street, — twenty-seven on each side, — which were one hundred and sixty rods long, and eight rods front; and in 1736 the proprietors voted to erect a meeting-house at the south end of Main street, forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet stud, which was to be finished by the 26th of June, 1737. In 1738 Jacob Bacon was settled as minister. The same year a fort was erected for protection from the Indians, who, in 1745, killed Josiah Fisher. In 1746, the inhabitants becoming alarmed, increased vigilance and circumspection were observed in their movements. On the 23d of April the town was attacked, and all that could took refuge in the fort. There were several attending to their cattle, however, and they encountered the Indians, who had rushed into the street, filling the air with their horrid yells. Mrs. McKenny, an aged woman, and John Bullard, were killed; Mrs. Clark had a narrow escape, having been pursued by an Indian, whom she succeeded in outrunning; and Nathan Blake was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he remained two years. The Indians attacked the fort on all sides, but relief soon after arriving from Swanzey, the savages decamped, burning, however, all the houses, and capturing a number of the cattle. The inhabitants remained in the fort until March or April, 1747, and then abandoned the settlement.

2883H

5883H

2803H

